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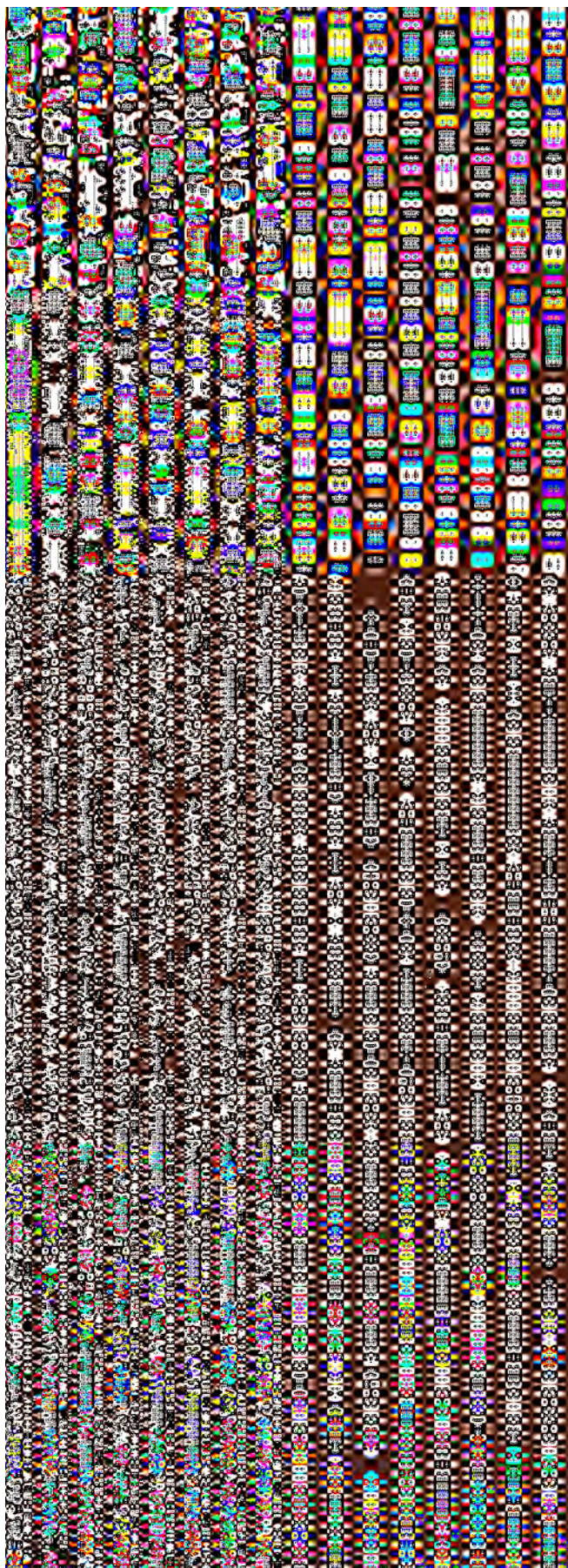
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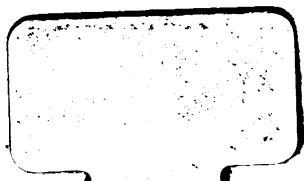
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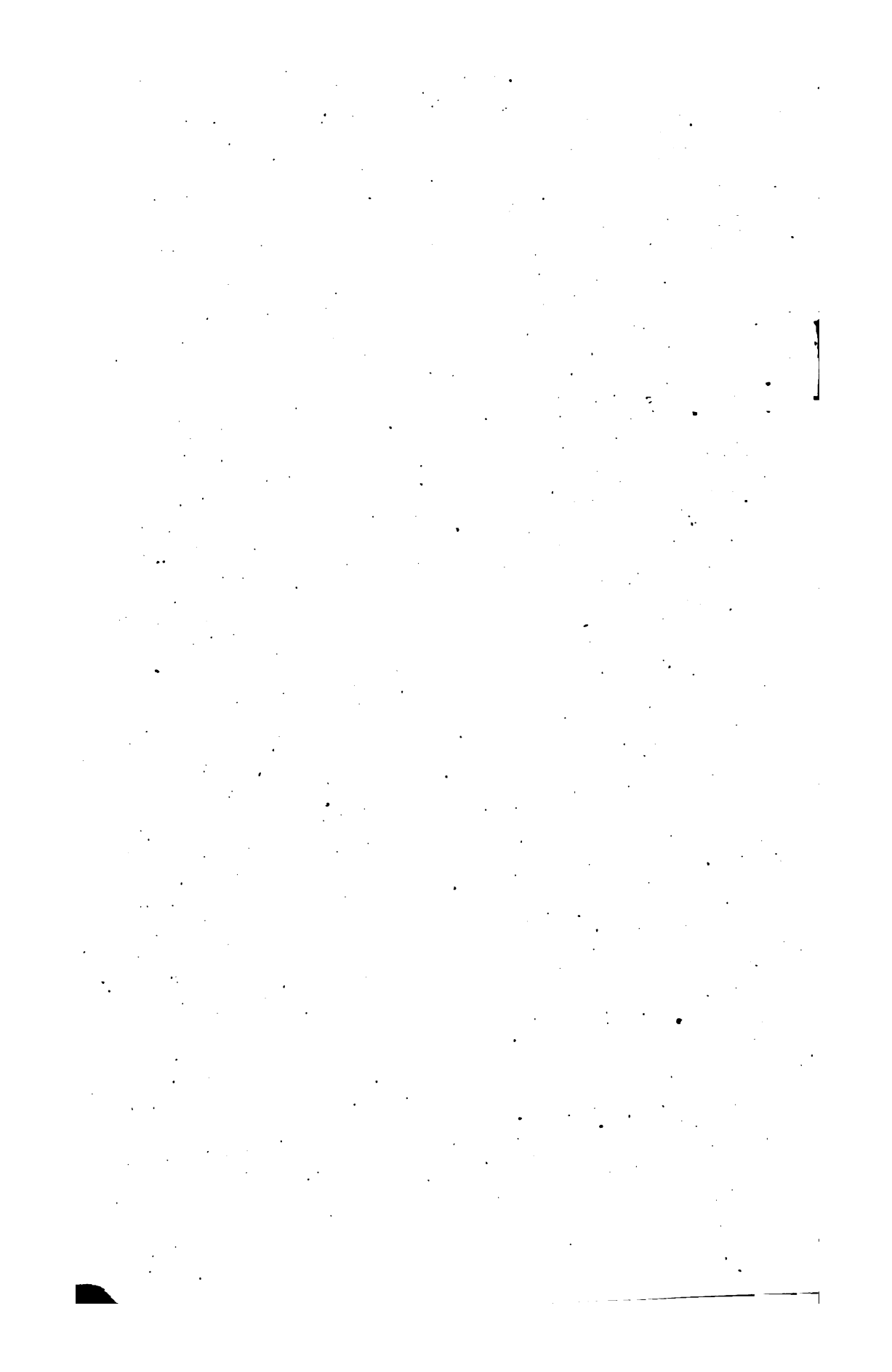
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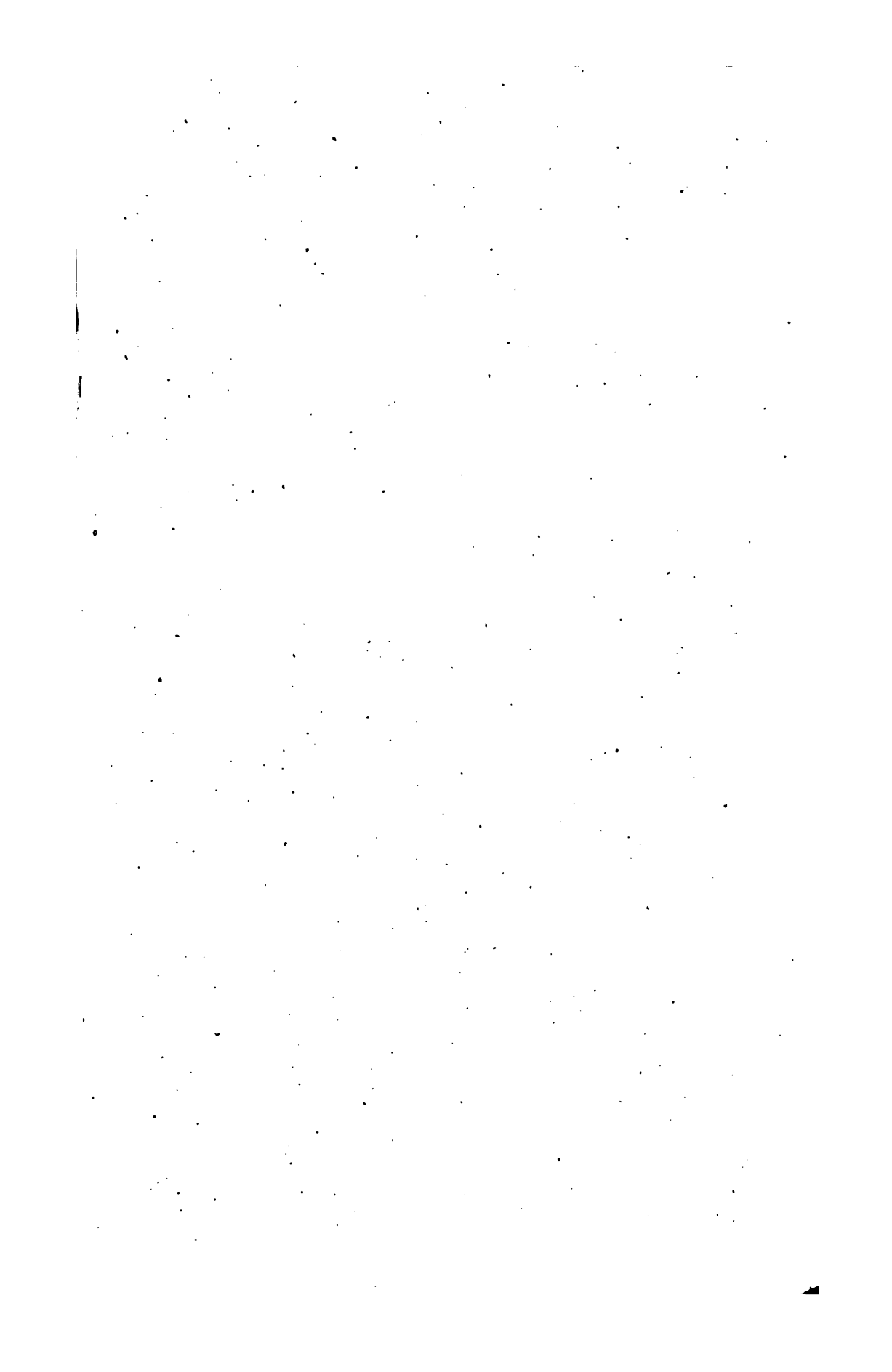


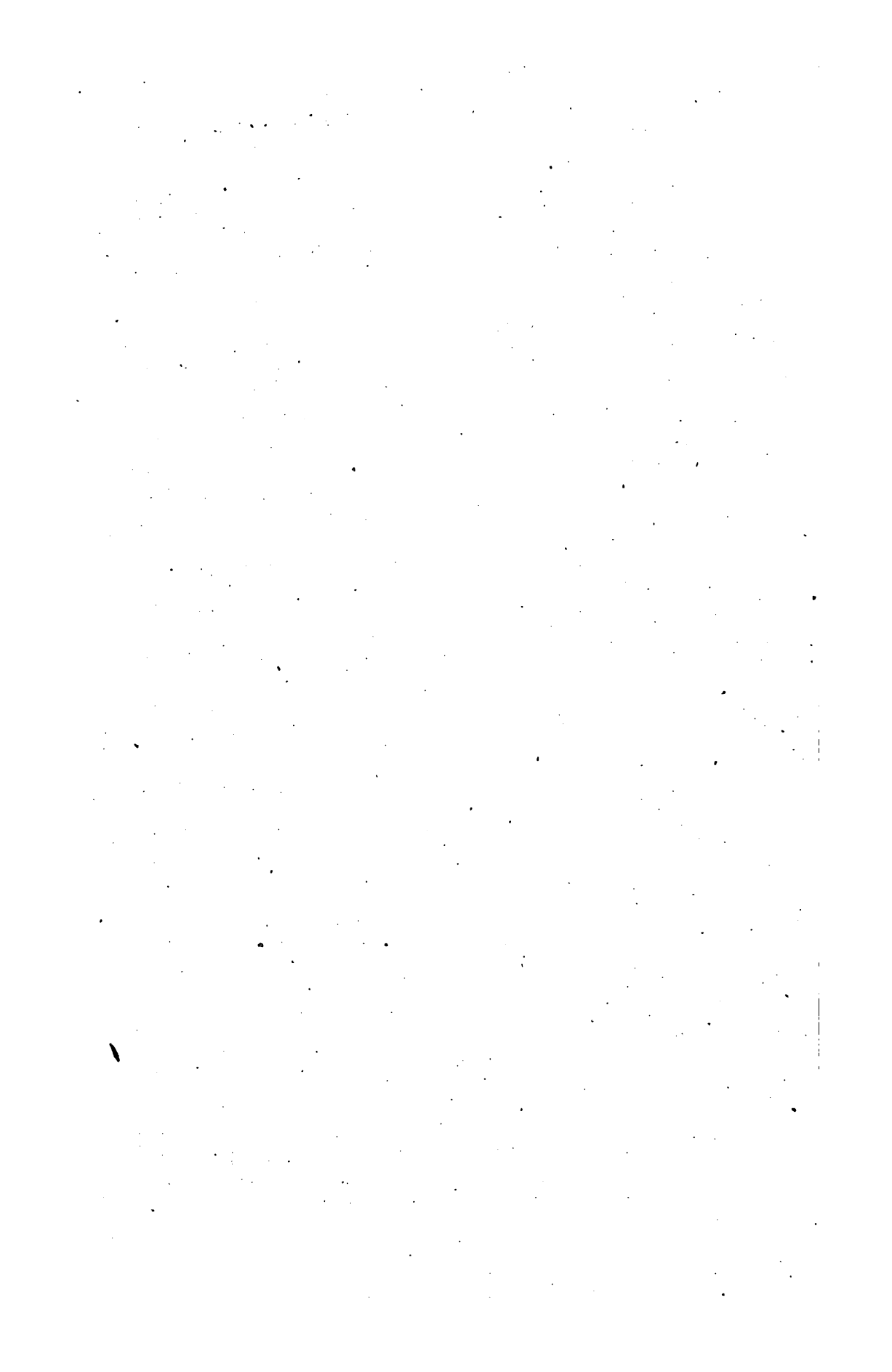
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39TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

} Ex. Doc.
} No. 1.

REPORTS

OF

BVT. BRIG. GEN. D. C. M^cCALLUM,

DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE MILITARY RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

IN TWO PARTS.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

ACCOMPANYING

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE 39TH CONG., 1ST SESS.

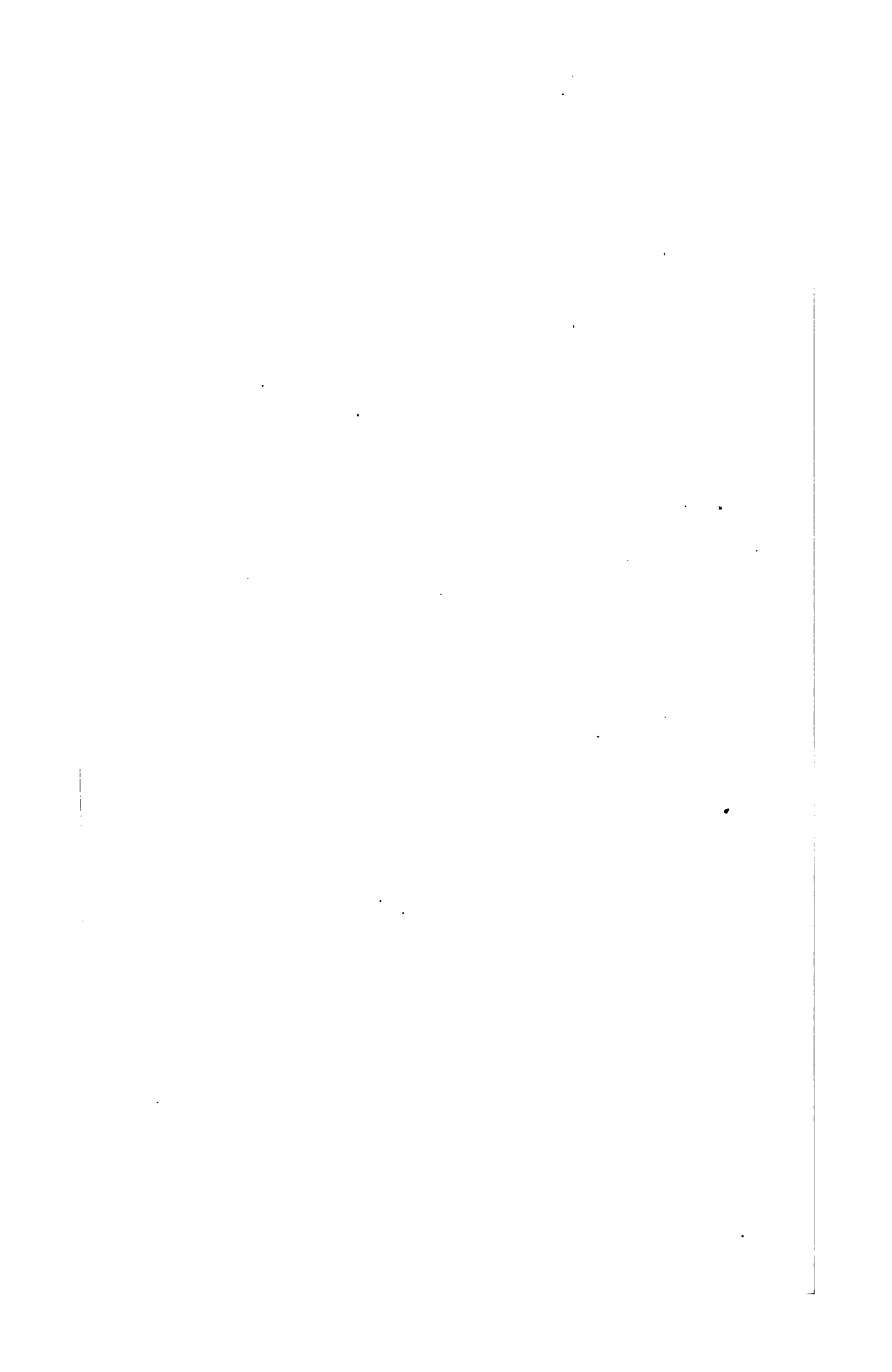
PART II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1866.



FINAL REPORT
MADE TO
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
BY THE
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
OF THE
OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE U S.,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
BUSINESS OF THE BUREAU, MARCH 17, 1863, TO MARCH 17, 1866;
THE BUREAU TERMINATING BY LAW AUGUST 28, 1866.

PART II.



REPORT

OF

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Document No. 11.

HISTORICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, ILLINOIS.

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OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, ILLINOIS,
Springfield, August 9, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of April 27, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following Historical Report of the operations of this office since it commenced business, with such remarks and suggestions as my experience and observation may seem to warrant.

Your letter, directing me to require similar historical reports from the several district provost marshals in my jurisdiction, was received May 5, 1865, and the necessary instructions were immediately issued. My own report has been delayed partly on account of the tardy return of the district reports, the reception of which was necessary to the completeness of my own. The last remaining

district reports (fifth and tenth districts) are only just received. The delay has been further caused by the necessity of temporarily transferring a portion of the clerical force of this department to that of the chief mustering and disbursing office, in order to meet the great pressure caused by the return of large numbers of detachments and regiments to Camp Butler, for payment and final discharge, and also by the onerous duties connected with the muster out, &c., of batteries of artillery sent to the State for that purpose, men discharged from hospitals, paroled prisoners, &c. This demand upon my clerical force still continues, and is not likely to be diminished for some weeks to come.

It will be my aim to conform this report as closely as possible to the objects specified in your letter requiring it, and to keep steadily in view the great object of the government in calling for these final statements, namely, that it may hereafter have the full benefit of the experience of your bureau during the war.

Accordingly I shall not dwell upon points of minor or casual interest, but endeavor to explain fully the organization and practical workings of the different business departments of these headquarters, giving special prominence to such features as are more difficult and intricate in their nature, a knowledge of which would be of particular value should operations ever be resumed.

In order that the body of the report may proceed continuously to the close, all tabular statements, consecutively arranged and numbered, will be found in the form of an appendix, to which reference will be made as occasion requires.

OFFICE ROOMS.

In obedience to orders, I took post in this city as acting assistant provost marshal general for the State of Illinois, and established my office April 27, 1863. As you are aware, the field was to me wholly new and untried, and I was obliged to feel my way along as circumstances required, perfecting myself in the requirements of my new position as rapidly as possible, and adapting means to ends with such skill and judgment as I could command.

The Bureau of the Provost Marshal General had just been established, and its practical operation, as well as its adaptation to meet the great national exigency which called it into being, had yet to be tested. The gigantic proportions which the war had assumed, the recent reverses to the federal arms, and the enormous expansion of the military policy of the government, together with the hitherto untried expedient of raising men by conscription, had, at the time I assumed the duties of my office here, conspired to create a state of feverish excitement and apprehension in the public mind, all of which added to the embarrassments already referred to.

Two small rooms, not very accessible or commodious, sufficed for a few months for the comparatively limited requirements of the office; but by the close of the summer of 1863, the rapidly expanding business of the position made it necessary to secure larger quarters, and I accordingly rented a small frame building, consisting of four rooms, with ample grounds attached, and much more eligibly situated than the place at first occupied. I had scarcely become established in my new quarters, when the inauguration of the vigorous system of recruiting adopted in September, 1863, of which I was made superintendent for Illinois, required a still further increase of office accommodations, which was, for the time being, supplied by an additional building containing seven rooms, conveniently situated, immediately opposite the one just referred to. These two buildings answered the purpose until the spring of 1864, when the continued and rapid increase of the business of the office demanded a still further enlargement of office facilities, and resulted in the transfer of my headquarters to the building which I now occupy, being a large brick structure containing fifteen rooms, with ample grounds and most eligibly and pleasantly situated. While referring to this subject, I would add, that my experience in the use of office rooms and facilities, through

all the gradations, from the poorest up to the best, is decidedly in favor of the last, even on the score of economy to the government; the increased amount and improved quality of the work that can be done in an office possessing all necessary conveniences more than counterbalancing the additional expense.

CLERKS.

For about a month after opening the office I managed to transact the business with the assistance of but one clerk, and during the next three months I had but two; after which, the great expansion of the work of the office already referred to required a corresponding increase in my clerical force. The largest number of clerks on duty at any one time in my office, as acting assistant provost marshal general of Illinois, was ten. For a full tabular view of the several clerks on duty in this department, with the dates of their several contracts, dates of approval, and discharge or resignation, rates of compensation, and the duties to which each was assigned, see Schedule No. 1 in the Appendix to this report.

The Provost Marshal General is aware of how much depends upon the ability and fidelity of the necessary clerical force in the effective conduct of any business, but especially in the discharge of duties requiring such promptitude and accuracy as those connected with the subordinate departments of his bureau. In this respect I cannot but consider myself as having been peculiarly fortunate, and refer with especial pleasure to the devotion and faithfulness, and to the spirit of cheerful and hearty co-operation, which have always characterized the clerks in my employ. They have never hesitated to work beyond hours and without regard to hours, including nights and even Sundays, whenever requested to do so by me, and oftentimes without my solicitation, when the known exigencies of their several departments of the public business seemed to them to require it; while their capabilities and adaptation to the duties of their several desks have been such as to leave me nothing to desire.

OFFICERS.

From the opening of my office till June 4, 1863, I was without the assistance of any commissioned officer. June 4, 1863, First Lieutenant James W. Davidson, 49th Ohio volunteer infantry, under Special Order No. 221, Adjutant General's office, dated May 18, 1863, reported to me for duty, and remained till August 8, 1863, when he was relieved. This officer proved capable and efficient, and rendered valuable service, especially in connexion with the veteran reserve corps, then known as the invalid corps. Other officers were assigned to me, from time to time, as the demands of the service required. The whole number of officers reporting to me for duty in this department from the organization of the office to the present time is sixteen, (16,) varying in rank from major to second lieutenant. For list of these officers, including name and rank, arm and regiment, date of reporting, authority, date of relief, and the particular duties which each had in charge, see Schedule No. 2, appendix.

While I am permitted to say of these officers, in general terms, that they have acquitted themselves well, it is proper to refer with especial commendation to Major Addison S. Norton, additional aide-de-camp; Captain John A. Haddock, 12th regiment veteran reserve corps; First Lieutenant James W. Davidson, 49th Ohio infantry; First Lieutenant Charles E. Hay, 3d United States cavalry; First Lieutenant John F. Cleghorn, 22d regiment veteran reserve corps; First Lieutenant B. F. Hawkes, 17th regiment veteran reserve corps; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Harry C. Egbert, 12th United States infantry; and Second Lieutenant Simeon G. Butts, 12th regiment veteran reserve corps, to whose ability and steady faithfulness I am much indebted for the successful management of the respective branches of business to which they were sev-

erally assigned, as well as for their valuable aid in the prosecution of the general business of the office.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS.

As soon as the nature and scope of my duties were sufficiently developed to admit of it, I commenced to systematize and classify the several branches of the public business connected with the office. The subdivision was at first necessarily but partial, and the boundaries of each department not very clearly defined or strictly adhered to. But as the work progressed, and the assistance of a corps of trained clerks rendered it practicable, the work of classification was gradually perfected. The smoothness, promptitude, and efficiency of the operations of the office have been commensurate with the completeness of the divisions of labor and the distinctness of the lines of demarcation defining them. It is believed that the different departments and desks among which the work was finally distributed, and which have been in operation since the removal of the office to the present building, are as complete and as well adapted to the prompt and thorough transaction of the public business as the nature of the case and the clerical force and number of officers at my disposal will admit. The present arrangement is as follows :

1. General and miscellaneous business.
2. Accounts.
3. Deserters.
4. Enrolment quotas and credits.
5. Returns and reports.
6. Veteran reserve corps.
7. Medical branch.

A brief account of the mode of conducting each of these departments, and of the character and extent of the business committed to each, is hereto subjoined :

1. General and miscellaneous business.

At the opening of the office, this department was the only one, and, of course, comprehended all the business. As the work became systematized, and separate departments were organized, the general or unclassified business of the office naturally fell to this branch. Its relation to the whole work was of a very intimate and important character, and the duties devolving on the chief clerk in charge of it were onerous and responsible, requiring much discrimination and good judgment. In the distribution of the mail matter received at the office, all such miscellaneous correspondence and documents as did not properly fall within the province of any other desk was sent, by the officer in charge of mails received, to the chief clerk of the general department, and by him examined and disposed of as each case required. Such papers as demanded my personal attention were placed by themselves and sent to my room ; others to the co-ordinate clerks of the department, with the necessary memorandum indicating the tenor of the replies to be made, or other proper disposition thereof ; while such as seemed to require a more careful investigation and guarded answer, received the attention of the chief clerk himself. Most of the general correspondence with the office of the Provost Marshal General, special reports, &c., were also in charge of that clerk, who was expected to keep himself familiar with the general progress of the business of this branch of the office in all its relations, and to be prepared to furnish such information and data as I might from time to time require, and to refer promptly to any letters or other records of the office that I might wish to consult.

A reference to the amount of labor performed in this department may not be out of place. In the month of July, 1864, there were sent from this desk seven

hundred and ten (710) letters, and two hundred and fifteen (215) indorsements, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-five (925) documents, or an average of over thirty-four (34) for each working day. The number of papers received was about the same, making an aggregate of over eighteen hundred (1,800) communications and other papers, or nearly seventy (70) for each working day, which were canvassed and properly disposed of at this desk alone. The record of business at this desk for the month of January, 1865, which may be taken as about an average month in the amount of labor required, shows that three hundred and eight (308) letters were received, and two hundred and twenty-eight (228) letters and four hundred and forty-three (443) indorsements were sent from this department, the indorsements covering two hundred and sixty-six (266) pages, medium, making a total of six hundred and seventy-one (671) communications acted on in that month, or about twenty-five (25) per day. If to the above estimate fourteen (14) circulars are added, of which an average of fourteen (14) copies each were made, it gives an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty-seven, (867,) or more than thirty-two (32) per day for the working days in that month.

The aggregate number of letters sent from this desk in 1864 was five thousand five hundred and twenty, (5,520,) and of indorsements sent in the same period fifteen hundred and ten, (1,510,) making a total of seven thousand and thirty, (7,030.) The number of letters received at this desk in 1864 was seven thousand one hundred and fifty-four, (7,154,) making a grand total of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four (14,184) communications and papers which passed under notice and received proper attention in this branch alone during that year. This estimate does not include a vast number of mere letters of transmittal, which, while they required but little thought, necessarily consumed, in the aggregate, much time. The letters sent required no less than four hundred and sixty (460) quires of letter paper.

The foregoing statements are not made because of any intrinsic importance which they are supposed to possess, but to convey some idea of the magnitude of the work required to be done, and to indicate the necessity which has constrained me from time to time to ask your approval of my employment of additional clerks.

The chief clerk of this branch was also charged with the preparation of such general circulars to the district provost marshals in my jurisdiction as were required to carry out the orders of the Provost Marshal General, or to meet the various circumstances arising in the progress of the work in this State. These circulars were numbered consecutively for each year, for convenience of reference. A copy was made for each provost marshal, and a manuscript copy retained for file, in addition to the copy taken in the impression book, making at least fourteen (14) manuscript copies of each circular, the average length of each of which has not been less than three letter pages. The number of these circulars for the year 1863 was eighty-one, (81;) for 1864, two hundred and sixty-five, (265;) for 1865, to the present time, eighty, (80;) making a total of four hundred and twenty-six (426) different circulars, containing twelve hundred and seventy-eight (1,278) pages, or seventeen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (17,892) pages for the fourteen copies which were made of each circular. This total should, in fact, be largely increased to include the additional copies which were often made for other parties, such as mustering and disbursing officers, recruiting officers, &c.; and the whole should be considered in connexion with my previous statement of the amount of labor necessarily performed in this branch.

It has been my aim not only to convey your instructions, when received, to my subordinates through the medium of the general circulars above described, but also to anticipate, as far as possible, through the same medium, such exigencies or difficulties as could plainly be foreseen; thereby preventing misunder-

standings at district headquarters, avoiding the necessity of correspondence on their part, and preparing them to meet each emergency as it arose. I cannot too highly commend the practical utility of such a system of circular instructions.

As already intimated in speaking of the business which fell within the province of this department, many of the questions to be decided were not only entirely new to myself, but some of them were of so difficult and intricate a character as to require great care and laborious examination before any action could be safely taken.

This department was in charge of Mr. Newton Bateman from May 12, 1863, to January 9, 1865, when he resigned to assume the duties of the office of superintendent of public instruction for this State, to which office he was elected in November, 1864. To Mr. Bateman's superior business ability, zeal, and diligence I am deeply indebted. I ever found him an invaluable assistant in all the varied duties he was called upon to discharge while in the office. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bateman, Brevet Major Harry C. Egbert, first lieutenant 12th United States infantry, was placed in charge of the department, the duties of which, although at first comparatively new to him, he discharged with great ability, promptitude, and fidelity, and to my entire satisfaction, until April 29, 1865, when he was relieved from duty; since which time, the business of that character having greatly decreased, the department has been in charge of a clerk in this office.

The books of this department are as follows:

Letters Received, in which is entered an abstract, or in case of an important letter, the entire communication, each letter being numbered, and, when recorded, note being made of the volume in which the record is made.

Indorsement Book, which is kept in accordance with the regulations prescribing the same.

Impression Books, which, for the sake of convenience, are of three kinds: one for letters to the Provost Marshal General, another for district provost marshals, and the third for miscellaneous letters.

Book of Telegrams Received, in which are copied, *verbatim*, all telegrams received at this office.

Book of Telegrams Sent, in which all telegrams sent from this office are copied accurately and fully.

(Each of the above-named books has an index, generally in separate form, that being found in practice the most convenient way of keeping the same.)

Book of Appointments, in which have been recorded all appointments made in this office, and in each of the offices of district provost marshals, giving date of appointment, rate of compensation, date of approval, and date of discharge.

2. Department of accounts.

The department of accounts was made a distinct subdivision of this office July 14, 1864, and to it were assigned such papers and records, pertaining to accounts and contracts, as could be separated from other records; but as the records in the early history of the office were so limited, compared with what the greatly increased business of the department has since caused them to become, much of the information concerning these branches of business must be sought in the general records of the office, at least for the first twelve months of my service as acting assistant provost marshal general for Illinois.

The duty of auditing or examining such accounts as passed through the office was, upon the establishment of this department, assigned to its chief clerk and his assistants, and, in addition to the accounts of the Provost Marshal General's department, all accounts to be approved by me as superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for Illinois have been audited in this department.

The record books used in this department are such as are required by a circular from the Bureau of Accounts under the appropriation for "collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers," Provost Marshal General's office, dated Sep-

tember 24, 1863, including Record Book of Claims, Book of Letters Received, and Indorsement Book. These books have been kept as nearly in accordance with the published directions of the Adjutant General of the army as we have been able to understand them, and are believed to have been very accurately and neatly kept. Beside these, the Letter Impression Book, in which are taken copies of all letters sent, and a Record of Checks Received, have been in use; the latter showing the date and number of the check; by whom and in whose favor drawn; where payable; on what account; and a reference to the folio where the account is recorded, and the date of delivery to the claimant, and his signature acknowledging the receipt of the same.

A record of employés, embracing all persons employed by me as well as by the district provost marshals in this State, was made in a book sent from the office of the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, and is a very complete history, in most cases, of the employés in the several districts. Nearly or quite three months' time was occupied in perfecting this record.

Attention is respectfully invited to Schedules 3, 4 and 5, appendix, which give, in concise and tabulated form, some information of interest, compiled from the records of this department.

Schedule 3 shows the number of claims placed on record in this department, and the amount of the same; also the amount to which I have given my approval.

Schedule 4 shows the different items of expense attendant upon the conduct of this office, exclusive of pay of officers, with the amount of each.

Schedule 5 is a very suggestive exhibit of the amount of service alleged to have been performed in taking and revising the enrolment of the State, given by months and by districts, and reduced to years and days.

3. *Department of deserters.*

From the opening of my office to August 13, 1863, the business connected with deserters was a part of the general transactions of the office, and conducted as such by the clerk in charge. The rapid increase, however, of this branch of the business, and the urgency of my instructions from Washington in relation to it, rendered it necessary to constitute it a separate department, which was done on the above date, and the same was placed in charge of First Lieutenant Charles E. Hay, 3d United States cavalry, with one assistant, who continued to manage the affairs of the desk with marked efficiency until February 29, 1864, when Lieutenant Hay having been assigned to duty in the office of superintendent of volunteer recruiting service, the desk of deserters was turned over to Mr. John C. Reynolds, one of my earliest and best clerks, who conducted its affairs with great assiduity and energy until November 18, 1864, when the department was assigned to First Lieutenant B. F. Hawkes, 17th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in whose charge it remained until he was relieved from duty and ordered to his regiment, when the desk was again returned to the efficient and successful management of Mr. Reynolds.

The aggregate number of descriptive lists of deserters from Illinois organizations received at this office from that of the Provost Marshal General is thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-seven, (13,357;) from other sources some six hundred and twenty (620) lists have been received, making a total of thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven (13,977) lists.

Of each of these lists twenty (20) copies have been made in this office, as follows:

One copy to each provost marshal of Illinois.....	13
One copy to the acting assistant provost marshals general of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and Indiana.....	6
One consolidated copy.....	1
Total.....	20

II. Credits L is a record of the reports or other vouchers upon which credits are authorized to be given by regulations and instructions. Such papers are recorded in this book in such a way as to arrange the credits of any one report in the regular order of districts and sub-districts, as known in this office, and at the same time to show the class of each credit, and the term of service for which the men credited are mustered in. This is the original book record of the credits, from which all others are made up and with which they must accord.

The reports, after entry in book L, are filed away by months, all relating to the credits of any one month being so indorsed and filed together.

A sample of book L will be found in the appendix, marked Schedule No. 7.

III. From credits L entries are made into the books in which accounts are kept directly with sub-districts, a page being allowed for each of the fourteen hundred and seventy-six (1,476) sub-districts, and the set of books making four volumes this year. A sample page is given. (See appendix, Schedule No. 8.)

The first column refers to the book of entry of the items contained in the lines. As the account of each sub-district is reported at the close of each month to the provost marshal of the district, the column of "periodical reports" shows what number of credits were reported in any given month, while the columns headed "due" and "over" show the balance on the account from time to time. The column headed "equivalent in one-year men" shows how many years' service go to the credit of the sub-district, as the other columns show the men, their classes, and terms of service. These books are credits E and F, for 1864; credits G, H, I, K, for 1865.

IV. From the columns of "periodical reports" in these books entries are carried to another book in which the sub-districts are grouped by counties, and in which the monthly credits are entered in successive columns, so as to show the credits of the sub-districts of a county consolidated. This book (credits D) merely collects in closer form the results of the accounts with the sub-districts.

V. There is also made up from the books of accounts with sub-districts a book of monthly statements of credits, which consolidates all the credits of a month by districts and counties, and also by classes and terms of service. This is credits M, a sample of which will be found in appendix, marked Schedule No. 9.

Another book belonging to the series has been begun, but never yet completed, owing to the constant demands of the current work of the department of quotas and credits. It is book N, consisting of historical and tabular statements of the assignment of quotas and credits in 1864 and 1865.

Sub-districts.

The original division of the districts into sub-districts, for purposes of enrolment and draft, was left to the provost marshals. Every county is organized for school purposes into congressional townships of six miles square; some have a further organization into what are called towns, the limits of which are not always coincident with those of the townships, but often include two or more whole townships, and still more frequently embrace parts of townships, the boundaries of the towns being wholly arbitrary; in many other counties, particularly in the southern part of the State, the only division beside the townships is into election precincts, the boundaries of which are also arbitrary and variable. The different views of the provost marshals led to various methods of division and enrolment. In the 9th, 10th, and 13th districts only were the townships and precincts at once made the units of the division; and these remained unchanged, except that some cities were afterwards divided into sub-districts by the wards. In the 12th and part of the 11th, the sub-districts were made of the townships of the United States land survey, singly or in groups. In other districts, two or more towns were grouped together. The 1st and

2d districts changed to the system by single towns upon the second revision of the enrolment, under orders dated May 5, 1864; and upon permission of the War Department, I attempted to make a uniform system of division by the smallest civil units of territory, in preparation for the draft under the call of December 19, 1864. To effect this an entirely new enrolment was made in the 12th district; it was not effected in four counties of the 11th district, because of the resignation of the provost marshal just after instructions for the change were given; before the change could be completed under the new officer, the new quotas were to be assigned without delay.

The best division in this State is that attempted by me as above said, with some modifications. Some of the smaller cities prefer not to be divided or to be set off from the townships in which they are situated; in all cases where the local organizations are such that the people and authorities desire no division into wards or parts, I would ascertain and respect their wishes. In some cases, it happens that a town or village lies upon the very line of division between two townships, in consequence of which any division of credits by volunteering from the town is arbitrary, and it is better for the two townships to go together: in the 6th district two such unions were made during the pendency of the last draft. In fine, I regard the last system adopted as the best for convenience in this office, for convenience in enrolment, for proper distribution of credits, and for stimulating the local authorities to activity in filling quotas.

Schedule 10, appendix, shows the number of sub-districts at various times, as practically in use.

Quotas and credits.

So far as this office is concerned, the first dealing with quotas and credits followed upon the call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men. A settlement between the War Department and the State of Illinois was first had in the early part of August, 1864, in consequence of which it was arranged that the standing of districts and sub-districts in Illinois should be ascertained and declared here, with the use of the records in the office of the adjutant general of Illinois.

From his records were obtained the statements of quotas of 1861 and 1862, calculated to counties only. The quotas of February and March, 1864, under the call for seven hundred thousand (700,000) men, and the quotas on the call of July 18, 1864, were calculated in this office, and the county quotas of the tables of the adjutant general's office, Illinois, were carried out to sub-districts in proportion to the enrolments. The quotas under the call of December 19, 1864, were calculated in this office, in the manner directed by the Provost Marshal General. In no case has the calculation of quotas, or the keeping of accounts of credits, been referred to the provost marshals; it would have been necessary to furnish them all the data for the calculations, and it was deemed much better for accuracy, and even for economy, to have the work done at this central office, and by a few clerks, rather than to burden the district offices with work for which each would need extra clerks, and which would not then be done with approximate uniformity and correctness. Besides, in practice it was found most equitable to calculate directly from the State quota to the local quotas, which could be done here only.

This equity appeared most plainly on the last call, when, if the calculation had been made from the State to districts and then to sub-districts, it would have come to pass that sub-districts which had not furnished their due proportion of recruits would have been exempted from all claim, because their neighbors in the same district had done more than their own share; and whatever was gained by such delinquent sub-districts in one part of the State would have fallen as an additional burden upon sub-districts in other parts of the State where martial ardor or patriotic zeal had been more equably manifested.

For the several quotas, aggregated by districts, see Schedule No. 11, appendix.

While this table of quotas is strictly correct as to the numbers given out as quotas for the several dates named, yet it is practically wrong, owing to the fact that the State of Illinois had really filled up the number claimed of her up to December 31, 1864, and had furnished eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) men more. These eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) men were not credited to the State on the new quota under the call of December 19, 1864, but were taken into consideration in assigning the quota, thereby decreasing it; so that if the State had gone on to fill exactly the last quota of thirty-two thousand nine hundred and two, (32,902,) she would have furnished eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) men more than the sum total of all quotas assigned; hence the practical sum of the quotas is eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) larger than the result of the table referred to, being two hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty, (231,420,) instead of two hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and sixty-two, (230,262.)

Distribution of credits.

By the settlement between the War Department and the State of Illinois, in August, 1864, spoken of above, the number to be credited to Illinois up to July 1, 1864, was fixed at one hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, (181,178.) Of this number, one hundred and forty-four thousand and eighty-six (144,086) were credits prior to October 1, 1863, and for the distribution of them recourse was had to the records of the adjutant general's office, Illinois, which furnished a distribution of them to counties only. From the same office were obtained records showing the distribution to counties, towns, &c., of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six (16,186) veterans, one thousand one hundred and twenty (1,120) recruits mustered in the field, four hundred and five (405) regulars, and twenty-one (21) naval recruits, all enlisted and mustered between October 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864. The rolls of the associate office of chief mustering and disbursing officer for Illinois furnished the evidences for the distribution of the remainder of the total credits allowed.

The particulars of this distribution were fully reported in my letter to the Provost Marshal General, of September 7, 1864. Briefly, it may be said that all credits were assigned to sub-districts as far as possible from the records, with revision of manifest errors, and careful judgment in doubtful cases; that credits inuring to the State at large, without assignment of residence, were distributed pro rata on the most recent enrolment and added to the credits to the counties at large; that the county credits were again distributed pro rata in like manner to the sub-districts. As stated in the letter of September 7, 1864, only thirty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-one (35,191) were specifically assigned to sub-districts; the remainder, one hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven, (145,987,) were assigned by pro rata calculations.

The credits above named were all for three-year men.

An interval of one month elapsed between the settlement with Illinois and the beginning of the system of recording and declaring credits initiated by circular No. 52, Adjutant General's office, series of 1864. For that month the credits distributed were one hundred and forty-four (144) recruits reported to me from the War Department, seven hundred and sixty-two (762) veterans reported by the adjutant general of Illinois, and one thousand and thirty-five (1,035) naval recruits, ascertained by commission, consisting of his excellency Governor Richard Yates and myself, appointed July 14, 1864, to ascertain the naval credits due to Illinois for enlistments prior to February 24, 1864.

These amount to a total of nineteen hundred and forty-one, (1,941,) which were distributed by the same rules as were used in the greater distribution preceding. These credits were for one, two, and three years, viz: seven hun-

dred and sixty-one, (761,) nine, (9,) and eleven hundred and seventy-one, (1,171,) respectively.

From the 1st of August, 1864, when the system of circular No. 52 began, to December 31, 1864, which closed credits on calls prior to December 19, 1864, credits were distributed for fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine (15,399) men, of various classes and terms of service, as shown from time to time in my regular and special reports. Of these eight thousand three hundred and ninety-two (8,392) were drafted men and substitutes, and seven thousand and seven (7,007) were voluntary enlistments.

Credits since December 31, 1864, to May 31, 1865, have been twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight, (27,658,) of which two thousand and fifty-three (2,053) are for drafted men and substitutes, and twenty-five thousand six hundred and five (25,605) are from voluntary enlistments.

For a tabular statement of the credits of these various periods by districts, see Schedule No. 12, appendix.

A noticeable fact appears from comparison of the preceding paragraphs. It appears that of the men raised during the last five months of 1864, fifty-four and a half per cent. were drafted men or substitutes for drafted or enrolled men; while during the first five months of 1865 the same classes are less than seven and a half per cent. of the number raised, though the number of the later period is eighty per cent. larger than that of the former. This great difference arises from the greater popular interest during the latter period, and the organized efforts of counties and towns to fill their quotas by volunteering. Where the civil authorities had not power or inclination to act, citizens' committees, in many instances, raised money by subscription and paid local bounties. Had the call continued, it would have required but little drafting, which would nowhere have been heavy, to fill the whole quota of the State.

It should be stated, also, that while I have been limited in the allowance of credits by regulations and laws excluding certain credits until the quotas on the present call should be full, papers have passed through my office showing men enlisted and mustered for whom it is certain no credit had ever been given, and other papers bearing names for which it is *probable* that credit has not been allowed. The number of these I have not recorded, but they are probably some hundreds, which should be added to the total of credits in the schedule, (12,) diminishing in equal number the deficit of Illinois at the close of the call. A few credits have come in since May 31, up to which date the tabular statements are made.

Balance of quotas and credits

It would be expected that the difference between the total quotas and total credits, whether the whole State or separate districts be considered, would be the deficit or surplus, as reported in my monthly return of credits for May 31, 1865; but in no instance is this true. Table 13 (appendix) compares in columns one and two the final columns of the tables of quotas and of credits, as given in Schedules 11 and 12, and shows in columns three and four the apparent deficits and surpluses; then gives in columns five and six the deficits and surpluses of my return of May 31, and in columns seven and eight the discrepancies between the apparent and reported deficits and surpluses. There is also added in columns nine and ten the total of deficits and surpluses obtained by adding the footings of accounts with sub-districts, without offsetting one against the other, as is done in obtaining the district balances.

When the discrepancy columns are footed and compared, it will be seen that the difference between them is eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) surplus, which is exactly the number spoken of in the remarks concerning the table of quotas, (table 11,) as deducted in advance from the quota, instead of being counted against it. Thus the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, might

have been 34,060, ($= 32,902 + 1,158$), and the eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) surplus of the whole State (as its account stood on December 31, 1864) might have been allowed to count against the quota, as it is made to count against the sum of the quotas, by including it in the total credits, and taking the difference of the sums; in that case the balance of apparent deficits and surpluses and the balance of reported deficits and surpluses would be the same number, 5,244, ($= 5,567 - 323$), which is also the sum of four thousand and eighty-six (4,086,) (difference between apparent deficits and surpluses) and eleven hundred and fifty-eight, (1,158) (the difference of discrepancy columns.) And as 1,158, the difference of the discrepancy columns, is the surplus of the *whole State* on December 31, 1864, so the numbers corresponding to the districts in the discrepancy columns, from which this difference of eleven hundred and fifty-eight (1,158) is derived, are themselves the balances of deficit and surplus of the *several districts*, the total result arising from offsetting the surpluses of some districts against the deficits of others. These are, in fact, the district balances of December 31, 1864, which were in turn made up from balancing the surpluses and deficits of sub-districts.

The accounts of quotas and credits in this office are kept, in the first place, with sub-districts, and totals for districts are obtained generally by aggregating the numbers relating to sub-districts. Except in the monthly return of credits, the surpluses of some sub-districts do not offset the deficits of others; hence there may be a large surplus in the district, taken as a whole, while there are still due sundry quotas from sub-districts. This will explain further how the 13th district has still due five hundred and fifty-seven, (557,) according to my monthly return of May 31, or six hundred and nineteen, (619,) according to my account with sub-districts, while the district, as a whole, has a large surplus. The quota on the call of December 19, 1864, having been distributed directly from the State quota to sub-districts, eight hundred and thirty-one (831) men were demanded from the sub-districts in the 13th district, which had furnished the smallest proportion of men. Since then the district has furnished two hundred and seventy-four (274) men, two hundred and twelve (212) of which have gone to the credit of the delinquent sub-districts, and the other sixty-two (62) have gone to increase the surplus of subdistricts owing nothing; hence the real deficiency by sub-districts is six hundred and nineteen, (619.) The deficiency remaining upon subtracting from the quota of the district all men furnished by it since December 31, 1864, is five hundred and fifty-seven. (557); while it appears by the table that if the total credits were allowed to offset the total quotas directly, the district, as a whole, would have a large surplus, viz., four thousand four hundred and ten, (4,410.)

The paramount importance and peculiar intricacy and difficulty attaching to the duties of the department of enrolment quotas and credits have seemed to warrant the foregoing minute and extended account of the manner in which the records have been kept. It is believed that they are as correct and reliable as the nature of the case will admit. Great labor and pains have been bestowed upon these records, and it is believed that scarcely an inquiry can be made relative to the transactions of this department touching any district, sub-district, or the State at large, to which these records will not furnish a satisfactory answer. The desk since its first separate establishment has been in charge of Dr. Samuel Willard, as chief clerk, who has discharged its difficult and responsible duties with great fidelity and distinguished ability.

5. Returns and reports.

During the progress of the draft under the call of July 18, 1864, which commenced in September of that year, the difficulty of securing correct reports of the draft, in obedience to the urgent orders of the Provost Marshal General, was so great that it was found absolutely necessary to make a specialty of re-

ports and returns, which was accordingly done, and the desk placed in charge of Mr. Thomas R. Bryan, whose whole time was fully employed in the performance of its duties, which he continued to discharge in a very competent and satisfactory manner, until the close of the war so diminished the number of reports and returns as to render it practicable to discontinue the department as a specialty, which was done on the 13th of May, 1865, it being then merged into the general business department, and its duties transferred to Mr. John C. Reynolds.

The duties of Mr. Bryan while in charge of this branch will be readily understood from its designation. He was required to make himself perfectly familiar with the forms and instructions issued by the Provost Marshal General; to see that the district provost marshals transmitted their reports punctually; to compare them with the prescribed forms, and return for correction such as were not in accordance therewith; to give proper instructions to such provost marshals as required them; and to hold himself in readiness at all times to furnish me with such information as I might call for concerning the conditions and operations of his department. The results fully justified my expectations in establishing the desk, greatly facilitating the despatch of the public business during that period of extreme pressure.

6. *Veteran Reserve Corps.*

On the 13th day of June, 1863, Captain John A. Haddock, of the invalid corps, reported for duty at these headquarters, and immediately took post as general recruiting officer for that corps, and to assist in its organization in Illinois. Captain Haddock entered with great energy and success upon the duties assigned him, enlisting up to the time that he was relieved, February 8, 1864, fifty-four (54) men, besides rendering me valuable assistance in the general business connected with the organization of the corps in this State. He was a most worthy, capable, and efficient officer, of whose services I greatly regretted to be deprived.

In July, 1863, Captain Wells Sponable and Lieutenants James W. Davidson and Benjamin B. Baker, of the invalid corps, reported for duty, and were placed on recruiting service, the net results of which amounted to eleven (11) men.

In August, 1863, all recruiting at detached stations was, by order of the Provost Marshal General, discontinued, and thereafter, until April 27, 1864, recruiting for the corps was restricted to the successive recruiting officers at these headquarters, who have obtained in all nine (9) recruits.

July 2, 1864, Captain E. R. J. Shurly, 8th regiment veteran reserve corps, by authority of the Provost Marshal General, was placed on general recruiting service for the corps, with post at Chicago, where he remained until the 7th of the following September, and obtained four (4) recruits.

April 27, 1864, district provost marshals were empowered, by authority from Washington, to enlist men for the veteran reserve corps, but without effect, except in the 1st and 3d districts, where nineteen (19) recruits were obtained.

The foregoing is a summary of the general recruiting service for the corps up to the present time, showing the enlistment of ninety-seven (97) men.

Under the provisions of the War Department allowing recruits for the first battalion veteran reserve corps to be credited to their place of residence, and under the influence of the large local bounties paid in certain localities, many were induced to enter the corps, and were enlisted by regimental recruiting officers at Camp Douglas and Rock Island. But all such enlistments immediately ceased upon receipt of the order of the Provost Marshal General of February 24, 1865, disallowing credits for enlistments in the veteran reserve corps.

It is ascertained from the monthly regimental returns of the superintendents of recruiting service for the 4th, 8th, and 15th regiments veteran reserve corps stationed in this State, that the total enlistments and re-enlistments in said regiments for the year 1864 were one hundred and eighty-nine (189) men, and for the first four months of 1865 thirty-six (36) men. Four (4) men have also been enlisted for the 11th regiment veteran reserve corps, making a total of two hundred and twenty-nine (229) men from the regimental recruiting service, which, added to the ninety-seven (97) already reported, makes an aggregate of three hundred and twenty-six (326) as the number enlisted and re-enlisted in this State since the organization of the invalid corps.

Many causes have conspired to lessen the number of men transferred from hospitals to the veteran reserve corps in this State. The largest proportion of men of Illinois regiments in the military departments bordering on the Mississippi who have been sent to hospital have been absorbed in the immense general hospitals at Memphis and St. Louis. The same is true of Illinois soldiers in the departments of the Cumberland and Tennessee, most of them being retained in the extensive hospitals at Nashville and Louisville. From these hospitals great numbers of Illinois soldiers have been transferred to the veteran reserve corps, not entering the State, however, until organized into companies. To the same effect is the fact that the surgeons in charge of the general hospitals at Camp Butler and Mound City have been repeatedly instructed to forward their convalescents to Cincinnati and St. Louis, for transfer to the veteran reserve corps, thus depriving companies in this State of the men to which they were rightfully entitled. It is but just to state, however, that as soon as the attention of the proper authorities was called to the unfair working of the system practiced it was discontinued.

The number of men transferred from hospitals in this State to the corps under my supervision and orders amounts to seven hundred and thirty, (730,) being one hundred and sixty-nine (169) for the year 1863, two hundred and eleven (211) in 1864, and three hundred and fifty (350) in 1865.

Two companies have been organized in this State by authority not emanating from these headquarters, having at the time of organization about ninety (90) men each; and two companies have been organized under my direction belonging to the first and second battalions, respectively. The former numbered eighty (80) men, and was originally known as the 1st company 1st battalion invalid corps, but afterwards received the bureau designation of the 116th company, 1st battalion. It was subsequently incorporated into the 23d regiment veteran reserve corps as company E. The second battalion company, numbering eighty-eight (88) men, was originally known as the 1st company 2d battalion, subsequently receiving the bureau designation of the 107th company, 2d battalion, by which it is still known.

Enough men have been enlisted and transferred in this State to constitute a maximum regiment; and but for the fact that large numbers of men have constantly been required to re-inforce companies whose ranks were being reduced by expiration of service, and discharged, many more companies would doubtless have been organized.

One hundred and seventy-one (171) applications from former officers, and eight (8) from enlisted men, for commissions in the invalid corps and veteran reserve corps, have been forwarded through these headquarters to the Provost Marshal General, showing that whatever disinclination has existed on the part of *enlisted men* to enter the corps, no such backwardness has been displayed by resigned and discharged *officers* to obtain commissions therein.

While the results of recruiting for the veteran reserve corps, as now detailed, are confessedly small, the causes which have conspired to this end are obvious; among the more potent of which may be mentioned the following:

- 1st. The extraordinary bounties paid by the government, especially to those

who had previously seen service, as an inducement for them to re-enter active service, while all bounties have been withheld for enlistments in the veteran reserve corps.

2d. The high wages for all kinds of manual labor incident to the withdrawal of such vast numbers of men from the agricultural districts of the State to supply the demands of the army—the wages thus paid far exceeding the compensation received by an enlisted man (without bounty) in the veteran reserve corps.

3d. The causeless and senseless jealousy and dislike manifested towards the corps by soldiers of active regiments in the field, and which have been communicated to many who, having been discharged for disability, would have been proper candidates for the corps.

In view of these difficulties, and others to which I have referred, it is hoped that the results obtained, though far less than were anticipated, will not be considered as discouraging, and that my efforts to carry out the views of the government in this most laudable department of the public service will not be regarded as lacking in earnestness and energy.

7. Medical branch.

This branch was organized April 10, 1865, and Surgeon Martin Rizer, 1st army corps, placed in charge. The first duty assigned Surgeon Rizer was the inspection of the medical records and proceedings of the various district boards of the State. Owing to the fact that I had previously had no officer competent to the duties of such inspection and supervision of the medical departments of the district provost marshals' offices, many irregularities and imperfections were found by Surgeon Rizer to exist in some of said departments. The results of his various inspections have been reported to this office in writing and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

It is to be regretted that the services of Surgeon Rizer, or some other generally equally competent medical officer, could not have been secured at an earlier period, to take supervision of the medical branch of the bureau. It cannot be doubted that very many remissnesses and irregularities would thereby have been avoided, and the final results of the examination of recruits, drafted men, &c., would have been presented in a much more full and accurate form, thus rendering the experience of this branch of the service far more available to the government for future use. Surgeon Rizer has done all he could under the circumstances, and has done it well.

ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT BOARDS OF ENROLMENT.

It being important that the machinery of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General should be completed and set in operation as soon as possible, instructions were issued from this office, immediately after opening the same, to the various district provost marshals, to consummate their arrangements and report their organizations at the earliest practicable period. The dates of the respective district organizations, with headquarters, as reported to this office, the same being arranged in the order of time, are as follows:

Sixth district organized May 18, 1863; headquarters, Joliet.
Fifth district organized May 26, 1863; headquarters, Peoria.
Ninth district organized May 26, 1863; headquarters, Mount Sterling.
Third district organized May 28, 1863; headquarters, Dixon.
Fourth district organized May 28, 1863; headquarters, Quincy.
Twelfth district organized May 28, 1863; headquarters, Alton.
Thirteenth district organized May 28, 1863; headquarters, Cairo.
Seventh district organized May 29, 1863; headquarters, Danville.
Eighth district organized May 29, 1863; headquarters, Springfield.

First district organized June 1, 1863; headquarters, Chicago.

Tenth district organized June 1, 1863; headquarters, Carlinville.

Second district organized June 4, 1863; headquarters, Belvidere.

Eleventh district organized June 9, 1863; headquarters, Salem.

The headquarters of the 2d district were subsequently removed, by order of the Provost Marshal General, to Marengo; those of the 10th to Jacksonville; and those of the 11th to Olney; the change in each case being greatly to the benefit of the service.

The provost marshals of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th districts have continued in office as originally appointed down to the present time.

The provost marshal of the 3d district resigned, for special reasons; but was reinstated at his own request in about a week, that brief interval being filled by Mr. Seymour E. Treat, as acting provost marshal.

In the 4th district, Captain James Woodruff resigned March 24, 1864, and was succeeded by Captain Henry Asbury, who resigned March 24, 1865, and was succeeded by Captain William H. Fisk, the present incumbent.

In the 5th district, Captain James M. Allan was relieved January 20, 1865, by Major A. S. Norton, who served till March 23, 1865, as acting provost marshal of that district, when Captain C. C. Mason, who was appointed March 8, 1865, entered upon the duties of the office, and still holds the position.

In the 10th district, Captain William M. Fry served until January 17, 1865, when, he having resigned, Captain George W. Hamilton was appointed, who served until May 6, 1865, when his appointment was revoked; and Major A. S. Norton was ordered to take post as acting provost marshal of that district, which position he still holds.

The first provost marshal of the 11th district was Captain Mortimer O'Kean, who resigned March 7, 1864, and was succeeded by Captain Edwin S. Condit, who served until November 25, 1864, when, upon his resignation, the present incumbent, Captain John C. Scott, was appointed.

Captain George Abbott was first commissioned as provost marshal of the 12th district, and held the position until December 28, 1864, when he was allowed to resign, and was relieved by Major A. S. Norton, who served as acting provost marshal until January 11, 1865, when Captain William H. Collins, the present incumbent, assumed the duties of the office.

In the 13th district, the commission of Captain W. C. Carroll, the original appointee, was revoked May 27, 1863, and the present incumbent, Captain Isaac N. Phillips, was commissioned in his stead.

For a full statement of the original composition of the respective boards of enrolment and all subsequent changes, see Schedule No. 14, appendix.

ENROLMENT.

In obedience to pressing instructions from Washington, the provost marshals in my jurisdiction were directed, by circular No. 3, from this office, dated June 5, 1863, to convene their respective boards of enrolment, establish their sub-districts, and to push forward the enrolment with all practicable vigor and despatch. Information and instructions had been previously issued from this office to some of the provost marshals, and the enrolment was already in progress in several of the districts, but the above was the earliest date at which any detailed instructions respecting the enrolment were issued from this office to all of the provost marshals.

The instructions from the Provost Marshal General and from this office were carried out by most of my subordinates in letter and spirit, and with great energy and success.

In compliance with circular No. 101, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1863, I issued a circular letter of instructions to my provost marshals under

date of November 27, 1863, directing them to proceed at once to the correction of their enrolment lists; and in accordance with my said circular and subsequent instructions, the lists were revised in the various districts of the State during the month of December, 1863, and the early part of the year 1864.

In obedience to the orders of the Provost Marshal General, instructions for a second revision of the enrolment were issued from this office May 6, 1864, in circular No. 51, series of that year. Your orders for monthly revisions of the enrolment were communicated to the provost marshals in my jurisdiction, with detailed instructions for the same, in circular No. 99, from this office, dated July 7, 1864.

For a tabular statement showing the date of the completion of the original enrolment, and of the first and second revisions ordered by me November 27, 1863, and May 6, 1864, see Schedule No. 15, appendix.

In order to facilitate the keeping up of the enrolment and to lessen the expense to the government, I applied for, and received from the Provost Marshal General, authority to cause an enumeration to be made throughout the State of all persons between the ages of 17 and 20, and 42 and 45 years, noting the year, month, and day of birth of each person so enumerated; and full instructions to that effect were issued from this office to all district provost marshals, in circular No. 67, dated May 27, 1864. The object of said special enrolment, as stated in my communication requesting leave to make the same, was to furnish each board with a record from which all persons arriving at and passing beyond the line of liability to military service could be ascertained in their respective offices, and that the names of the former might be added to the lists, and those of the latter dropped therefrom, by the clerks in the office, thereby greatly diminishing the number of special enrolling officers required to purge and perfect the lists, and lessening the expense in very nearly a corresponding ratio. Such special enumeration was accordingly made, with results, in most cases, corresponding to my anticipations.

Deeming it for the interests of the service, and that it would contribute to economy and promptitude in keeping up the enrolment, I also requested and obtained permission to appoint a superintendent of enrolment for each county, who should seek out and recommend suitable persons for assistant enrolling officers, and exercise a general supervision over the work in their respective counties. Instructions to that effect were issued from this office in circular No. 66, dated May 23, 1864. The plan worked well, and contributed largely to the prompt and economical maintenance of the enrolment.

On the 7th of July, 1864, district provost marshals were instructed that, in order to carry into effect the provisions of circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864, they would be required to make continuous corrections of the enrolment lists and report the same on the last day of each month, beginning with July. To this end they were directed to complete the preparation of the special lists of persons between the ages of 17 and 20, and between 42 and 45, already referred to, and to refer to the said lists when completed, to facilitate their monthly revisions. They were further required to impose upon each deputy and salaried special agent, in addition to his other duties, the constant revision of the enrolment of one county.

Where the number of deputies and special agents were not equal to the number of counties in a district, provost marshals were directed to appoint an enrolling officer for each of the remaining counties, and, in accordance with the authority above referred to, it was made the duty of these deputies, special agents, and other county enrolling officers, to keep up the enrolment in their respective counties. To aid them in this, copies of the enrolment lists of his county, with full instructions for the discharge of his duties, were required to be furnished to each officer intrusted with the enrolment of a county. Provost

marshals were required to forward their monthly reports promptly at the end of each month, with duplicate copies of the recapitulation of the same.

I repeatedly enjoined upon my district provost marshals the strictest practicable economy in the execution of their duties—the most watchful supervision over the conduct of their subordinates and employes, and the prompt discharge of all persons engaged in the enrolment who failed to render to the government a just equivalent of service for the pay received.

In order to systematize the work and prevent confusion, provost marshals were required to set apart certain days in each month for hearing and determining claims for exemption from enrolment, for which purpose they were directed to allow a sufficient time, and were authorized to decline the consideration of claims for exemption on any other than the specified days. Adherence to this rule was, for a portion of the time, absolutely essential in order to enable district boards to transact their necessary current business. Provost marshals were directed to recommend suitable places for holding examinations, to be approved by the Secretary of War, in accordance with the provisions of section 14 amended enrolment act, February 24, 1864.

In granting exemptions, provost marshals were enjoined to be governed strictly by the instructions of the Provost Marshal General, and to use great care to avoid fraud, imposition, and injustice. No exemptions were permitted to be granted except for the causes specified in the circular of the Provost Marshal General, viz: Permanent physical or mental disability, alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, and two or more years of service in the present war. Persons removed from one sub-district to another, in the same district, were not allowed to be stricken from the rolls of the former sub-district until their names were entered upon the rolls of the latter; and persons removing from a district were not to be stricken from the rolls until the board should be duly certified that said persons were enrolled in their new place of residence. Provost marshals were also directed to hold their lists constantly subject to public inspection, as required by the Provost Marshal General.

For a more detailed statement of the various methods adopted for taking, revising and maintaining the enrolments in the respective districts, and the comparative excellence of the several plans pursued, attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the several district provost marshals, which have already been forwarded.

DRAFT.

It became apparent, soon after the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, that the quota of Illinois, under that call, could not be filled without a draft, and, in compliance with intimations from Washington, I had admonished the various boards of enrolment to complete all their preparations and hold themselves in readiness to commence drafting as soon as orders were received from me to that effect, but on no account to begin operations until so notified. I had been myself directed not to begin the draft in any district until so ordered by the Provost Marshal General, and discretion was given me to commence drafting, when orders should be received, in such districts of the State as to me might seem most expedient.

At length, September 12, 1864, I received a telegraphic order directing me to begin the draft without delay, and in the exercise of the discretion above mentioned, and for reasons which seemed to me satisfactory, but which need not be here enumerated, I selected the 4th, 8th, 10th, and 12th districts as those in which operations should first be initiated, and I immediately telegraphed the provost marshals of said districts to begin the draft promptly on the 19th day of September, 1864, following my telegraphic order with a circular letter of instructions, dated September 15, 1864.

The districts next ordered to draft were the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th, the provost marshals of which were directed by circular No. 172 from this office, dated September 21, 1864, to commence drafting September 26, 1864.

September 23, 1864, instructions were issued to the remaining districts of the State, to wit, the 2d, 3d, 9th, 11th, and 13th, to commence the draft on the 29th of September, 1864.

The orders of the Provost Marshal General and from this office found the several boards of enrolment fully prepared, and the draft began in each case promptly as ordered, and was prosecuted with vigor.

Under the call of December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, no draft was ordered in the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 8th districts of this State. To the provost marshals of the remaining districts orders to draft were issued as follows: To 7th district, March 18, 1865, to commence March 21, 1865; 11th and 13th districts, same date, to commence March 23, 1865; 4th and 10th districts, March 24, 1865, to commence March 28, 1865; 2d, 6th, 9th, and 12th districts, April 6, 1865, to commence April 12, 1865.

The 2d district had drawn but fifty-four (54) men, when, in consequence of the sudden and total overthrow of the rebel armies and the virtual close of the war, orders were received to discontinue recruiting and drafting, and to discharge all drafted men not forwarded to rendezvous. The fifty-four (54) men are accordingly reported as discharged. In like manner the men drafted in the 9th and 12th districts were discharged by order before any had been forwarded to general rendezvous. Orders to arrest the draft were received by the provost marshal of the 6th district before he had actually commenced drafting.

For a summary tabulated statement showing the proceeds of the draft under each call in each district, giving separately drafted men held to service and substitutes, see Schedule No. 17 in the appendix to this report. Said schedule presents the net results of the draft, and of course only includes those drafted men and substitutes who were forwarded to general rendezvous and actually put into service.

A complete consolidated statement, showing in detail the results of the draft in each district and for the whole State, with the number discharged for the various causes authorized by regulations, the number who paid commutation, &c., will also be found in the appendix hereof, Schedule No. 18.

For a tabulated summary of the statistics of the draft in Illinois in 1864 and 1865, including all supplementary drafts, and showing by districts—1, total number drawn; 2, whole number reporting; 3, whole number failing to report; 4, whole number discharged without examination; 5, number examined as to physical fitness for service; 6, whole number examined; 7, number discharged for physical disability; 8, number discharged for other causes; 9, whole number discharged after examination; 10, number held to service; 11, number furnishing substitutes; 12, number serving personally, see Schedule No. 19, appendix.

The column (No. 4) headed "discharged without examination" includes those discharged by reason of the quota of sub-district being full, and those discharged under order of the Provost Marshal General of April 14, 1865, directing the discharge of all drafted men not then forwarded to general rendezvous.

The average enrolment of the State on which the quotas under calls of July 18 and December 19, 1864, were based, was three hundred and six thousand three hundred and forty-nine, (306,349.) The following interesting and suggestive facts and percentages are deduced from the recorded statistics of the draft on file in this office:

Enrolment basis of the State, 306,349; whole number drafted, 32,279, being 10.53 per cent. of enrolment.

Of the number so drafted (32,279)—

22, 439, or 69.25 per cent., reported.

9, 840, " 30.75 " failed to report.

3, 899, or 12.07 per cent., discharged without examination.
 18, 540, " 57.12 " examined.
 9, 595, " 29.72 " discharged on examination.
 3, 381, " 10.47 " discharged for other causes than physical disability.
 15, 159, " 46.65 " examined as to physical fitness.
 6, 214, " 19.25 " discharged for physical disability.
 8, 945, " 27.40 " held to service upon examination.
 3, 541, " 10.66 " served personally.
 5, 404, " 16.74 " furnished substitutes.

Of those examined (18,540)—

3, 381, or 18.23 per cent., discharged for other causes than physical disability.
 15, 159, " 81.77 " examined as to physical fitness.

Of the whole number physically examined (15,159)—

6, 214, or 40.98 per cent., discharged for physical disability.
 8, 945, " 59.02 " held to service.

Of the whole number held to service (8,945)—

5, 404, or 60.41 per cent., furnished substitutes.
 3, 541, " 39.59 " served personally.

While the order to stop recruiting and drafting was hailed with universal rejoicing, yet, as elsewhere observed, most of the communities in which the quotas were still unfilled had become so thoroughly aroused, and the local appliances to stimulate volunteering were in such vigorous and successful operation, that but little more drafting would anywhere have been necessary to clear the State of her entire obligation under the last call.

PERSONS ARRESTED—NOT DESERTERS.

As was to have been expected, it became necessary from time to time, in the prosecution of the work, to make arrests of various persons in different parts of the State for violations of the enrolment act and sundry other offences. Although the number of such arrests has not been large, yet it is deemed proper to the completeness of this report that reference should be made to the subject.

A summary statement, showing the number of such arrests in each district, and the grounds upon which the arrests were made, will be found in the appendix hereof, and attention thereto is respectfully invited. (See Schedule No. 20.)

EXPENSES.

I have constantly endeavored faithfully to carry out the urgent instructions received from Washington from time to time relative to the importance of practicing the most rigid economy consistent with the effective prosecution of the work and the true interests of the service, both at these headquarters and in the offices of the respective provost marshals of my jurisdiction. The views of the Provost Marshal General on this subject have been by me repeatedly and earnestly impressed upon all of my subordinates, who have, I think, as a general rule, faithfully endeavored to conform their expenditures to instructions received, and to contribute by careful circumspection to lighten the burdens of the government as much as possible. The total expenditures of this office since its organization, exclusive of pay of officers, was referred to while discussing the business department of these headquarters, and will be found in Schedule No. 4 of the appendix. In order to ascertain the total expenditures in each district, and the grand aggregate for the whole State since the organization of the machinery of the Provost Marshal General's bureau in Illinois, I addressed a special circular to each district provost marshal, requiring them to transcribe from their records the necessary data, and report the same to this office. The results

tabulated by districts, and showing, 1, total expenditures; 2, cost of transportation; 3, net cost; 4, number of men furnished, including deserters; 5, cost per man, will be found in the appendix to this report, Schedule No. 21. The column headed "net cost" is found by deducting the cost of transportation, &c., from "total cost" in each district. The comparative smallness of expenditures in the 4th district is explained by the fact that the men raised in that district were mostly transported and subsisted by the quartermaster and commissary departments, so that those items of expense do not appear in the records of the provost marshal of that district. The cost per man in the different districts varies very widely, varying from \$8 97 in the 4th district to \$34 58 in the 13th; or, leaving out the 4th district for reasons above given, from \$11 20 per man in the 1st district to \$34 58 in the 13th district as aforesaid. Many causes have contributed to these great variations of comparative cost, among which should be mentioned the different degrees of business ability and tact characterizing the respective provost marshals, but the principal cause is to be found in the widely different circumstances and facilities for the transaction of business in the different portions of the State where the district headquarters are located.

It will be seen from Schedule No. 21 that fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one (52,221) men, including deserters and drafted men, have been raised and put into the military service of the United States from Illinois since the organization of this office, (April 27, 1863,) at an aggregate cost to the government of \$702,891 37, being an average cost per man, for the whole State, of \$13 46. This estimate, as before remarked, is exclusive of the cost of transportation, &c., including only those items of expenditure connected with the provost marshals' offices, and appearing upon their records. When all other expenses are taken into the account, including premiums paid for procuring recruits, &c., the average cost per man for the whole State will, of course, be greatly enhanced; but it is hoped that the exhibit, taken upon the basis assumed in the schedule, will not be considered discreditable to the practical economy manifested by the officers of your bureau in this State.

I have thus briefly traced the organization, progress, and results of the work intrusted to me as acting assistant provost marshal general for Illinois. It remains, in compliance with the invitation of your letter of April 27, 1865, to which this report is responsive, to add some general observations suggested by my experience in this field for the past two years, in the hope that they may prove of some value should it, unfortunately, be necessary to resume operations.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. CENTRALIZATION.

No fact has been more clearly demonstrated by my experience in this work during the past two years than that the interests of the service require a greater concentration of all the more material and responsible elements of the business at the office of the acting assistant provost marshal general. All data essential to the correct computation of quotas, credits, &c., should be sent to the central office. Duplicate copies of the original enrolment lists should also be forwarded to this office. In like manner, during the progress of a draft, the names of persons drafted each day, and all other important data, should be transmitted to the central office, instead of only numerical statistics, as heretofore, which afford no means of verification, in respect to individuals, should misunderstandings arise.

Many cases have occurred in relation to the enrolment and draft which could have been satisfactorily adjusted with far less labor and time had such facilities of verification been at hand; while for lack of them many other questions of much importance to sub-districts and individuals could not be placed in a satis-

factory light to the parties interested. As you have already been apprised, I did not, at the first, deem it expedient to intrust the calculation of quotas and credits, or any part thereof, or of any other important data requiring great circumspection and accuracy, to the district boards of enrolment. All of such calculations have been made in this office, and I am entirely convinced that any other course would have resulted in irretrievable errors and difficulty. The nice and intricate calculations required by instructions can be safely made only by a corps of trained and reliable experts, such as it has been my good fortune to have in my employ in this department.

It is further obvious that the acting assistant provost marshal general, being appointed directly by the government of the United States, and amenable for his official acts only to the department at Washington, is not only less liable to be unconsciously warped by the pressure of local influences, or to be affected by the importunities of individuals, than district provost marshals and their associates, but, moreover, a knowledge of these facts, and of the independent and unbiased position of the government officer, strongly predisposes the people to acquiesce in his opinions and abide by his impartial judgments, even in preference to leaving the determination of difficult questions to their own local officers.

Several instances have occurred which strikingly confirm the statement just made. I was importuned to allow the provost marshal of the 2d district, in conjunction with the civil authorities, to readjust the quotas and credits of a certain county in said district; and qualified permission to do so was obtained from the Provost Marshal General. But after a few days of ineffectual effort to harmonize the conflicting views and interests of the citizens, they acknowledged their inability to effect a satisfactory adjustment, and voluntarily referred the whole matter back to me, and from my action in the premises no disposition to appeal was ever manifested. Similar instances, corroborative of the opinion here advanced, occurred also in the 6th and several other districts.

The paramount importance of requiring duplicate copies of the original enrolment lists to be transmitted to this office for file, and also full reports of the names of drafted men, will further appear in connexion with the matter of *credits*, hereinafter considered. In no other way, it is believed, can the fraudulent practices which have largely obtained in the matter of credits be effectually prevented.

As related to the idea of a strongly centralized administration of the affairs of your bureau in each State, I would also earnestly recommend that, in case operations should ever be resumed, the account of the government should be kept with States only, disregarding all minor subdivisions, as congressional districts, counties, precincts, &c., and that the calculation of quotas and credits and the management of all the details of the draft for each State be intrusted to the respective acting assistant provost marshals general. Your attention has already been frequently called to the discrepancies between the records of your office and mine, arising from the fact that while the Washington basis has been the congressional district, the unit of calculation in this office has of necessity been the sub-district.

Let the government ascertain the number of men required to be raised, and apportion the same among the respective States, as quotas, leaving it to the respective acting assistant provost marshals general, with such aid as can be obtained from the State and local authorities, to adjust and apportion the State quota among such units of territory as may by law be established as sub-districts, and to execute the draft whenever one may be necessary, and account to the government for the proceeds, to be applied as credits on the quota of the State. Each State thus becomes debtor to the government for so many men, and is credited from time to time by volunteers, drafted men, &c., furnished, until the account is balanced. Whenever the books at Washington show that any State is in arrears, let requisition be made, through the acting assistant provost mar-

shal general, for the number of men due, and let him, with a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances of the case, proceed to make the necessary assessment upon the delinquent sub-districts, and raise the men by draft or otherwise.

It does seem clear to me that this plan would greatly simplify the work both at the Washington office and in the respective States, while it would avoid many previously existing causes of perplexing discrepancies of record. All that the government wants is the men; and all that the people of the different States want is a simple, direct, and palpably just and intelligible distribution of the burden. It is manifest that the apportionment of quotas from the State's indebtedness directly to the ultimate sub-district unit, instead of circuitously through the congressional district, is an immense saving of labor, and greatly enhances the probability of accuracy, while it is not seen that a single valid objection can be advanced against so simple a plan of operations; and it is entirely certain that, taking this State as an example, the one end in view—the filling of the prescribed quota—would have been more promptly, smoothly, and effectively accomplished.

I would further recommend, in connexion with the point under advisement, that not only all books and other stationery be furnished by the acting assistant provost marshal general to the district boards of enrolment as is now the case, but also that all necessary circulars, advertisements, and other official printing, be executed, as far as possible, under the direct supervision of the acting assistant provost marshals general of States, and that a uniform system of keeping all accounts and records be prescribed by your bureau and enforced through your assistant in each State. The benefits arising from the application of this principle to the matter of books and stationery have been very marked, and have resulted in great economy of expenditure, and there is no doubt that like advantages would follow the application of the same rule to the matters above indicated. With a strict uniformity of records and accounts, we should know precisely what information could be furnished at once upon requisition, and what could not, and unity instead of diversity would characterize all the detailed business transactions of the bureau.

2. ENROLMENT.

The starting point and basis of the whole system of replenishing the national army through the agency of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, is the enrolment of the arms-bearing population of the country. Upon its completeness and correctness depends the equity of credits allowed and quotas imposed. If the enrolment is right, all is right; if wrong, all is wrong. To no other subject have I given more attention and thought. It cannot be denied that the enrolments made under existing laws were far from being perfect; and it is equally undeniable, I think, that the errors contained in said enrolments were not due so much to remissness on the part of enrolling officers, (some of whom, doubtless, were incompetent and unfaithful,) as to grave defects in the laws themselves under which they acted. In fact, it is believed that most of the imperfections can never be avoided under the present system.

It is not intimated that the several enrolment acts were not as carefully matured and as wisely adapted to the end in view as was possible at the time; much less is it intended to challenge the wisdom and necessity of the policy of military conscription, or the administrative ability of the Provost Marshal General.

The organization of the bureau was, in my estimation, an absolute necessity of the government, and contributed to an incalculable extent toward the final overthrow and destruction of the rebellion. Its aid was essential and invaluable not only on account of the vast accessions to the army secured through its direct agency, but also, indirectly, through the significant revelation which it

afforded to our enemies, at home and abroad, of the ability of the government to summon to the national defence the whole military strength of the country, and that, too, by the stern ordeal of the draft. And the conduct of the bureau has, in my judgment, been characterized by great ability, energy, and prudence. The defects of the present laws are, for the most part, such as no forecast could anticipate, and which could only be developed by experience and time.

I am, therefore, clearly convinced that a radically different policy should be adopted, in case the agency of your bureau should again be called into requisition. Instead of endeavoring to search out and hunt up every person liable to military service, through the agency of a vast multitude of petty enrolling officers, upon whose capacity and fidelity it is not possible in all cases to rely, I think the government should impose its supreme demands *directly upon the people themselves*, and require them, under the sternest penalties, to *report themselves* for enrolment. If the government has a right to the military service of its citizens in times of public peril, rebellion, and war, it has a right to secure such services in the simplest, cheapest, and most direct manner.

The policy advocated is not new; it is as old as the principles and method of federal, State, and local taxation. It is the duty of tax-payers to call at the office of the collector and discharge their indebtedness, or, in default, to suffer their property to be sold by public auction. The collector does not go to the tax-payer, but the tax-payer comes to the collector; and so, I think, it should be with a military enrolment.

As soon as the emergency requiring a conscription can be foreseen, let the acting assistant provost marshals general of States be required, through their respective district provost marshals and otherwise, to give general and emphatic public notice through the newspapers, circulars, hand-bills, &c., that a draft is impending, and that all persons between the prescribed ages must appear before the board of enrolment of their district, and be duly enrolled or exempted for cause, as the case may be, or suffer the consequences. Let the several boards be required to hold meetings for that purpose in a sufficient number of places in each county, for the proper and speedy accommodation of all liable to enrolment, and let a sufficient time be allowed for the purpose at each point. Immediately upon the termination of the period assigned for reporting, let public notice be likewise given that the lists will be finally closed within a certain time—say ten days—after which all voluntarily failing to report shall be subject to the penalties and liabilities provided by law. Let it be enacted that any person liable to enrolment, and finally failing or refusing to report to the proper officers for that purpose, shall be heavily fined, or imprisoned, or both, as Congress shall prescribe, and that all such persons so failing to report, but whose names may be communicated through other sources to the board of enrolment, shall, if drafted and accepted, be compelled to *serve personally*. Let the foregoing rule apply to aliens, to persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and to all classes and descriptions of persons, without distinction, whose ages are within the prescribed limits.

In like manner let it be made the duty of all persons coming into a district for the purpose of residence, or removing from a district with intention to reside elsewhere, to report as aforesaid to the proper officers for enrolment; and make it the duty of each district provost marshal to furnish the provost marshal of the district from which such new residents have removed with a certificate that they have been duly enrolled; and until such certificate is received, let it be unlawful to strike the names of such persons from the lists.

As already remarked, no enrolment should be ordered until it is clearly foreseen that a draft must be made, taking care, however, to allow a sufficient time between enrolment and draft for the thorough and careful perfection of the lists, so that none can plead that opportunity was not afforded them for compliance with the law.

It will be seen that under the operation of such an enrolment act as is here proposed, not only is the original enrolment made with incomparably less difficulty, time, and expense, but it becomes thereafter throughout the whole continuance of the war, and without any additional expense whatever, *self-revising*, so that each State will thereafter be always ready for any new assignment of quotas, and any additional drafts. It is also morally certain that an enrolment made under the provisions of such a law would be far more complete and reliable than by the present or any other system; for, beyond all question, just as but a very small percentage of the tax-payers of a community incur the hazard of losing their estates by neglecting to pay their taxes, so, a like unimportant portion of the arms-bearing population of any sub-district would voluntarily incur the stern penalties of imprisonment and fine, by seeking to evade the requirements of such a military enactment; and not only would the number of delinquents be very small, from the nature of the case, but it would be constantly and rapidly reduced by the hearty assistance rendered by all who had themselves complied with the law, every one of whom would be urged by the strongest incentives of personal interest to bring forward such delinquents, or report them for punishment.

As already intimated, I am fully convinced that it is not only the indisputable right of the government in time of war to secure the services of its citizen soldiery in the summary manner here recommended, but that the justice and reasonableness of the *exercise* of the right would be generally acquiesced in by the people, especially in view of its impartial fairness, simplicity, and economy, and the swift retribution which would by it overtake Tories and cowards, and skulkers of every name and class. In respect to the superior economy of the proposed measure, a glance at the expense account connected with the enrolment in this State, and I doubt not equally in every other State, is conclusive. By reference to Schedule No. 5 of the appendix to this report, it will be seen that the government has paid, in the various enrolments and revisions which have been made in this State, for forty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two (47,282) days' service, at \$3 per day, amounting to one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, (\$141,840,) being about \$16 per man for each of the eight thousand nine hundred and forty-one (8,941) men obtained by the draft. And by comparison of the cost of enrolment alone, as above stated, with the grand aggregate of all the expenditures incurred by the district provost marshals of Illinois, \$702,891 37, (see Schedule No. 21,) it will be seen that the former amounts to more than twenty per cent. of the latter. In other words, the government has paid for the single work of making and revising the enrolment lists in this State more than one-fifth of the entire sum required to keep in operation the whole machinery of the bureau from its organization until now. A further comparison of the schedules referred to shows that the enrolment expense averages more for each man obtained by the draft than the grand average per man of the whole fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one (52,221) men sent to the field from this State during my administration.

Not only would the advantages already enumerated inevitably flow from the proposed amendment, but the cumbrous machinery of the district offices would be at once relieved and simplified by the discharge of a vast number of enrolling officers, amounting to over a thousand in the State, with the laborious and perplexing duties connected with the proper selection, instruction, and supervision of so large a force of employés.

I have not considered it necessary or proper to indicate, in detail, the provisions of such an enrolment act as would secure the foregoing most beneficial results. Such details belong to the Provost Marshal General and to Congress, to whose wisdom it is my province to leave them, in full confidence that they would be judiciously and effectively adjusted; but I would earnestly recommend, by the high considerations of national sovereignty in time of war; by

the completeness and reliability which should characterize the vital work of a military enrolment; by the pains and penalties which should be meted out to those who would ignominiously shrink from bearing a part in the public defence; and by the necessity of rigid economy of expenditures, that, should operations ever be resumed, the enrolment act should be amended in accordance with the suggestions which I have made.

Should the present mode of enrolment be continued, substantially, I should still have some suggestions to make by which its practical operation could be, I think, materially improved; but my sense of the necessity of a radical change is so strong, and my conviction is so clear that the Provost Marshal General and Congress would never again rely upon a method of enrolment so unwieldy and inefficient as the present, that I have forbore to advert to the means by which the working of the existing system might be rendered more satisfactory.

3. PLACE OF CREDIT.

I would recommend that existing orders and regulations be so modified as to make the *place of actual residence*, as shown and *verified by the enrolment lists*, the only and inflexible rule of credits. To this end, let each district provost marshal furnish the board of enrolment of every other district in the State with a duplicate of his enrolment lists, in addition to the copy forwarded to the acting assistant provost marshal general, as hereinbefore recommended; or, let acting assistant provost marshals general be required to consolidate and publish the enrolment lists of the whole State, and furnish each district board of enrolment with a copy. With these records before it, each board could at once determine the truth or falsity of every allegation of a recruit or substitute as to his particular place of residence. If the statement of the man should be verified by the enrolment list of the proper sub-district, he should be enlisted and credited accordingly; but if the enrolment list does not sustain said statement, then the desired credit should be refused.

It is believed that such a rule, properly guarded, would effectually prevent the grievous and unanswerable complaints which have come up to this office from sub-districts in the agricultural portions of the State, and from small settlements and villages, that they were robbed and depleted of their arms-bearing population by the wealthy cities and towns under the temptation of enormous bounties, with which they could not possibly compete, being thus compelled to fill quotas based upon an enrolment, a large percentage of which, having been credited elsewhere, could not be present to bear their portion in the responsibility of a draft.

Next to the errors of the enrolment, the practical injustice of the rule and manner of credits which has very extensively prevailed in this State, and no less, I presume, in other States, has been the most prolific source of irritation and hard feeling. It is simply impossible to convince the honest people of a sub-district that it is right or just to place them at the mercy of their wealthy neighbors, to be stripped of their young men and left to meet the emergencies of the draft with but a fraction of their rightful resources. It is confidently believed that the only true principle is, first, to obtain a complete and reliable enrolment, and then make each sub-district responsible for its own quota, insuring it credit for every man enlisted from it, making actual residence, as shown and verified by the enrolment lists, the rule and test of the place of credit in every case. It is further believed that the same rule should apply in the case of the enlistment of aliens, minors, persons over age—in a word, in the case of all persons who may for any reason not be liable to enrolment, so far as the question of residence can in such cases be determined, proper evidence of which could easily be prescribed and required.

I am aware that the adjustment of this matter upon a basis that shall be just alike to the public interests of the sub-district and the private interests of the

individual is extremely difficult ; but the number and enormity of the wrongs which have been committed and endured under existing permissive regulations, or, rather, in spite of the spirit and intent of existing orders, call loudly for a remedy ; and I do not see that any other would be more effective, and, in the main, just, than the one suggested.

4. SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

In my judgment, the strong hand of the government should be laid upon the whole heartless crew of substitute brokers, whether as principals or subordinates, and all others who would make merchandise of the necessities and calamities of the country. The whole business is founded upon a supreme and sordid selfishness, and prosecuted with a degree of unprincipled recklessness and profligacy unparalleled in the annals of corruption and fraud. The traffic is too odious to be engaged in by respectable men, or, if such persons do embark in it with honest intentions at first, they soon become so corrupted by the nefarious practices to which competition compels them to resort, as to lose all claim to the character of honorable men. The whole thing is demoralizing to those engaged in it, whether as agents or subjects, and a disgrace to the people who connive at it, and the government that tolerates it. It presses into the service, by devices which no vigilance can wholly prevent, great numbers of men wholly unfit for military duty. It disgraces the honest soldier and the service, by conferring the dignity of the federal uniform upon branded felons ; upon blotched and bloated libertines and pimps ; upon thieves, burglars, and vagabonds ; upon the riff-raff of corruption and scoundrelism of every shade and degree of infamy which can be swept into the insatiable clutches of the vampires who fatten upon the profits of the execrable business. It is the parent and support also of the herd of bounty-jumpers who have prowled the country during the last twelve months, scandalously selling themselves again and again to the highest bidder, regardless of their plighted faith and the solemnities of their oaths to the government.

The enormous gains of the business clothe its agents with a power of bribery, against which there is reason to fear that not a few of the commissioned officers of the government have proved unable to stand. Many well-known facts render this more than a mere surmise. Members of boards of enrolment, who were penniless when they received their commissions, have retired from the service with a display of means utterly incompatible with the assumption of their honesty, and yet so adroitly has the business been conducted that no clue can be obtained whereby to *prove* their guilt.

A business that thus interferes with the military operations of the government, demoralizing and corrupting both people and soldiery, and bringing the force of a tremendous temptation to bear upon the very officers of the government to swerve them from rectitude ; a business that makes bounty-jumpers by hundreds, a set of dastards who to the crime of desertion add the meanness of constructive theft and robbery ; a business that tends to stain the proud name of the soldier of the republic, and entail, by vilest fraud, an expense of untold thousands—such a business not only cannot be right, but must be considered as falling within the sphere of the national authority in time of war.

I therefore suggest and recommend that substitute brokerage be suppressed by proper authority, as a military offence, and that all persons found guilty of engaging therein be liable to summary trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission ; and that any provost marshal, commissioner, surgeon, or other officer of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, who shall countenance and encourage, or in any manner aid and abet any system of substitute brokerage, or the agents thereof, or who shall receive any bribe from, or have any pecuniary or other connexion with, substitute brokers, shall be dishonorably and summarily dismissed the service.

5. DESERTERS.

The number of deserters arrested and returned to the service, from Illinois, during my administration as acting assistant provost marshal general, is five thousand eight hundred and five, (5,805,) as shown by Schedule No. 6, appendix. While it is believed that this result will compare favorably with that attained in any other State of like geographical situation and general circumstances, yet I am persuaded that, under a different policy, the number of arrests would have been very largely increased.

This topic has been so fully presented in several of the historical reports of my district provost marshals, and the views therein advanced are, in many instances and particulars, so just and practical, that I need here do but little more than advert to and indorse them.

Incalculable evil has resulted from the clemency of the government towards deserters. By a *merciful severity* at the commencement of the war the mischief might have been nipped in the bud, and the crime of desertion could never have reached the gigantic proportions which it attained before the close of the conflict. The people were then ardent and enthusiastic in their loyalty, and would have cheerfully and cordially assented to any measures deemed necessary to the strength and integrity of the army. They had heard of the "rules and articles of war," and were fully prepared to see them applied, in their sternest rigor, to every miscreant who should basely desert the flag. They understood that it was *war* with which the government had to deal, and they expected and desired that an earnest and inflexible *war policy* would be at once inaugurated and carried out, and that deserters from the army would be remorselessly arrested, tried by court-martial, and, if guilty, be forthwith *shot to death with musketry*.

This was unquestionably the almost universal attitude of the public mind when hostilities began, and the just expectations of the people should not have been disappointed. Arrest, trial, and execution should have been the short, sharp, and decisive fate of the first deserters. All the people would have said *amen*, and the crime of desertion, except in rare instances, would have ceased, just as it did in Mexico, as soon as the deserters who fought us at Cherubusco were captured and *hung*. This is human nature, and it will ever remain so. Let the grim but indispensable code of war be enforced by a few examples of death by musketry or hemp, and the lesson will not need to be repeated, while mere paper penalties soon come to be disregarded and despised.

I trust that these remarks will not be considered in the light of an irrelevant homily upon an abstract theory, or as the utterance of mere truisms. I make them as being germane to the main purpose of the department in calling for these final reports, which is to gather up the fruits of our past experience, for future use. And I deliberately declare my conviction that the people were ready for the most rigid, and, if necessary, the most sanguinary enforcement of the rules and articles of war upon all military criminals; and that by a swift visitation of death upon convicted deserters in those early and decisive months of the war, the habits of desertion and of contempt for penalties threatened but never executed never could have prevailed to the frightful extent that they now do. The government was far behind the people in this matter, and so continued until long and certain impunity had thrown such swarms of deserters and desperadoes into every State that it was then too late to avert the calamity. It was impossible to hang or shoot all of them, and so none were shot or hung, and thus the terrible evil went on with steadily increasing rapidity to the end.

I state these things so that, if we have another war, the government may start right—put deserters to death, enforce military law, strike hard blows at the outset, tone up the national mind at once to a realization that *war is war*, and to be sure that such a policy will be indorsed and sustained by the *people*.

There are other suggestions to be made in respect to deserters, but the one

I have already advanced—the non-enforcement of the penalties provided by the military code for the crime of desertion, especially at the beginning—is, beyond all question, the grand fundamental cause of the unparalleled increase of that crime, and of the inability of district provost marshals, with their whole force of special agents and detectives, to rid the country of deserters. They came nearly as fast as and sometimes faster than they could be caught and sent back to the field. The supply seemed inexhaustible. The same deserters were arrested, sent to the rendezvous, forwarded to the front, put into the ranks without the pretence of trial or investigation—only to desert and return to the State to be again arrested and put through the same mockery as before. The same men have been arrested and rearrested for desertion from two to five times. (See reports of Captains James Eustace and others.)

Not only should the extreme penalty be meted out to deserters found worthy of it, but far heavier pecuniary losses should attach than are now authorized. The reward allowed for the arrest of deserters has proved in this State entirely inadequate. Coupled, as it is, with the liability that the person arrested will not prove to be a deserter, and with the risk and danger attending capture, a sufficient number of the right kind of men cannot be found to engage in the business, in Illinois at least, for the reward offered by the government; and since even that has been withdrawn no deserters are now arrested.

In my judgment, the reward should not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each deserter arrested and restored to the service, the agent to bear all the expenses of every kind connected with the arrest and delivery at general rendezvous. This seems a large bounty, but I am satisfied that it would be in the end more economical even than the inadequate sums heretofore allowed. It would at once place a large and formidable force of detectives in the field, a knowledge of which, in addition to the heavy amount charged against deserters, would operate as a powerful check to desertions, the number of which would rapidly diminish. With such a stimulus I am satisfied that scarcely a deserter would have remained in Illinois after the end of the first year of the war. It is true that higher motives should enlist the services of citizens in such a work, but in point of fact such is not the case, and we must take things as they really are. I would also recommend stringent measures in the case of officers who restore deserters to duty without even the form or pretence of trial as required by regulations. My attention has been called again and again to instances of that kind, the whole effect of which is discouraging to provost marshals and demoralizing to the discipline of the army.

6. BOUNTIES.

It has seemed to me that if the government deems it expedient to offer large bounties as an inducement to volunteer, it would be more prudent not to pay any part or instalment of such bounties in *advance*. The large amount received from the government by the soldier before he leaves the general rendezvous, added to the local bounty which is often still larger, constitutes a very strong temptation to desert—too strong, in many instances, for resistance. I would therefore recommend, should the policy of large bounties be hereafter continued, that no part be paid until after the soldier has served a certain time.

But I am of the opinion that a still better policy would be, in future wars, to dispense with government bounties altogether as a means of promoting volunteering, and, instead, to increase the regular pay of the soldier to such an extent as would enable him, with prudence and economy, to support his family or dependents while in the army; relying upon the spirit of the people and such local bounties as particular communities might offer to secure volunteers, and when these resources failed, call in the aid of the draft.

The drain upon the national treasury to pay such large bounties to such vast numbers of men is prodigious, and if continued would be absolutely ruinous.

The amount of bounty necessary to secure a given result, at successive stages of a war, is, moreover, necessarily greater and greater. A sum that secures volunteers enough to fill one call will prove inadequate for the next call; and so the amount must be increased as the war goes on, until the resources of the federal treasury become unequal to the demand. Nor is this the only evil. Those who respond to the first call of their country, and enter the service without any stimulus but patriotism, regard with disfavor those who could only be induced to take up arms by the pressure of pecuniary motives, while those who subsequently receive a still larger bounty are disliked, in turn, by their predecessors to whom a less amount was paid; and so the effect is not only to engender bitter and jealous feelings among the soldiers, but also to induce those not yet enlisted to wait for still greater offers, and thus defeat the very end in view.

The bad effects above mentioned have been realized in this State to a large extent. The ill-nature produced by the disparity of benefits received by different portions of the regiment has, in many instances, been injurious to the *morale* of the whole command, while taunts and retorts, criminations and re-criminations, have impaired the efficiency of the men by diverting attention from duty to angry disputations. I am convinced that, upon the whole, the evils of large government bounties are greater than the benefits, and do not doubt that a different policy should obtain in case great armies are again to be called into service.

7. TERM OF SERVICE—SHORT ENLISTMENTS.

Although not directly called for by the scope of this report, I may be allowed to express my sense of the inexpediency of enlisting men for short periods. In my opinion, all enlistments should have been, from first to last, for three years or the war. The evils of short enlistments are too obvious to require mention. They are not only expensive and vexatious, but involve the hazard of the defeat and miscarriage of the most skilfully planned campaign, or even the loss of a battle on the very eve of victory. The spectacle described by General McDowell, in his report of Bull Run—that of regiments whose time had expired “marching to the rear to the sound of the enemy’s cannon”—should never be possible in time of war. It would seem that our experience of the miserable effects of short enlistments in the Mexican war should have been sufficient.

I know that there is no diversity of opinion at the War Department as to the *policy* of short enlistments, and that the only question there has been in reference to the *practicability* of filling up the army with three-years men. On this point I believe that if “three years or the war” had been the watchword of the government at the outset, and steadily persisted in, there would have been no serious difficulty in raising the men.

It is known that the patriotism of the country flamed so high in 1861 that tens of thousands of volunteers were rejected, after the call was filled, and that thousands who could not get in in their own States sought admission to the army through the organizations of other States. No questions were asked in those months of ardent feeling, about the term of service; they would have gone in for five years or the war if it had been so required. Then was the time to have initiated the rule of long enlistments, which could, in my opinion, have been successfully adhered to throughout the war. I am sure that this opinion is entertained by the great mass of the loyal men of this State.

My purpose in commenting upon this subject would not be completed if I failed to notice the jealousy and bad feeling created in the army by the presence in the same regiment of three-years men who had enlisted without bounty, and recruits having but six or nine months or a year to serve, for which brief term they had received heavy bounties. In the adjustment, too, of the quota and credit accounts of the respective States, the whole business would have been infinitely simplified, and innumerable obscurities and complaints avoided, if one

uniform rule of three years' service had been adopted and enforced in all the States.

It would be easy to multiply arguments on the subject, but I will only add that, knowing long enlistments to be the true policy of the government in time of war, and fully believing that, if begun in time, such policy could be practically carried out, it should by all means be the settled rule of enlistments in the future wars.

8. RESISTANCE.

At the time I was ordered to take post in this city, as acting assistant provost marshal general of Illinois, no signal success had crowned the national arms, and the public mind was much depressed and in a state of feverish apprehension. Advantage was taken of this discouraging aspect of affairs by the enemies of the government, and threats of resistance and defiance to the provisions of the enrolment act, then just passed, were freely made in various parts of the State, eliciting much uneasiness on the part of good men. Though not sharing in the fears that were entertained respecting the imminence of an actual outbreak, I deemed it prudent to enjoin upon my subordinates the exercise of great circumspection and forbearance, and the careful avoidance of all unnecessary irritation while in the discharge of their duties. The measure about to be inaugurated by the government was not only new and hitherto untried in this country, but one against which the people had conceived a most violent prejudice; and common sagacity dictated the pursuance of such a course as would allay the excitement and fears of the people and lead them gradually to a more rational view of the nature and necessity of conscription, while the inflexible purpose of the government to enforce the law regardless of all opposition and menace was at the same time firmly exhibited.

Under instructions in harmony with the foregoing policy, the work began and progressed rapidly and satisfactorily in almost every district. The disloyal elements of the State, which were not lacking in numbers or virulence, were awed by the calm strength and quiet determination exhibited by the government, and shrank from open collision; while the friends of a stern prosecution of the war rapidly discarded their fears and prejudices and ranged themselves firmly on the side of the government and its officers.

At a very early period after the work commenced, an enrolling officer was assaulted and almost killed in the streets of Chicago; but the summary arrest and condign punishment of the miscreant settled the question at once in that city and district, and exerted a wholesome influence upon the disaffected in other portions of the State.

At a later period more serious resistance was made in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th districts, in each of which the aid of the military was, at different times, called to the assistance of the provost marshals. One county of the 13th district (Williamson) was obliged to be enrolled in the presence and by the aid of a company of cavalry, and a bitter and dangerous spirit was for a time manifested; but the certainty of invoking upon themselves the prompt and irresistible strength of the military arm dissuaded the insurgents from the hazards of actual collision, and the excitement gradually died away.

A military force had also to be sent into Fayette, Clarke, Coles, Morgan, Fulton, and some other counties, and a few men were killed and wounded on both sides before the disturbances were quelled. The most serious outbreaks occurred near Manchester, Scott county, 10th district, and at Charleston, Coles county, 7th district, to both of which places I was obliged to send a strong force, and many prisoners were taken and variously disposed of as provided by regulations and laws. In each case the insurgents dispersed upon the appearance of the military. Full reports of my action in those affairs have been forwarded to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

The difficulties above mentioned nearly all occurred in connexion with the enrolment. The only serious opposition after the draft was connected with the service of notices upon drafted men, and occurred chiefly in Fulton, Clarke, and Fayette counties. But the presence of troops held the leaders in check, and the notices were finally served in every instance.

Although but few actual collisions have occurred in the State, a bitter and dangerous temper has frequently been manifested and formidable combinations have existed in various localities, with the avowed purpose of armed resistance to the enforcement of the laws; and I am entirely satisfied that the presence in the State of the requisite military force was all that prevented the bloody culmination of their threats in many localities, if not a general and formidable insurrection, especially toward the close of the year 1864.

My experience has demonstrated the comparative uselessness of infantry in dealing with roving bands of deserters, assassins and desperadoes, such as have infested portions of this State the past two years. These gangs are usually well mounted, familiar with all the woods and swamps and byroads of the country, and can of course successfully elude the infantry and defy their pursuit. I would therefore recommend, should occasion require the resumption of operations under the enrolment act, that a sufficient force of *cavalry* be placed at the disposal of the acting assistant provost marshals general, to meet all emergencies likely to arise in connexion with the enforcement of the enrolment and draft.

It is not needful to look for the *causes* of nearly all the opposition which I have encountered in this State. It is due mainly to the (as I think) mistaken clemency of the government in dealing with deserters, upon which I have elsewhere remarked, and the machinations of a few disloyal political leaders, aided by the treasonable utterances of corrupt and profligate newspapers. The swarms of deserters whom assured impunity brought to the State, exerted a most baleful and contaminating influence both in preventing enlistments, and also in giving head and venom to the lawless gangs that attempted to resist and defy the authorities.

But the grand cause—the only really guilty and formidable source of the dangers through which Illinois has passed—is to be found in the steady streams of political poison and arrant treason which have been permitted to flow from the wicked, reckless and debauched newspaper press of the State. But for this, the enrolment and draft would have passed off with scarcely a ripple of disturbance. The terrible effect of such daily teachings upon the ignorant and deluded masses can well be imagined. The government, with all its officers, aims and purposes, has been maligned, calumniated, aspersed and defied, with a persistent fiendishness and a truculent hatred that would have seemed incredible and impossible. And chief among these instigators of insurrection and treason, the foul and damnable reservoir which supplied the lesser sewers with political filth, falsehood and treason, has been the *Chicago Times*—a newspaper which would not have needed to change its course an atom, if its place of publication had been Richmond or Charleston, instead of Chicago—a sheet which has been bought by tens of thousands by southern emissaries, with southern gold, for gratuitous southern distribution, to keep alive the delusion and spirits of the southern people, and protract the war—a paper that rebel leaders have ever regarded as their best northern ally in Illinois, and whose editorials have been read with delight by Davis and his fellow-traitors since the war began. The pestilent influence of that paper in this State has been simply incalculable. I have not the slightest doubt that it is responsible for the shedding of more drops of the patriot blood of Illinois soldiers than there are types in all of its four pages of political slime and scandal. The conspiracy that came so near wrapping Chicago in flames and drenching her streets with blood was fomented and encouraged by the teachings of the *Chicago Times*; without that paper there would have been no conspiracy. In my opinion, without desiring in the least

to abridge the regulated liberty of the press, it is as much the duty of the government to suppress such newspapers in time of public danger and war, as it is to storm the fortresses, sink the navies, and destroy the armies of the common enemy; and should war again break out I would urge the prompt adoption of that policy. In illustration of the truth of this estimate of the Times, attention is respectfully invited to the special report of Captain William James, provost marshal of the 1st district, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

9. MEDICAL OFFICERS.

I would recommend that in any future organization of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General a competent medical officer be assigned to duty at the headquarters of acting assistant provost marshals general of States, to direct and supervise the transactions of surgeons of boards of enrolment, attend to the prompt rendition of correct medical reports, and take the general responsibility of the right conduct of the medical branch of the bureau in their respective States. The importance of such an addition to the corps of permanent officers at these headquarters became evident to me as soon as the draft had developed the imperfect manner in which the medical records of district surgeons had been kept, and my conviction of the utility and necessity of such a chief of the medical branch has been confirmed by the good effects which have followed the arrival and services at this post of Surgeon Martin Rizer, who has greatly contributed to the efficiency of this branch since he has been on duty here.

As previously intimated, it is much to be regretted that the policy of attaching a medical officer to the staff of acting assistant provost marshals general of States was not adopted at an earlier day, especially in view of the severe loss that will accrue to the government, and to the cause of medical science, from the very meagre and imperfect final medical reports which, I regret to say, have, in most instances, been forwarded from district surgeons, and which it was already too late to remedy, except in part, when Surgeon Rizer reported for duty at these headquarters. Such an opportunity of enlarging the boundaries of medical science, and enriching the profession with an almost boundless profusion and variety of curious facts and interesting statistics, as the experience of the last four years has afforded, will hardly occur again in many generations.

A glance through the excellent report of Surgeon Moses F. Bassett, of the 4th district, will show how exceedingly valuable an equally full statement of results and opinions from each of our thirteen districts would have been, while with proper supervision in the past even that report could have been made much richer and better. I would earnestly advise that the results of past experience in the medical branch be still saved to the country, as far as possible, in the form of special reports, &c., to be made by competent officers detailed for that purpose.

10. GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY.

I would also respectfully recommend to the Provost Marshal General the expediency of designating, should operations be resumed, a legal adviser of approved ability and discretion, to take post at the headquarters of the acting assistant provost marshals general of States during the progress of drafting, to whom questions involving principles of a purely legal character might be referred for his opinion, counsel, and advice. The expense to the government would be inconsiderable, as the time during which the services of such a person would be needed would not be long, while the benefits of a prompt and reliable determination of legal questions, in the midst of the hurry and excitement of a draft, would be of the greatest value.

The Provost Marshal General is aware that legal points, upon which the

military officers of the government are not supposed to be prepared to give an authoritative opinion, are constantly arising, and during the progress of a draft it is often impossible to submit such points to the Provost Marshal General in time to answer the emergency.

11. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is with deference submitted that the minute description and detailed statement of the disqualifying and non-disqualifying diseases and infirmities, the presence or absence of which is made by regulations the test of the fitness or unfitness of a recruit or drafted man for military duty, should be *abolished*; and that, instead, it should simply be provided that all men found, upon careful examination, to be, in the judgment of the surgeon, mentally and physically capable of active military service, shall be accepted and enlisted, and all not found to be so capable shall be rejected.

In my estimation the minuteness and prolixity of existing instructions relative to medical examinations perplex and embarrass more than they aid the judgment of surgeons. A *conscientious surgeon* will reject a man of whose actual ability for duty he has no moral doubt, because the regulations seem to him so to require, while a *dishonest surgeon* will, *for a consideration*, reject a man under pretence of some technical disability having no existence in fact, but to which his construction of the prescribed rules gives *color* of truth. And worst of all, under a similar plea of technical necessity a bad or malicious surgeon may send to the field a man more fit for a hospital than for the army, and thus perpetrate a crime against humanity little better than constructive murder.

I am satisfied that many instances have occurred under each of the three classes above described, especially under the first and second classes, while it has been impossible, as the rules stand, to correct the error in the first case, or to detect and punish the crime in the second and third cases. It would seem plain that competent and honest surgeons *do not need* such minute specifications, while, on the other hand, dishonest or incompetent surgeons are as likely to be misled by them as to be assisted, or to wilfully misconstrue or abuse them for their own private ends.

The importance of securing professional ability of the highest available order, and at least an average degree of integrity, for the position of surgeon to boards of enrolment, can hardly be overestimated. The opportunities of bribery and fraud enjoyed by those officers in time of draft (and improved by not a few) are innumerable, and of such a character as to defy detection, although the moral evidence of guilt may be most conclusive. I would, therefore, further recommend that no district surgeons be hereafter commissioned, except upon examination and award duly made by a commission of surgeons of approved honor and ability, to be designated and appointed by the government for that purpose. I have no utopian expectation that such a change would be a radical cure of the evil; but I am sure that it would greatly lessen it, and throw some additional safeguards about the interests of the government and of the people.

12. RAILROADS AND WAR.

Most of the railway companies in this State have manifested a praiseworthy disposition not only to carry out their covenants with the government in good faith relative to the transportation of troops, military stores, and munitions of war, but have also shown a spirit of generous co-operation and patriotism, cheerfully submitting to temporary interruptions of their regular business, and to all the annoyances and losses incident to a state of war. I regret that there should have been any exceptions to the above statements, but there have been such exceptions, and of so marked a character as to require a notice in this report. During the most active period of recruiting, my provost marshals, on the lines of some of the roads, have frequently been unable to induce the

companies to halt their trains at the points and hours necessary for the proper accommodation of detachments of recruits that were waiting to be forwarded to general rendezvous, thus adding to the expense of subsisting and lodging, or compelling the shipment of the men at an hour that would bring them to the rendezvous in the night. The same evil has also occurred during the progress of the draft, resulting in the escape and desertion of many drafted men and substitutes.

It is true that, in most cases, the officers of the roads have promptly repudiated the acts of their subordinates when informed thereof, and directed them to afford all necessary facilities to provost marshals for the transportation of their men; but great inconvenience and detriment to the service nevertheless occurred during the interval between the reception at this office of the provost marshal's report of the difficulty, and my reference of the matter to the proper railroad authorities. In a few cases no active measures were taken to remedy the evil, and no disposition was manifested to co-operate with the officers of the government in their efforts to push forward troops to the front.

I have also to report instances of needless and shameless inhumanity on the part of some companies in the character of the accommodations furnished to soldiers. Brave men, including many sick and wounded, have been crowded into common box-cars in the dead of winter without fires, or fuel, or lights, or any other conveniences than had been enjoyed by the cattle that occupied the cars before them, and in this condition the poor fellows were compelled to make journeys of hundreds of miles. In other instances the same class of cars were used in the hottest weather, and without having been cleansed of the filth left by the cattle, hogs, and other stock. Many deaths have occurred from diseases caused by the cold, suffocation, and stench endured in those trains, while a few were not able to hold out to the end of the route, and were taken out dead.

The government cannot afford to permit the possibility of such cruel and brutal treatment of good soldiers and brave men to gratify the heartless avarice of corporations, which have been enriched by the war; I would, therefore, recommend that such changes be made in the regulations touching the use of railway lines for military purposes in time of war as shall preclude the possibility of a recurrence of conduct so disgraceful to humanity, and so prejudicial to the interests of the service. The remedy should be sharp and summary. In making this suggestion I would not forget the great and signal benefits which the government has derived during the late war from the use of the railroad lines built up by private enterprise, but it is held that nothing can justify such wanton and heartless abuses.

13. EXODUS FROM THE STATE—PASSES.

Some effective means should be provided to prevent the exodus from the country of persons liable to enrolment and draft. Many thousands of such persons left this State for the remote western Territories, California, Oregon, &c., on the eve of the late drafts, leaving their places to be filled by others, and thus adding to the burdens of those who remained at home. I am aware of the popular irritation caused by a general system of passes, but it is not seen in what other way the interests of the service, and the rights of those who will not sneak out of the country to avoid their just share of military obligation, can be adequately protected. The Provost Marshal General is assured that the evil had become, in this State, one of very serious magnitude, and it is therefore recommended that, should a draft be hereafter necessary, some system of passes should be adopted that would effectually check the wholesale withdrawal of the arms-bearing population from their respective States and localities. Should the suggestions elsewhere made in this report, relative to the manner of future enrolments, be carried into effect, the necessary duration of the restraint of the pass system would be greatly lessened, and its inconveniences be proportionally diminished.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I would refer with a high sense of obligation to the prompt assistance and generous confidence which have ever been extended to me by the Provost Marshal General, and to the uniform courtesy and co-operation of the officers of his bureau, as well as those of the other branches of the War Department with which I have been in official relations. I believe it due to truth to say that the complicated affairs of the Provost Marshal General's department, with its vast theatre of operations, its wilderness of details, its gigantic system of agencies and co-operative machinery, and its immense and perilous responsibilities, have been conducted with signal ability. The difficulties which have environed the head of the bureau in the inauguration and successful prosecution of a military measure of such stupendous magnitude, and one hitherto untried in the history of the government, can only be appreciated by those who have had some practical acquaintance with the subject.

It is my pleasant duty also to refer to the diligence, patriotic fidelity, and marked ability with which most of the provost marshals in my jurisdiction have performed their important and perplexing duties. Their responsibilities have often been of a very grave character, calling for the exercise of high qualities of prudence, nerve, and tact. They have usually met every emergency with commendable sagacity and skill, and acquitted themselves in a manner alike honorable to the State of which they are citizens, and beneficial to the interests of the government.

I may particularly mention Captains William James, of the 1st district; A. B. Coon, of the 2d; John V. Eustace, of the 3d; James Woodruff, and his successors, of the 4th; Isaac Keys, of the 8th; William M. Fry, of the 10th; John C. Scott, of the 11th; and William H. Collins, of the 12th, all of whom have shown themselves eminently capable and efficient, and displayed marked administrative and executive abilities as officers.

It is to be hoped that the great lessons of this war will not be lost upon the country. Aside from its glorious termination, the rich experiences and teachings which it has left as a legacy to us and our children are not few or small. It has accustomed our people to the disabilities and hardships incident to a state of war. It has demonstrated to the world the invincible power of citizen soldiery in a just cause, and how soon they may acquire the discipline and steadiness of veterans. It has especially taught us how to raise, arm, equip, muster, organize, drill, and employ great armies. And if these lessons are wisely improved, the nation would embark in another war, whether foreign or domestic, with incomparably greater advantages for its successful prosecution than were possessed at the commencement of the late rebellion.

I am sensible of the imperfections of this report. It has been impossible to speak of many subjects worthy of notice without extending the paper to an unwarrantable length, and equally so to do full justice even to those matters which I have treated of. I have only aimed to advert briefly to such considerations as seemed to be of greatest practical interest, and to have a more important bearing upon the efficiency of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General should operations ever be resumed. Trusting that it may be regarded as at least partially responsive to the tenor of the letter in obedience to which it has been prepared,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES OAKES,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Act. Assist. Provost Marshal General, Ill.
Brigadier General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

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No. 1.—List of clerks.

Names.	Date of ap- pointment.	Date of ap- proval.	Date of resig- nation or dis- charge.	Compen- sation per month.	Remarks.
Newton Bateman ...	May 12, 1863	May 19, 1863	.....	\$100 00	Chief clerk and assistant in office.
	July 1, 1863	July 25, 1863	.....	125 00	
	Aug. 1, 1864	Aug. 5, 1864	*Jan. 9, 1865	150 00	
John C. Reynolds...	June 5, 1863	June 16, 1863	.....	50 00	
	July 1, 1863	July 25, 1863	.....	70 00	Department of deserters and general business.
	Dec. 1, 1863	Dec. 8, 1863	.....	100 00	Department of accounts.
George F. Williams.	Aug. 31, 1863	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	80 00	
	Sept. 1, 1863	Sept. 17, 1863	*Jan. 9, 1864	100 00	
James H. Palmer ...	Dec. 4, 1863	Dec. 23, 1863	.....	75 00	Department of quotas and credits.
	May 1, 1864	May 26, 1864	.....	90 00	
	Sept. 1, 1864	Sept. 21, 1864	*Jan. 9, 1864	100 00	
Henry N. Pearse ...	Dec. 9, 1863	Dec. 23, 1863	.....	100 00	Department of accounts.
	Sept. 1, 1864	Sept. 19, 1864	.....	125 00	
Eugene La Flamme.	July 2, 1864	July 14, 1864	.....	75 00	Department of gen'l business.
	Nov. 1, 1864	Nov. 29, 1864	.....	90 00	
W. H. V. Raymond.	July 19, 1864	July 28, 1864	*Aug. 22, 1864	100 00	General business.
Julius Willard.....	Sept. 17, 1864	Oct. 21, 1864	.....	85 00	Department of quotas and credits.
	Dec. 1, 1864	Dec. 29, 1864	.....	100 00	
Thomas R. Bryan ..	Oct. 17, 1864	Nov. 12, 1864	.....	85 00	Desk of returns and reports.
	Jan. 10, 1865	Feb. 6, 1865	.....	100 00	Vice J. H. Palmer, resigned.
Robert M. Tunnell..	Nov. 15, 1864	Nov. 29, 1864	*May 31, 1865	100 00	Department of gen'l business, vice Raymond, resigned.
Thomas C. King....	Dec. 12, 1864	Dec. 21, 1864	*Jan. 28, 1865	80 00	Quotas and credits.
Samuel Willard	Jan. 10, 1865	Jan. 20, 1865	.....	150 00	Chief clerk, vice Bateman, re- signed.
Wells B. Sperry....	Jan. 14, 1865	Jan. 25, 1865	†April 28, 1865	80 00	Quotas and credits.
S. N. Brown.....	Jan. 29, 1865	Feb. 8, 1865	†April 30, 1865	80 00	Quotas and credits, vice King, resigned.

* Resigned.

† Discharged.

No. 2.—*List of officers on duty in office of acting assistant provost marshal general, Illinois.*

Name and rank.	Regiment.	Date of reporting.	Authority.	Relieved.
Major Addison S. Norton....	A. A. D. C.....	Aug. 8, 1863	S. O. 335, A. G. O., July 28, 1863.	
Captain John A. Haddock....	12th V. R. C.....	June 13, 1863	S. O. 292, A. G. O., July 2, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.
Captain Thos. G. Barnes....	8th V. R. C.....	June 30, 1863	S. O. 292, A. G. O., July 2, 1863.	May 5, 1865.
First Lt. James W. Davidson....	49th Ohio Inf.....	June 4, 1863	S. O. 221, A. G. O., May 18, '63.	Aug. 8, 1863.
First Lt. Chas. E. Hay.....	3d U. S. Cav.....	July 30, 1863	S. O. 323, A. G. O., July.....	June 14, 1865.
First Lt. Frank E. Brownell....	11th U. S. Inf.....	June 10, 1863	S. O. 246, A. G. O., June.....	Aug. 10, 1863.
First Lt. Wm. M. Breese.....	16th U. S. Inf.....	June 30, 1863	S. O. 223, A. G. O., May.....	Mar. 31, 1864.
Captain Abraham Cottrell*....	16th V. R. C.....	Jan. 14, 1864	S. O. 1, A. G. O., Jan. 2, 1864.	Mar. 2, 1864.
First Lt. John F. Cleghorn....	22d V. R. C.....	Mar. 1, 1864	S. O. 74, A. G. O., Feb.....	
First Lt. Benj. F. Hawkes....	17th V. R. C.....	Mar. 22, 1864	S. O. 70, A. G. O., Feb.....	May 31, 1865.
Brevet Maj. Harry C. Egbert....	12th U. S. Inf.....	Oct. 11, 1864	S. O. 337, A. G. O., Oct.....	April 29, 1865.
Surgeon Martin Riser.....	1st Army Corps....	April 10, 1865	Letter, F. M. G. O., May 5, 1865.	
First Lt. Trolius H. Tyndale....	2d V. R. C.....	April 30, 1865	S. O. 160, A. G. O., April.....	May 31, 1865.
Second Lt. Simeon G. Butts....	12th V. R. C.....	May 11, 1864	Letter, F. M. G. O., May 5, 1864.	May 31, 1865.
First Lt. S. F. Wright.....	106th U. S. C. Inf....	May 30, 1865	S. O. 93, May 27, 1865. Rock Island, Illinois.	
First Lt. E. A. Howe.....	108th U. S. C. Inf....	May 30, 1865	S. O. 93, May 27, 1865. Rock Island, Illinois.	
Second Lt. Roger Bellis.....	98th Co. 2d batt. V. R. C.	Nov. 22, 1864	S. O. 397, A. G. O., Nov. 14, 1864.	May 22, 1865.

* In charge of recruiting rendezvous.

No. 3.—*Exhibit of the number and amount of claims recorded and approved, as shown by the "record of claims" in the office of the acting assistant provost marshal general of Illinois, to and including May 31, 1865.*

Amount of claims recorded prior to July 14, 1864.....	\$10,304 60
Amount of claims recorded from July 14, 1864, to May 31, 1865, inclusive.....	167,521 82
Total amount recorded.....	177,826 42
Amount of claims approved prior to July 14, 1864.....	\$10,299 36
Amount of claims approved from July 14, 1864, to May 31, 1865.....	165,344 54
Total amount approved.....	175,643 90
Amount directly disallowed.....	\$73 71
Recorded, but disposed of without approval or disapproval.....	2,108 81
	2,182 52
Total accounted for.....	177,826 42
Number of claims recorded prior to July 14, 1864.....	227
Number recorded from July 14, 1864, to May 31, 1865, inclusive.....	3,589
Total number.....	3,816

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 4.—Statement of the expenses of the office of acting assistant provost marshal general, Illinois, at Springfield, for 1863.

For what purpose expended.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Rent.....	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$7 91	\$12 50	\$12 50	\$22 22	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$167 13
Furniture.....	46 87	62 80	67 50	67 50	66 66	17 00	50 00	23 00	24 95	37 00	12 70	5 50	157 45
Fuel and lights.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	9 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	6 95	15 85	12 70	39 85	75 35
Janitor.....	426 66	400 00	400 00	400 00	415 00	415 00	527 50	598 32	589 66	700 16	773 33	900 66	40 00
Clerk-hire.....	36 90	60 25	33 80	61 90	81 80	49 00	74 30	744 90	130 65	113 55	159 50	219 45	6,536 93
Books and stationery.....	73 00	70 50	85 30	77 45	52 85	65 15	85 00	67 00	94 00	85 18	82 87	90 75	1,745 30
Postage.....	8 95	4 33	56 57	7 00	27 46	20 42	21 47	56 96	190 30	92 84	120 67	21 15	1,927 05
Telegrams.....	630 38	703 38	631 17	592 65	615 11	587 57	744 17	1,585 56	1,056 11	1,292 28	1,194 37	1,402 35	628 12
Total, 1864.....	630 38	703 38	631 17	592 65	615 11	587 57	744 17	1,585 56	1,056 11	1,292 28	1,194 37	1,402 35	11,035 10

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Rent.....	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00	\$28 00
Furniture.....	46 87	62 80	67 50	67 50	66 66	17 00	50 00	23 00	24 95	37 00	12 70	5 50	157 45
Fuel and lights.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	9 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	6 95	15 85	12 70	39 85	75 35
Janitor.....	426 66	400 00	400 00	400 00	415 00	415 00	527 50	598 32	589 66	700 16	773 33	900 66	40 00
Clerk-hire.....	36 90	60 25	33 80	61 90	81 80	49 00	74 30	744 90	130 65	113 55	159 50	219 45	6,536 93
Books and stationery.....	73 00	70 50	85 30	77 45	52 85	65 15	85 00	67 00	94 00	85 18	82 87	90 75	1,745 30
Postage.....	8 95	4 33	56 57	7 00	27 46	20 42	21 47	56 96	190 30	92 84	120 67	21 15	1,927 05
Telegrams.....	630 38	703 38	631 17	592 65	615 11	587 57	744 17	1,585 56	1,056 11	1,292 28	1,194 37	1,402 35	628 12
Total, 1864.....	630 38	703 38	631 17	592 65	615 11	587 57	744 17	1,585 56	1,056 11	1,292 28	1,194 37	1,402 35	11,035 10

No. 4.—Statement of the expenses of the office of acting assistant provost marshal general, Illinois, &c., for 1865—Continued.

For what purpose expended.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Rent.....	\$53 50	\$53 50	\$53 50	\$53 50	\$53 50								\$267 50
Furniture.....	13 00	131 00		9 00									153 00
Fuel and lights.....	72 25			11 60									83 85
Janitor.....													
Clerk-hire.....	915 80	925 00	925 00	919 67	765 00								4,450 47
Books and stationery.....	211 63	98 93	160 60	130 19	83 13								686 54
Postage.....	109 84	70 36	23 83	83 63	63 00								410 68
Telegrams.....	78 84	104 47	51 26	147 64	57								383 08
Total, 1865.....	1,454 88	1,383 26	1,274 21	1,355 23	967 52								6,435 12

RECAPITULATION.													
1863.....					95 17	\$278 79	\$460 54	\$433 94	\$404 06	\$559 92	\$524 97	\$787 89	3,734 60
1864.....	630 38	703 36	631 17	592 65	615 11	587 57	744 17	1,383 56	1,056 11	1,252 28	1,194 37	1,402 35	11,053 10
1865.....	1,454 88	1,383 26	1,274 21	1,355 23	967 52								6,435 12
Total.....	2,085 26	2,086 66	1,905 38	1,947 88	1,677 80	966 36	1,204 71	2,019 50	1,550 19	1,851 50	1,718 34	2,190 24	21,204 82

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 5.—Statement showing the number of enrolling officers employed in the various congressional districts of Illinois, and the service rendered by them from June 1 to December 31, 1863.

Number of district.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total		Total service.															
Month.		No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	No. employed.	Days' service.	Years.	Days.													
June.....		36	7504	23	565	72	769	76	1,158	77	1,161	79	1,161	47	470	81	1,009	1	10	77	1,169	39	3,174	13	96	14	196	435	2,714	44	156	
July.....		47	4654	93	3,124	19	1,304	33	304	77	1,161	79	1,161	47	470	81	1,009	1	10	77	1,169	39	3,174	13	96	14	196	435	2,714	44	156	
August.....		13	263	2	52	36	843	13	304	31	791	226	1	16	46	431	5	34	39	281	10	49	10	177	36	300	9	130	163	1,570	7	763
September.....		12	253	3	46	13	32	13	30	5	30	267	17	27	17	159	1	9	10	100	581	21	102	39	282	11	144	308	2,500	1	500	
October.....		29	330	16	124	14	36	33	135	46	339	181	8	36	7	239	6	51	251	15	112	25	281	4	70	206	1,682	1	682	1	682	
November.....		11	238	7	139	1	15	7	15	103	103	17	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6
December.....		11	275	7	139	1	15	7	15	103	103	17	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6
Total.....		3,428	1,604	3,350	1,320	2,354	1,187	1,477	2,173	1,534	2,555	1,634	1,880	1,985	2,753	26,486	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

January.....	19	1354	23	581	6	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	23	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	24	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	22	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	701	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	26	390	91	1,671	36	576	32	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	12	253	3	46	13	32	13	30	5	30	267	17	27	17	159	1	9	10	100	581	21	102	39	282	11	144	308	2,500	1	500	.....	.....
September.....	12	253	3	46	13	32	13	30	5	30	267	17	27	17	159	1	9	10	100	581	21	102	39	282	11	144	308	2,500	1	500	.....	.....
October.....	29	330	16	124	14	36	33	135	46	339	181	8	36	7	239	6	51	251	15	112	25	281	4	70	206	1,682	1	682	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	11	238	7	139	1	15	7	15	103	103	17	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	
December.....	11	275	7	139	1	15	7	15	103	103	17	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	174	6	
Total.....	3,428	1,604	3,350	1,320	2,354	1,187	1,477	2,173	1,534	2,555	1,634	1,880	1,985	2,753	26,486	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6	84	280	1-6

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

No. 5.—Statement showing the number of enrolling officers employed, &c., for the year 1865—Continued.

Number of district.....	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		Total.		Total service.		
	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Day.	No. employed.	Days' service.	Years.	Days.	Years.	
Months.																															
January.....	12	286	6	143	6	149	.....	.....	6	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	184	16	69	16	71	13	205	82	1,315	20	224	184	2,769	.....	.....
February.....	11	231	6	129	5	120	4	49	7	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	150	7	48	.....	10	175	49	214	17	257	123	1,488	.....	.....
March.....	11	294	6	162	6	146	.....	.....	7	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	143	1	16	.....	5	37	32	100	15	196	90	1,233	.....	.....
April.....	11	274	6	150	6	133	10	48	6	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	159	2	6	.....	7	58	52	212	19	276	136	1,420	.....	.....
Total.....	1,085	583	547	97	483	636	139	71	1,841	475	475	933	533	6,919	52	46

RECAPITULATION.

1863.....	1,696†	1,624†	1,154†	1,326†	1,161†	1,567†	1,130†	1,376†	151	1,487†	.....	.....	96	1,114	.....	13,984	44	56
1864.....	3,428†	1,604†	3,350†	1,320†	2,359†	1,187†	1,477†	2,173†	1,530†	2,555†	1,633†	1,880†	1,880†	1,985	26,486	84	280	1-6
1865.....	1,085	583	547	97	483	.....	1,477	636	139	71	475	1,841	1,841	933	.....	6,910	22	46
Total days.....	6,210 1-6	3,817	5,051†	2,743	4,003†	2,754†	2,607	4,185†	1,820†	4,113	2,107†	3,817	4,032	.....	47,282	1-6	151	170 1-6

Total in yrs and days.....	19	282 1-6	73	16	59†	8	247	12	259†	8	258†	8	111	13	129†	5	280†	13	57	6	235†	12	73	12	308	151	170 1-6
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RECAPITULATION.

No. 6.—*Deserters arrested.*

Districts.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
First	344	384	171	899
Second	65	36	5	106
Third	107	248	67	422
Fourth	226	97	29	352
Fifth	219	77	21	317
Sixth	143	94	34	271
Seventh	164	93	30	287
Eighth	307	385	190	882
Ninth	281	75	24	380
Tenth	181	175	24	380
Eleventh	219	128	55	402
Twelfth	128	94	32	254
Thirteenth	395	413	45	853
Total	2, 779	2, 299	727	5, 805

No. 7.—*Sample book of credits, L.*

Reporting officer, &c.	District.	County.	Sub-district.	Town, &c.	Volunt'rs, white.	Volunteers, col'd.	Representatives.	Regulars.	Veterans.	Naval.	Substitutes for enrolled men.	Drafted.	Substitutes for drafted men.	Total.	Years of service.		
															1	2	3
Clinton, Wm., Major.....	1	Cook.....	13	Proviso .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
13th infantry, supt. reg.....	2	Lake.....	24	Rich.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
R. S. Tri. Mo., Jan. 1 to 10, '65	8	De Kalb.....	105	Ela.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
	8	Woodford.....	125	Pampas .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
	8	Livingston.....	70	Panola .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
	5	Peoria.....	3	Nebraska .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Oakes, James, Lt. Col.....	5	Knox.....	34	Logan.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1
S. M. O., Illinois.....	6	Bureau.....	102	Ontario	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Supplementary, Jan., 1865.	6	La Salle.....	14	Lamoiville	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
	8	Woodford.....	119	Waltham .....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....
	9	Menard.....	101	Elpaso	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	12	Worth.....	121	Worth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	12	Petersburg	101	Petersburg	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
	71	Sparta	71	Sparta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	15	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	46	29	1	16

No. 8.—*Sample of books of accounts and sub-districts. District 1, sub-district 26; Chicago, 1st ward, Cook county.*

Entry.	Book.	Page.	Volunt'rs, white.	Volunteers, col'd.	Representatives.	Regulars.	Veterans.	Naval.	Substitutes for enrolled men.	Drafted.	Substitutes for drafted men.	Total.	Service in years.			Equivalent one-year's men.	Periodical reports.		Due.	Over.	Remarks.
													1	2	3		Men.	Month.			
N..	82	1865.	510	Quota on call of Dec. 19, 1864.
L..	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Jan. 31	509	.....
L..	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	57	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	68	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L..	79	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	145	4	4	26	184	173	8	3	198	184	326	184 + 326 = 510

No. 9.—*Sample of book M. Monthly statement of credits, April, 1865.*

Entry.	Sub-district.	Town, &c.	Volunt'rs white.	Volunteers col'd.	Representatives.	Regulars.	Veterans.	Naval.	Substitutes for enrolled men.	Drafted.	Substitutes for drafted men.	Total.	Service in years.			County.	Total.	Service in years.		
													1	2	3			1	2	3
G, 272..	6	Richfield...	12	1					2	2	17	14	1	2						
G, 281..	13	Columbus...	6	1	2				2	2	11	8	1	2						
G, 289..	20	Northeast...		1					5	1	3	10	9		1					
G, 290..	21	Kane...	16			2	3				21	10	3	8		Adams	59	41	5	13
G, 294..	24	Chill...	12	1					3		17	16	1	1		Hancock	26	18	4	4
G, 298..	28	Wilcox...	2		3		3	1			9	3	3	3		Warren	36	32	2	2
G, 317..	47	Berwick...	16								16	12	2	2		Henderson	22	21		1
G, 323..	50	Swan...	18	2							20	20				Mercer	22	19	2	1
G, 343..	95	Bald Bluff..	21			1					22	21		1		Rock Island	78	70	7	1
G, 350..	64	Eliza...	2	1	1		1		3	2	10	7	2	1						
G, 351..	99	Duncan...	10	1					1		12	12								
G, 360..	105	Coal Valley.	70								70	62	7	1						
G, 361..	68	Bowling...	6					1	1		8	8								
District IV.			191	7	3	5	3	8	16	3	7	243	201	20	22		243	201	20	22

No. 10.—*Table of sub-districts.*

Districts.	June, 1863.	May, 1864.	July, 1864.	Dec., 1864.	March, 1865.
First.....	41	44	44	44	44
Second.....	93	107	107	107	107
Third.....	23	23	36	114	114
Fourth.....	77	77	77	108	108
Fifth.....	77	77	77	118	118
Sixth.....	79	79	79	106	104
Seventh.....	46	46	46	117	117
Eighth.....	80	80	80	146	146
Ninth.....	113	113	113	124	120
Tenth.....	126	126	126	126	126
Eleventh.....	165	165	165	165	165
Twelfth.....	56	56	56	80	80
Thirteenth.....	124	124	124	127	127
Total.....	1,100	1,117	1,130	1,482	1,476

No. 11.—*District quotas.*

Districts.	1861.	1862.	Feb. 1 and Mar. 14, 1864.	July 18, 1864.	Dec. 19, 1864.	Total.
First.....	4,036	2,761	7,536	5,972	5,202	25,507
Second.....	3,521	2,406	4,246	3,151	1,857	15,183
Third.....	3,455	2,363	4,383	3,246	2,878	16,335
Fourth.....	3,757	2,569	4,808	3,941	3,010	18,086
Fifth.....	3,927	2,686	5,325	4,429	3,867	20,234
Sixth.....	3,676	2,514	4,838	3,762	2,378	17,168
Seventh.....	3,400	2,326	4,751	3,862	1,972	16,311
Eighth.....	3,698	2,530	5,465	4,711	1,992	18,396
Ninth.....	3,838	2,626	4,185	3,354	2,273	16,276
Tenth.....	3,851	2,635	5,222	4,362	2,767	18,837
Eleventh.....	3,895	2,663	4,387	3,324	1,552	15,821
Twelfth.....	3,417	2,338	5,458	4,592	2,323	18,128
Thirteenth.....	3,314	2,266	4,218	3,351	831	13,980
Total.....	47,785	32,685	64,833	52,057	32,902	230,262

No. 12.—*Table of district credits.*

Districts.	Credits to July 1, 1864.	Credits for July, 1864.	Credits Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.	Credits Jan. 1 to May 31, 1864.	Total.
First	16,177	257	2,442	3,491	22,367
Second	12,153	66	1,099	1,873	15,191
Third	11,284	91	1,203	2,532	15,110
Fourth	12,736	155	1,359	2,177	16,427
Fifth	14,185	97	1,284	3,436	19,002
Sixth	12,509	80	1,214	2,025	15,828
Seventh	15,443	128	422	2,080	18,073
Eighth	15,714	169	985	2,191	19,059
Ninth	13,839	102	582	1,924	16,447
Tenth	13,175	236	1,540	2,007	16,958
Eleventh	15,909	302	666	1,429	18,306
Twelfth	10,402	179	2,218	2,219	15,018
Thirteenth	17,652	79	385	274	18,390
Total	181,178	1,941	15,399	27,658	226,176

No. 13.—*Comparative view of quotas and credits, deficits and surpluses, by districts.*

Districts.	Grand totals of—		Apparent.		As reported May 31, 1865, by districts.		Discrepancies be- tween apparent and reported amounts.		By sub-districts.	
	Quotas.	Credits.	Deficits.	Surpluses.	Deficits.	Surpluses.	Deficits.	Surpluses.	Deficits.	Surpluses.
1.....	25,507	22,367	3,140	.....	1,711	.....	1,429	.....	1,731	20
2.....	15,183	15,191	.....	8	.....	16	8	.....	67	143
3.....	16,335	15,110	1,225	.....	348	.....	879	.....	406	146
4.....	18,086	16,427	1,659	.....	833	.....	826	.....	850	140
5.....	20,234	19,002	1,232	.....	431	.....	801	.....	499	118
6.....	17,168	15,828	1,340	.....	353	.....	987	.....	376	24
7.....	16,311	18,073	.....	1,762	.....	108	.....	1,654	83	1,059
8.....	18,396	19,059	.....	663	.....	199	.....	464	82	867
9.....	16,276	16,447	.....	171	349	.....	.....	520	397	301
10.....	18,837	16,958	1,879	.....	760	.....	1,119	.....	800	79
11.....	15,821	18,306	.....	2,485	123	.....	.....	2,608	307	1,929
12.....	18,128	15,018	3,110	.....	104	.....	3,006	.....	291	280
13.....	13,980	18,390	.....	4,410	557	.....	.....	4,967	619	2,758
Total....	230,262	226,176	13,585	9,499	5,567	323	9,055	10,213	6,508	7,864
Difference ..	4,086		4,086		5,244		1,158		.....
Difference ..	.....		1,158		.....		.....		.....

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

47

No. 14.—Boards of enrolment.

District.	Names of members.	Date of appointment.	Date of resignation or discharge.	Remarks.
1	William James, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	.....
	Isaac L. Milliken, commissioner.....	May 20, 1863	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Joseph W. Freer, surgeon.....	May 20, 1863	May 30, 1865	Do.
2	Amos B. Coon, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	.....
	William D. Barry, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Do.
	Aaron Lewis, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	May 30, 1865	Do.
3	John V. Eustace, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	Nov. 7, 1864	Resigned.
	Seymour E. Treat, acting provost marshal.....	Nov. 7, 1864	Nov. 15, 1864	
	John V. Eustace, provost marshal.....	Nov. 15, 1864	.....
4	William A. Youngman, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Cancellor Martin, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	Mar. 14, 1864	Died.
	Elias S. Potter, surgeon.....	Mar. 26, 1864	May 30, 1865	Honorably discharged.
5	James Woodruff, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	Mar. 24, 1864	Resigned.
	Henry Asbury, provost marshal.....	May 17, 1864	Mar. 25, 1865	Do.
	William H. Flak, provost marshal.....	Apr. 5, 1865	.....
6	John B. Hawley, commissioner.....	.....	.....	Declined.
	John McKinney, sr., commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	Mar. 29, 1864	Resigned.
	John K. Allen, commissioner.....	May 26, 1864	Nov. 14, 1864	Died.
7	William H. Hart, commissioner.....	Nov. 23, 1864	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Charles Coolidge, surgeon.....	May 27, 1863	Feb. 19, 1865	Resigned.
	Moses F. Bassett, surgeon.....	Mar. 8, 1865	May 30, 1865	Discharged.
8	James M. Allan, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	Jan. 25, 1865	Appointment revoked.
	Major A. S. Norton, provost marshal.....	Jan. 18, 1865	Mar. 23, 1865	Detailed by order.
	C. C. Mason, provost marshal.....	Mar. 8, 1865	.....
9	R. A. Yoe, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Thomas Hall, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	Sept. —, 1863	Resigned.
	Robert Boal, surgeon.....	Sept. 30, 1863	May 30, 1863	Honorably discharged.
10	Abel Longworth, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	.....
	Solomon Simmons, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Do.
	Robert N. McArthur, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	May 30, 1865	Do.
11	William Fithian, provost marshal.....	May 3, 1863	.....
	John S. Wolfe, commissioner.....	.....	.....	Appointment revoked.
	Samuel Frazier, commissioner.....	.....	Feb. 24, 1864	Do.
12	James S. Wright, commissioner.....	Mar. 17, 1864	Dec. 7, 1864	Resigned.
	Huston L. Taylor, commissioner.....	Jan. 13, 1864	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Joseph P. Miller, surgeon.....	June 3, 1863	Dec. 16, 1864	Resigned.
13	Winston Somers, surgeon.....	Jan. 13, 1865	May 30, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Isaac Keys, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	.....
	Burrell T. Jones, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	.....	Resigned.
14	John W. Smith, commissioner.....	Mar. 7, 1864	Feb. 21, 1865	Do.
	William S. Curry, commissioner.....	Feb. 21, 1865	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	Z. H. Whitnire, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	Dec. 29, 1864	Resigned.
15	E. R. Babcock, surgeon.....	Dec. 29, 1864	May 30, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	B. F. Westlake, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	.....
	C. C. Sturtevant, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Do.
16	R. M. Worthington, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	Feb. 9, 1865	Resigned.
	C. N. Irwin, surgeon.....	Feb. 20, 1865	May 30, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	William M. Fry, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	Jan. 1, 1865	Resigned.
17	George W. Hamilton, provost marshal.....	Jan. 17, 1865	May 6, 1865	Dismissed.
	Major A. S. Norton, acting prov. marshal.....	May 13, 1865	.....
	S. W. Moulton, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	.....	Resigned.
18	B. Sammons, commissioner.....	Aug. 19, 1863	May 5, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	David Prince, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	.....	Resigned.
	John L. White, surgeon.....	Aug. 1, 1863	Mar. 31, 1864	Do.
19	N. English, surgeon.....	Apr. 16, 1864	May 30, 1865	Honorably discharged.
	M. O'Kean, provost marshal.....	May 15, 1863	Mar. 7, 1864	
	E. S. Condit, provost marshal.....	Mar. 14, 1864	Nov. 3, 1864	Resigned.
20	John C. Scott, provost marshal.....	Nov. 25, 1864	.....
	Wm. B. Archer, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	May 5, 1865	Discharged.
	F. E. Payne, surgeon.....	.....	.....	Resigned.
21	Samuel McClure, surgeon.....	Nov. 2, 1863	Feb. 1, 1865	Do.
	George W. Haynie, surgeon.....	Mar. 9, 1865	May 30, 1865	Discharged.
	George Abbott, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	Dec. 28, 1864	Allowed to resign.
22	Major A. S. Norton, acting prov. marshal.....	Dec. 27, 1864	Jan. 11, 1865	Detailed.
	William H. Collins, provost marshal.....	Jan. 3, 1865	.....
	John E. Detrich, commissioner.....	July 16, 1864	.....	Resigned.
23	Ellihu H. Henry, commissioner.....	Nov. 22, 1864	.....	Do.
	L. N. Phillips, commissioner.....	Apr. 11, 1865	May 5, 1865	Discharged.
	Henry Wing, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	.....	Declined.
24	I. H. Wier, surgeon.....	June 3, 1863	.....	Resigned.
	William C. Pierce, surgeon.....	May 18, 1864	.....	Appointment revoked.
	A. B. McCherney, surgeon.....	Mar. —, 1865	May 30, 1865	Discharged.
25	N. C. Carroll, provost marshal.....	May 7, 1863	May 27, 1863	Resigned.
	I. N. Phillips, provost marshal.....	May 27, 1863	.....
	L. Kuykendall, commissioner.....	May 7, 1863	July 4, 1864	Do.
26	B. L. Wiley, commissioner.....	July 16, 1864	May 5, 1865	Discharged.
	Thomas Burgess, surgeon.....	May 7, 1863	July 4, 1864	Resigned.
	Isaac N. Neely, surgeon.....	July —, 1864	May 30, 1865	Discharged.

No. 15.—*Dates of enrolment and revision.*

Districts.	Date of completion of original en- rolment.	Date of completion of first revision, ordered Nov. 27, 1863.	Date of completion of second revision, ordered May 6, 1864.
First	August 14, 1863	February 23, 1864	July 23, 1864
Second	September 8, 1863	February 25, 1864	August 3, 1864
Third	July 7, 1863	December 21, 1863	*May 9, 1864
Fourth	July 30, 1863	January 31, 1864	August 8, 1864
Fifth	August 30, 1863	March 1, 1864	July 7, 1864
Sixth	September 2, 1863	February 11, 1864	June 10, 1864
Seventh	July 23, 1863	March 19, 1864	June 11, 1864
Eighth	August 19, 1863	February 12, 1864	August 15, 1864
Ninth	August 30, 1863	February 23, 1864	September 2, 1864
Tenth	August 31, 1863	December 28, 1863	June 18, 1864
Eleventh	August 8, 1863	March 19, 1864	June 16, 1864
Twelfth	September 21, 1863	March 1, 1864	July 13, 1864
Thirteenth	October 23, 1863	December 21, 1864	June 19, 1864

* This date is correct, according to the correspondence on file. In explanation of the fact that the revision was reported completed only three days after it was ordered from this office, it should be stated that Captain Eustace, regarding section 6, enrolment act, February 24, 1864, as his sufficient authority, anticipated the order from this office, and was thus able to report his revision completed before any other provost marshal had begun.

No. 16.—*Statement showing the several enrolments and revisions, with the result of the revision of April, 1865, by districts.*

Districts.	Original enrolment, 1863.	Second revision, ordered May 5, 1864.	Revision of January, 1864.	Revision of April, 1865.
First	33,471	38,262	34,366	35,382
Second	18,859	20,187	16,340	13,877
Third	19,508	20,802	18,308	16,926
Fourth	21,358	25,245	21,265	19,315
Fifth	23,645	28,371	26,691	26,453
Sixth	21,485	24,098	17,009	16,807
Seventh	21,103	24,742	23,768	23,872
Eighth	24,272	30,180	22,399	25,029
Ninth	18,589	21,481	20,904	20,929
Tenth	23,198	27,956	20,263	18,806
Eleventh	19,481	21,303	20,386	18,663
Twelfth	24,237	29,421	14,979	14,514
Thirteenth	18,734	21,470	22,502	23,594
Total	287,940	333,518	279,180	274,167

No. 17.—*Net proceeds of each draft, by districts.*

Districts.	Under call of July 18, 1864.		Under call of Dec. 19, 1864.		Total.		Total.
	Drafted men.	Substi- tutes.	Drafted men.	Substi- tutes.	Drafted men.	Substi- tutes.	
First	106	322	No draft.	.....	106	322	428
Second	81	93	Draft'd men	disch'd.	81	93	174
Third	108	121	No draft.	.....	108	121	229
Fourth	419	681	12	27	431	708	1,139
Fifth	343	486	No draft.	.....	343	486	829
Sixth	126	400	No draft.	.....	126	400	526
Seventh	175	159	75	42	250	201	451
Eighth	122	310	No draft.	.....	122	310	432
Ninth	199	315	Draft'd men	disch'd.	199	315	514
Tenth	458	601	52	109	510	710	1,220
Eleventh	358	192	169	119	527	311	838
Twelfth	639	1,328	Draft'd men	disch'd.	639	1,328	1,967
Thirteenth	61	59	34	40	95	99	194
Total	3,195	5,067	342	337	3,537	5,404	8,941

GENERAL.

No. 19.—*Statistics of the draft in Illinois in 1864 and 1865, by districts.*

Districts.	Total number drawn.	Number reporting.	Number failing to report.	Discharged without examination.	Examined as to physical fitness.	Total number examined.	Discharged for physical disability.	Discharged for other causes than physical disability.	Total discharged after examination.	Held to service.	Furnished substitutes.	Number serving personally.
1st	1,770	1,337	433	474	637	863	909	226	435	428	322	106
2d	766	621	145	265	285	356	111	71	182	174	93	81
3d	472	349	123	22	279	327	50	48	98	229	121	108
4th	3,579	2,674	905	206	2,026	2,468	887	443	1,329	1,139	706	431
5th	2,268	1,541	727	42	1,267	1,499	438	232	670	829	486	343
6th	1,598	1,194	404	162	755	1,032	229	277	506	526	400	136
7th	1,440	1,252	188	541	629	711	178	82	260	451	201	250
8th	908	739	169	27	551	712	119	161	390	432	310	122
9th	1,564	923	641	135	669	788	155	119	274	514	315	198
10th	6,318	4,335	1,983	1,538	2,440	2,797	1,216	357	1,573	1,224	710	514
11th	2,728	1,760	968	165	1,389	1,595	551	206	757	838	311	527
12th	7,770	5,209	2,561	206	3,903	5,003	1,936	1,100	3,036	1,967	1,328	639
13th	1,098	505	593	116	329	389	135	60	195	194	99	95
Total....	32,279	22,439	9,840	3,899	15,159	18,540	6,214	3,381	9,595	8,945	5,404	3,541

No. 20.—*Statement of persons arrested (not deserters) by the several district provost marshals of Illinois from the date of the organization of their offices to May 31, 1865.*

Districts.	Number each year.			Cause of arrest.										
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Rebel spies.	Harboring deserters.	Resisting enrolment and draft.	Having possession of governm't property.	Discouraging enlistments.	Dealing in counterfeit money.	Conspiracy.	Escaped rebel prisoners.	Resisting U. States authority.	Exulting over the assassination of the President.	Suspected of being deserters.
1st	15	175	15	3	16	61	2			113	8	1		1
2d														
3d	7	8	4	2	4	1		1			2			6
4th	16	17	1	12	2	17	2		2				2	
5th	1	2	1	1	2									
6th	2	16	2	1	4					13			1	
7th		4				2								
8th	14	2	18		1	1		2		1				27
9th	8		1		2	3							1	
10th	20	13	6	3	9	3					11	10	2	1
11th	4	2	13	4	10					5				
12th	5											5		
13th	31	18	5	1	19	16			1		3			14
Total....	123	255	65	28	71	107	4	3	3	132	24	16	6	49

No. 21.—*Expenses of district provost marshals.*

Districts.	Total cost, including transportation.	Transportation, &c.	Net cost of securing the men.	Number of men furnished, including deserters.	Cost per man.
1st	\$98,509 48	\$21,420 49	\$77,088 99	6,897	\$11 20
2d	56,221 35	13,320 23	42,901 12	2,412	17 74
3d	72,045 14	17,891 95	54,153 19	4,337	12 48
4th	43,489 79	864 55	42,625 24	4,748	8 97
5th	80,325 67	23,962 95	56,362 95	4,613	12 21
6th	61,756 58	10,100 05	51,656 53	2,969	17 39
7th	44,865 84	7,476 64	37,389 23	3,133	11 90
8th	65,951 94	1,779 36	64,172 58	5,013	12 80
9th	55,547 09	5,032 39	50,514 70	2,465	20 49
10th	61,154 23	7,913 49	53,240 74	3,365	15 85
11th	67,631 27	18,631 27	49,000 00	3,228	15 24
12th	70,169 53	10,612 65	59,556 88	4,166	14 29
13th	75,336 00	9,941 78	65,394 22	1,894	34 58
Total	853,003 91	148,947 80	702,891 37	52,221	\$13 46 average.

Document No. 12.

HISTORICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, FROM THE DATE OF ITS COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL FOURTH DISTRICT MARYLAND,
Frederick, August 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to instructions from the acting assistant provost marshal general for Maryland and Delaware, dated April 29, 1865, directing this office to prepare and submit through that office, to the Provost Marshal General, a complete history of the operations of this office since it commenced business, to submit the following history, to wit:

PROVOST MARSHAL.

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," James Smith, of Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, a lawyer by profession, was appointed by the President provost marshal of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, to date from May 16, 1863, with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Captain James Smith having been suspended by order of the Provost Marshal General, Captain Jonathan W. Barley, veteran reserve corps, inspector at the office of the acting provost marshal general of the State, was assigned to duty as acting provost marshal, by Special Orders No. 66, dated Office of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, August 20, 1864, and entered upon duty August 22, 1864.

Captain James Smith having been discharged, Henry Clay Naill, of Sam's Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, a surveyor by profession, was appointed by the President to succeed him as provost marshal, September 12, 1864, and having duly qualified, pursuant to Special Orders No. 77, dated Office of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, Baltimore, Maryland, September 20, 1864, entered upon the discharge of his duties September 21, 1864.

The provost marshal conducted all of the correspondence of the office, examined all deserters who were apprehended and brought before him, and heard and determined all claims as to property seized in the hands of unauthorized persons and delivered at his headquarters, and directed the general business of the office.

COMMISSIONER OF ENROLMENT.

John J. Thomas, of Hancock, Washington county, Maryland, a merchant by occupation, was appointed by the President commissioner of the board of enrolment of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, May 16, 1863, and, having taken the oath of office, entered upon duty May 26, 1863.

The duties of the commissioner were to superintend the enrolment and keep the lists corrected, and prepare all reports appertaining thereto, and also to attend the sessions of the board of enrolment.

Recruiting and drafting having been suspended April 14, 1865, and there being no further need of his services, he was honorably discharged the service April 30, 1865.

SURGEON OF THE BOARD OF ENROLMENT.

Charles J. Baer, M. D., of Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, was appointed by the President surgeon of the board of enrolment of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, May 16, 1863, and, having qualified, entered upon duty May 24, 1863.

The duties of the surgeon of the board were to make the medical examinations of drafted men, substitutes, and recruits, to keep a record of the result of the examinations, and report the same to the Provost Marshal General, and to attend the sessions of the board of enrolment.

Drafting and recruiting having been discontinued, and there being no further need of his services, he was honorably discharged the service June 15, 1865.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEADQUARTERS.

By direction of the Provost Marshal General, the provost marshal established his headquarters at Frederick city, Maryland, June 1, 1863.

The provost marshal found it very difficult to lease a building suitable for the transaction of the business of his office. This was attributable to the fact that property-holders were apprehensive that any building occupied by an officer of the government, for government purposes, would, in the event of an invasion of Maryland by the confederate army, be more liable to be destroyed by the enemy. The provost marshal succeeded, however, in procuring such accommodations as enabled him to proceed with the business of his office.

The business of the office as it continued greatly increased, and the provost marshal found the accommodations at his headquarters totally inadequate for the transaction of the public business, and he accordingly procured another building at the earliest day possible, which was fitted up in such apartments as were adapted to the prompt transaction of business, which was found to be advantageous to the service.

It is the opinion of this office that three rooms do not afford sufficient accommodations for the successful transaction of the business of a provost marshal, and I would respectfully state that the experience of this office convinces me that the duties of the provost marshal and the board of enrolment cannot be satisfactorily performed with less than five rooms; and I would further state that a building with five rooms can be leased with very little additional expense.

The provost marshal should have a medium-sized room, and it is highly important that the board of enrolment should have a large and well-lighted room for the examination of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men. There should be one large room for the clerical force of the office, and a room in which to keep clothing, so assorted that the proper sized articles may be promptly selected when needed for uniforming men. There should also be a room for the reception and accommodation of the people who are seeking admission to the provost marshal or the board of enrolment. This is found almost indispensable in inclement weather and in the winter season.

NOTICE CONVENING THE BOARD OF ENROLMENT.

The provost marshal having established his headquarters, notified the commissioner of enrolment and the surgeon of the board that the board of enrolment would convene for the transaction of business on the 10th day of June, 1863, and hold a session each day thereafter, except Sundays.

BOARD OF ENROLMENT.

The board of enrolment was composed of the provost marshal, who was president, the commissioner and the surgeon.

The provost marshal designated one of his clerks as recorder of the board of enrolment.

The board of enrolment held a session every day, except Sunday, and usually convened at 9 o'clock a. m., and continued in session until all of the business before it was transacted.

When recruiting was active, or a draft in progress, the board sat without reference to hours. All recruits and drafted men were examined in the presence of the board.

TERRITORY EMBRACED IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

The fourth congressional district of Maryland is composed of that portion of western Maryland embracing Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, and Carroll counties.

Pursuant to instructions from the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, dated December 21, 1863, the congressional district was re-subdivided by the board of enrolment into fifty-nine sub-districts, each election district constituting a sub-district.

APPOINTMENT OF ENROLLING OFFICERS.

The board of enrolment having subdivided the congressional district into sub-districts, one enrolling officer was appointed for each sub-district.

The enrolling officers having received their appointments, subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in circular 24, Provost Marshal General's bureau, series of 1863, before a justice of the peace of the county in which they resided, to which oath was attached a five-cent stamp, and the oath, in each case, forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

The names of the enrolling officers were borne upon the monthly report of persons employed and articles hired; and they were paid at the rate of \$3 per day on duplicate vouchers, (Form 19,) by the Provost Marshal General's bureau, for the time actually employed.

Great difficulty was encountered in procuring the services of men who were competent to make the enrolment correctly, and much delay was occasioned thereby.

ENROLMENT.

The board of enrolment having subdivided the congressional district into forty sub-districts, and appointed an enrolling officer for each, who had duly qualified, the enrolling officers were furnished with the proper blanks, (Forms 35 and 36,) and proceeded to enrol all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and residents of foreign birth who had declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the age of twenty and forty-five years, as follows:

First class.—The first class embraced all persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons above the age of thirty-five and under forty-five years. This class was enrolled on Schedule I, Class I, Form 35.

Second class.—The second class included all married persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. This class was enrolled on Schedule II, Class II, Form 36.

The number enrolled in Class I.....	12, 659
The number enrolled in Class II.....	6, 451

19, 110

The number of men enrolled in Classes I and II who were in the military service of the United States, March 3, 1863, was 2,559.

This enrolment was commenced July 20, and completed October 5, 1863.

An additional enrolment was made in March and April, 1864, in pursuance of sections 6 and 24 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory to the act of March 3, 1863.

This enrolment embraced all men whose names had been omitted by the enrolling officers, all persons who had arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft, all aliens who had declared their intention, on oath, to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who had not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who had been exempted under the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, but who were not exempted by the provision of the act approved February 24, 1864; also all colored persons held to service (slaves) who were liable to military duty.

The latter class was enrolled in accordance with instructions contained in circular No. 8, Provost Marshal General's bureau, series of 1864.

The number of colored persons held to service, enrolled, was 571.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ENROLMENT.

The names of all persons enrolled in Classes I and II (Forms 35 and 36) were transferred in alphabetical order from the partial lists to the consolidated lists, except such as were in the military or naval service of the United States March 3, 1863.

Those of Class I were consolidated on Schedule I, (Form 37;) those in Class II, on Schedule II, (Form 38,) and those who were in the military service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, were borne on the consolidated enrolment lists in a class by themselves:

The number consolidated in Class I.....	11, 400
The number consolidated in Class II.....	5, 151
The number consolidated who were in the service March 3, 1863....	2, 559
Total	<u>19, 110</u>

The consolidated enrolment lists were forwarded to the Provost Marshal General as soon as they were completed, and the partial lists were retained by the district provost marshal.

The names of all persons who were enrolled under the provisions of section 6 of the act approved February 24, 1864, were reported to the Provost Marshal General upon sheets of consolidated enrolment lists at the end of each month for the purpose of correcting the lists on file. (See circular, numbers 24 and 39, series of 1864.)

The enrolment of colored persons held to service, made pursuant to section 24 of the act approved February 24, 1864, was not consolidated, but a list, with a recapitulation of the number enrolled, was made for each sub-district and forwarded to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State for transmission to the Provost Marshal General.

Copies of these lists were retained by the district provost marshal.

CARDS BEARING THE NAMES OF ENROLLED MEN.

The consolidation of the enrolment having been completed, the provost marshal caused the names of each person enrolled to be written on cards of uniform size, shape, and color.

These cards were then assorted by sub-districts, verified by comparison with the enrolment lists, numbered and placed in an envelope, marked with the number of the sub-district and the number of cards contained in it, and sealed.

After all the sub-districts had been thus prepared, the envelopes were put into one, which was sealed up, and put away until the day of the draft.

REVISION OF THE ENROLMENT.

In compliance with circular No. 101, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1863, the board of enrolment had printed lists of the names of all persons enrolled in Class I posted in five (5) or more places in each sub-district, and gave notice as required by said circular, and proceeded to examine the claims of all persons who applied to be stricken from the enrolment lists on account of alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, and permanent physical disability.

These examinations were continued until December 20, 1863, after which time no cases were to be heard; but, as there were many applicants whose claims had not been considered, the time for hearing such cases was extended to January 5, 1864, by direction of the Provost Marshal General, and the examinations were accordingly continued until that period.

The number borne on the enrolment lists was considerably reduced by this process; but, as my predecessor kept no record of the number examined, and the number exempted, except those exempted for manifest permanent physical disability, I am unable to give the result of these examinations.

The number stricken from the lists for manifest permanent physical disability was 322.

Instructions were received in May, 1864, to make further corrections of the enrolment lists, by striking therefrom the names of such persons as were not liable to military duty, and adding thereto the names of such as were, who had not been enrolled.

To effect this, the commissioner of enrolment and an assistant surgeon of the United States army, detailed by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, proceeded to Westminster, the county seat of Carroll county, Maryland, to hear the claims of persons enrolled in said county to be stricken from the enrolment lists; and the provost marshal and surgeon of the board heard applications of the other counties of the district, at the district headquarters.

The examinations under said instructions were closed June 29, 1864.

The number stricken from the enrolment lists during this period was 1,206.

Circular No. 24, dated War Department, Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1864, having been received early in the month of July, 1864, inviting the attention of boards of enrolment to section 6 of the act approved February 24, 1864, and calling attention to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, and making the correction of the enrolment lists a continuous duty, to which the labors of the board of enrolment must be directed, the board, in compliance with said circular, had copies of the enrolment lists open to the examination of the public, and gave public notice that any person enrolled might appear before the board and claim to have a name stricken from the list if he could show to the satisfaction of the board that the person named was not properly enrolled on account of, first, alienage; second, non-residence; third, over age; fourth, permanent physical disability, &c.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens were invited to give the board their co-operation in the correction and revision of the enrolment lists.

The board devoted all the time that could be spared from other less pressing duties to hearing and acting upon claims for exemption.

The draft, under the call of July 18, 1864, being in progress, very little was accomplished by this effort to correct the enrolment.

Attention was again called to the necessity of correcting the enrolment lists in

every sub-district in the district by circular No. 39, dated War Department, Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1864; and while the board was responsible as a body for the enrolment, the commissioner of the board was required by this circular to give his particular attention to the correction, revision, and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them, and to promptly forward to the Provost Marshal General's office monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrolment.

Circular No. 39, series of 1864, is a reproduction and revision of circular No. 24 of the same series.

The importance of correcting the enrolment lists had at that time become apparent to every one, and it was the interest, both of the United States and of the citizens, that all who were liable to military duty should be enrolled, and all who were unfit for duty should be stricken off.

A universal interest in this matter prevailed in the district, and immediate steps were taken to perfect the enrolment lists.

By direction of the acting provost marshal general of the State, dated November 21, 1864, a copy of the enrolment lists of each sub-district was made and placed in the hands of a committee composed of the most worthy and reliable citizens in each of the several sub-districts, and public notice given in the newspapers published in the several counties comprising the congressional district, notifying the citizens that a deputy provost marshal be sent to each county to confer with them as to the most practicable mode of correcting the enrolment lists, and furnish them with full information in the premises.

Alleghany county being remote from the district headquarters, it was deemed advisable to send the assistant surgeon of the board with the deputy provost marshal of said county to the several sub-districts thereof, with instructions to examine persons claiming to be stricken from the enrolment on account of physical disability and all other causes, and notice was accordingly given that they would attend at certain places on certain days to examine the claims of all persons applying to be stricken from the enrolment lists.

By this means Alleghany county was thoroughly canvassed.

The deputy provost marshal of Washington county operated among the committees constituted as aforesaid in said county, and where claims were made on account of physical disability, they were referred to the board of enrolment for their examination.

The deputy provost marshal of Carroll county operated in a similar manner in said county, and the board had immediate supervision of Frederick county, as the district headquarters was in said county.

When the various committees had completed the revision of the enrolment in the several sub-districts, they reported their result in writing, under oath duly attested before a justice of the peace, to the board of enrolment, and the board, in the presence of the deputy provost marshal of the county and the respective committees, carefully examined and decided upon each case reported in the respective sub-districts.

This mode of correcting the enrolment was found to be effective, and if conducted with proper care and scrutiny by the board of enrolment, I can see no objection to it.

ASSIGNMENT OF QUOTAS.

The following is a tabular statement of the quotas assigned to the fourth (4th) congressional district of Maryland, under the several calls for which drafts were made in said district, viz:

The quota under the call of March 14, 1864, and deficiencies under former calls.....	1, 573
The quota under the call of July 18, 1864.....	2, 069
The quota under the call of December 19, 1864.....	1, 750

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE QUOTAS.

The quota under the call of July 18, 1864, as originally announced by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, on the 25th day of July, 1864, (2,069 men,) was reduced to 1,843 men by reconstruction of said quota, based upon the corrected enrolment as reported August 31, 1864

THE MODE OF MAKING THE DRAFT.

The quota under the call for which a draft was to be made having been ascertained and announced, the provost marshal gave public notice in the newspapers that a draft would be made on a certain day, and notified the governor of the State, by telegraph and by mail, that a draft would be made, giving the day, the hour, and the place, and requesting him to acknowledge the receipt thereof by telegraph and by mail.

He also invited all prominent military and civil officers on duty in the vicinity, and some of the most prominent citizens, to be present to witness the drawing.

On the day of the draft, the board of enrolment opened the envelopes containing the packages of tickets of the several sub-districts, in the presence of those in attendance, and opened the envelope containing the cards of the first sub-district.

These cards were counted as they were placed in the box, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they agreed with the number written on the envelope.

This having been done, the commissioner announced that the draft for the first sub-district, for so many men, would commence.

A trusty person was selected by the provost marshal and blindfolded, and drew from the box a single card, which he handed to the commissioner, who read aloud the name on it.

The clerk immediately entered the name drawn, on a list previously prepared, opposite No. 1.

Thus the draft was continued until the required number of names was drawn, when the cards remaining in the box were taken out and counted, so as to verify the whole number originally put in.

Great care was taken to enter the names on the roll exactly in the order in which they were drawn.

The remaining sub-districts were proceeded with in like manner.

DRAFTS UNDER VARIOUS CALLS.

DRAFT UNDER THE CALL OF MARCH 14, 1864.

The quota of the fourth (4th) congressional district of Maryland, after deducting all credits for enlistments up to May 10, 1864, under the call of March 14, 1864, and deficiencies under former calls, being 1,463 men, the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State directed, by a communication dated May 16, 1864, that a draft for that number of men be made on the 19th day of May, 1864.

This number (1,463) was assigned to the several sub-districts in the congressional district in proportion to the number enrolled therein, allowing all additional credits that may have accrued, to the sub-districts entitled to them.

The arrangements having been completed, a draft was made, in compliance with the instructions of the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, May 19, 1864, for 1,362 men, that number being the deficiency remaining to be raised under said call, and the drawing was continued from day to day until the 28th instant, when the whole number had been drawn.

The number obtained from this drawing not being sufficient to fill the quota, a second drawing was made June 23, 24, and 25, 1864, for 632 men.

The number obtained from the 632 men drafted in the second drawing still being insufficient to fill the quota, a third drawing was made July 29 and 30, 1864, and August 5 and 6, 1864, for the remaining deficiency, which was 294 men and 100 per cent. in addition.

The quota was not entirely filled in some of the sub-districts from this draft, but no additional drawing was made.

DRAFT UNDER THE CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

The quota under the call of July 18, 1864, was 1,843 men, which number was distributed among the several sub-districts in proportion to the number enrolled in each.

Orders having been received from the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, under date of September 13, 1864, to draft for the deficiency under the call of July 18, 1864, commencing with the deficient sub-districts, where there was the least volunteering, a draft was made September 19, 20, and 21, 1864, for 472 men and 100 per cent. in addition, to fill the quotas in said sub-districts.

Not having obtained a sufficient number of men to fill the quota by said drawing, a second drawing was made December 7 and 16, 1864, for 159 men and 100 per cent. additional.

The number obtained from this drawing still being insufficient to fill the quotas, a third drawing was made, January 23, 1865, for forty-one men and 100 per cent. in addition, to fill the quota of the remaining deficient sub-districts.

It having become apparent that sub-district No. 41 (Hanvers) could not fill its quota by recruiting, a draft was also made in said sub-district for five (5) men and 100 per cent. additional.

The quota under this call having been furnished by most of the sub-districts, by recruiting and otherwise, no additional drawing was made.

DRAFT UNDER CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864.

The quota under the call of December 19, 1864, as announced by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, January 25, 1865, was 1,750 men.

This number was assigned to the several sub-districts of the congressional district in proportion to the number of persons enrolled in each.

Great activity was displayed in recruiting for this call, and the quotas of most of the sub-districts were rapidly filled.

A draft was made, however, on the 5th and 6th of April, 1865, in those of the deficient sub-districts where little or no effort had been made to fill the quotas, for 355 men and 100 per cent. in addition.

While the examination of these men was progressing, an order was received from the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, dated April 14, 1865, suspending recruiting and drafting, and all examinations were immediately suspended.

NOTIFICATION OF DRAFTED MEN.

Previous to the day of draft a sufficient number of blank notices were filled up as far as possible.

As soon as the drawing commenced, a clerk designated for the purpose inserted the names of the drafted men in the proper place in the notice.

As soon as the drawing was completed the board of enrolment determined upon the time for drafted men to report, care being taken to notify persons drafted, in such manner that the drafted men would be required to report for exam-

ination in squads of manageable size and at successive convenient periods, so as to avoid the confusion incident to too great a number reporting on the same day.

It was found expedient to require one hundred and twenty (120) men to report each day. Of this number from fifty (50) to seventy-five (75) would usually report, which was about as many men as could be examined with proper care.

To avoid embarrassment it was necessary to notify those drawn in the quota to report considerably in advance of those drawn in the per centum, in order to allow time to look up the delinquents in the quota, and thereby protect those drawn in the per cent. from being improperly held to service, it being the intention of the bureau to hold drafted men in the order in which they were drawn.

As soon as the notices for drafted men were prepared and signed they were placed in the hands of the deputy provost marshals of the respective counties, who were made responsible for their prompt delivery to the proper enrolling officers, and they were also required to see that they were served on the proper parties without delay.

All persons serving notices were required to report the names of the persons notified, the day on which the notices were served, and the place where served, and whether delivered to the party or left at his last place of residence; and if drafted men were absent, where they could probably be found, together with any additional information that might be useful in enforcing the draft.

It was also made the duty of deputies, special agents, detectives, and enrolling officers to see that drafted men reported promptly on the day stated in their notices, and if they failed to do so, to arrest them and deliver them to the provost marshal.

It was also enjoined on all good citizens to aid these officers in the performance of this duty.

THE MANNER OF RECEIVING AND EXAMINING DRAFTED MEN.

When the drafted men reported, their names were registered in a book for the purpose in the order in which they presented themselves, and they were received in a private room in squads of three men at a time and stripped, and the first man on the list was admitted to the examining room, where the board of enrolment was in session.

The man to be examined was asked his name, age, where he resided, in what sub-district he had been drafted, and whether he made any claim to exemption.

If he made a claim which did not require an examination as to his physical or mental condition, the provost marshal proceeded to investigate the nature of the claim; and having heard the statement of the claimant, and taken the proof, if any was offered, he submitted the case to the board for its action.

If it was a case requiring a physical examination, the man was examined by the surgeon in the presence of the other members of the board, and the result of the examination was reported by the surgeon with his views, and the board made a decision.

If the man was granted an exemption by the board, a record of the examination and action of the board was made, and the proper papers furnished to the man.

If held to service, he was asked whether he desired to furnish a substitute; and if so, what extension of time he wished.

If he elected to furnish a substitute and desired an extension of time, he was granted a few days if he was known to be a reliable man, or had reliable men to vouch for him; otherwise he was uniformed and sent to rendezvous, and was allowed to furnish a substitute at any time before being sent from the general rendezvous.

The examination of drafted men was conducted with great care, as the board of enrolment was constantly exposed to impositions attempted to be practiced by drafted men who would feign diseases and disqualifications when none existed.

The board strived, on the other hand, to avoid doing injustice to those who, from inexperience and total ignorance of business, were unable to present their cases with faithfulness to themselves, and who, although they may have had a good claim to exemption, were ignorant of it, and were often disposed from a false delicacy to waive an examination.

It was the practice of the board to examine every man, and determine for themselves his fitness or unfitness for military duty, thereby avoiding complaints and applications for redress by drafted men who might afterwards conceive the impression that if they had been examined they would have been exempted.

It is the opinion of this office that drafted men should not be allowed to waive an examination.

THE MANNER OF DISPOSING OF DRAFTED MEN.

When drafted men were held by the board and elected to render personal service, their descriptive rolls were made out in triplicate, as required by paragraph 73, Revised Regulations, and they were uniformed and sent under guard to the rendezvous, where they were comfortably quartered, subsisted, and guarded by the commandant of the post, until a sufficient number had accumulated to forward a squad to the general rendezvous.

Where they offered substitutes, and the substitutes were accepted, the record in their cases was completed, and they were furnished with the proper certificate of exemption and released.

THE MANNER OF FORWARDING DRAFTED MEN.

When a sufficient number of drafted men had accumulated at the rendezvous to justify forwarding a squad to the general rendezvous, descriptive rolls were made out in duplicate for the party.

A sufficient guard was detailed to take charge of the men and conduct them to general rendezvous and deliver them to the commandant thereof with the rolls, one copy of which was retained by him and the other returned, with a receipt for the party as delivered to him on the back.

The returned copy was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's office at the end of each month. (See paragraph 74, Revised Regulations.)

DETAILS OF THE OPERATION OF SUBSTITUTION.

Enrolled and drafted men were authorized by law to furnish substitutes.

Enrolled men were allowed to furnish, prior to draft, substitutes not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States. (See section 4, act approved February 24, 1864.)

Drafted men could, before the time fixed for their appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish acceptable substitutes, under the following rules and regulations, viz :

That if the substitute was not liable to draft, the person who furnished him was exempt during the time the substitute was not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which he was drafted ; and if such substitute was liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him was again placed on the rolls, and he was liable to draft on future calls, but not until the enrolment was exhausted ; and his exemption could not exceed the term for which he was drafted. (See section 5, act approved February 24, 1864.)

When substitutes for enrolled or drafted men were presented to the board of enrolment, the provost marshal put the substitute on oath, and gave him a

careful examination as to whether there was any impediment to his entering the military service; and if no objection was found to exist, he was stripped and examined as to his suitableness in every respect for the military service, which was determined by the enrolling board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

If the substitute proved to be acceptable, he was then enlisted into the service of the United States, and the board gave the person who furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption. (See paragraphs 96, 97, 98, and 99, Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's bureau, and circular No. 33, series of 1863.)

As soon as the substitute was enlisted, the money received by him was counted in his presence, put in an envelope, and sealed up, the amount and the name of the substitute indorsed on the envelope, and the amount also entered in the column of "remarks" on his descriptive roll.

The money was kept by the provost marshal until the substitute was forwarded to the general rendezvous, when he put it into the hands of the officer in charge of the squad, who delivered the money with the men to the commandant of the general rendezvous, and took his receipt for the same.

Section 16 of the act approved March 3, 1865, provided that persons who were drafted for one year, and who furnished substitutes for three years, were exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes were not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes were mustered into the service, anything in the act of February 24, 1864, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Substitutes were forwarded to the general rendezvous in the same manner as drafted men.

RECRUITING ASSOCIATIONS.

Section 23, act approved March 3, 1865, provided that any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district could, after a notice of a draft, and before the same had taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft as they deemed expedient, which recruits stood to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and were taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as were drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits were thus, as aforesaid, mustered in.

When the number of recruits furnished by the association exceeded the number of men drafted from such association, the excess, though credited to the sub-districts created no claim for the exemption of any person whomsoever.

Members of these associations who were drafted and secured exemption under the 23d section aforesaid were exempt from that draft, but were liable to be drafted on future calls.

Recruits furnished by associations, and taken as substitutes for drafted men who were members of the association, were credited at the time of muster-in to the sub-district to which the association belonged.

The recruits presented by said associations were received, examined, and disposed of as volunteers.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.

Representative recruits were received and enlisted in accordance with circular No. 25, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864, and were disposed of as substitutes.

VOLUNTEERING.—THE MANNER OF PROCURING RECRUITS.

Various means were resorted to, when the different calls were announced, to encourage recruiting. Large posters, setting forth the inducements offered to

enter the service, were displayed throughout the district, and patriotic appeals were made through the columns of the newspapers.

Letters were written to prominent citizens urging them to give the matter their attention.

Deputies and special agents were sent among the people to exhort them to renewed efforts. But the most effective mode of recruiting was the announcement of the call for troops, and the assignment of the quotas to the respective sub-districts, followed with a notice that unless the quota was raised by volunteering a draft would be made.

This being done, in most instances draft committees were formed in each of the sub-districts, a local bounty offered, and the business of furnishing substitutes prior to draft, and procuring recruits to the credit of the respective sub-districts, was pushed forward with spirit and energy for the purpose of filling the quotas of the sub-districts so as to avoid the draft.

The experience of this office shows conclusively that bounties paid in hand at the time the recruit entered the service operated as the greatest stimulant to volunteering. But I would here state that it is all-important to the service that men should be restrained from deserting, by making bounties payable in instalments, one instalment payable at the termination of the term of service.

The premium of \$25 and \$15 paid to any person who would present an acceptable recruit, which was authorized by circular letter dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, October 24, 1863, was, in my judgment, a judicious arrangement.

These premiums afforded to persons a fair compensation for services rendered, and energetic men were induced to engage in procuring recruits.

I would respectfully state that in the spring of 1864 recruiting was successfully prosecuted in this district by this means.

It has also been found advantageous to recruiting to send recruiting parties into the district when a draft is pending.

These parties formed a nucleus, and by the co-operation of those who were liable to draft they were enabled to recruit successfully.

THE MANNER OF EXAMINING RECRUITS.

The board of enrolment was guided in the examination of recruits by the regulations for the recruiting service.

It was found necessary, however, from circumstances developed by the progress of the war, to exercise the greatest amount of caution, and throw every safeguard it was possible around this branch of the service in order to prevent improper and fraudulent enlistments.

To this end, it was the practice of the board of enrolment, when the recruit was presented, to put him on oath and subject him to a close examination, with the view of learning his history before having him stripped for a medical examination.

If the man proved to be acceptable in all other respects, he was then stripped, and the examining surgeon gave him a most careful medical examination, in the presence of the board of enrolment only, in the daytime, in a large and well-lighted room, where he was required to walk about and exercise his limbs briskly. If he was rejected by the surgeon as physically unfit for service, his descriptive list was taken, and any prominent marks on his person were noted, together with any information that might be useful in making up the medical statistics of examinations.

If the man was found to be suitable for the military service, his descriptive list was taken in a book for that purpose, and a full and complete record of his examination was taken by the examining surgeon. The recruit was then sent into an adjoining room for enlistment.

ENLISTING RECRUITS.

The recruit having been accepted, his enlistment papers were made out in triplicate and properly signed, and he was duly enlisted into the service of the United States, in accordance with the recruiting regulations, and his enlistment papers were disposed of, as directed by circular No. 22, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864.

A record book was kept of all enlistments into the service of the United States; (see circular 22, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864.)

THE MANNER OF MUSTERING VOLUNTEERS.

The recruits having been examined and duly enlisted, the provost marshal then explained to them the nature and duties of the service, and mustered them into the United States service, in accordance with the mustering regulations.

Muster and descriptive rolls were made out in quadruplicate, and disposed of as required by circular No. 22, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864.

THE MANNER OF PROVIDING FOR VOLUNTEERS.

As soon as volunteers were mustered into the United States service, they were sent, under guard, to the rendezvous, where they were quartered in a commodious building, and subsisted and guarded by the commandant of the post, until a sufficient number had accumulated to forward a detachment to the general rendezvous.

THE MANNER OF FORWARDING VOLUNTEERS.

When a sufficient number of recruits had accumulated to justify forwarding a squad, a muster and descriptive roll was made, in duplicate, for the detachment, and sent with the party to the general rendezvous. One copy was retained by the commandant, and the other was receipted by him, on the back, for the number of men delivered and returned. Volunteers were, in all cases, forwarded under guard.

Any money received by volunteers at the time they enlisted was counted in their presence and placed in an envelope, and the amount and the name of the recruit indorsed on the envelope.

The amount of money was also entered on the muster and descriptive roll of the man, in the column of remarks, and the money was retained by the provost marshal and sent to the general rendezvous with the man, by the officer in charge of the detachment, who turned it over to the commanding officer and took his receipt.

Many of the volunteers who were raised in and credited to this district were mustered into the service by the different assistant commissaries of musters, who were, at the time, on duty within the district.

THE MANNER OF CREDITING VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers who were not liable to draft were credited to the locality to which they elected to give their credit. Persons who were liable to draft were credited to the locality in which they were enrolled.

The sub-district, town, county, congressional district, and State to which they were credited were noted in the column of remarks, on their muster and descriptive rolls. All credits for volunteers were reported to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, every ten (10) days.

THE MANNER OF ARRESTING DESERTERS.

The importance of securing the arrest of all deserters and stragglers from the army was so apparent that especial attention was given to this branch of the service.

The deputy provost marshals of the respective counties, and the special agents, were required to give this part of their duties careful attention, and see

that deserters were not permitted to pass through the district without being apprehended.

In order to provide against their escape, it was found advisable to authorize a large number of citizens to arrest deserters, whose remuneration was the thirty dollars (\$30) reward allowed for the apprehension and delivery of deserters.

The persons so authorized operated in various parts of the district, under the supervision of the deputy provost marshals, who were required to see that all places through which deserters would likely attempt to escape were diligently guarded, and that a sufficient force was on hand to intercept them, and insure their apprehension and delivery to the proper officer.

Great care had to be exercised in the selection of persons of courage, integrity, and energy to arrest deserters during the last year of the war, as large bounties were paid to persons entering the army, and there was constant danger of deserters offering to the persons authorized to arrest them a larger amount than the thirty dollars (\$30) paid for the arrest of deserters; and it was found prudent and judicious to hold those making arrests to a strict accountability for their conduct.

All persons who were delivered as deserters at this office received a careful and fair examination as to their intention to abandon the service, and when they alleged with any reasonable show of truth that they could prove their innocence, the proper officers were communicated with, and the merits of the case ascertained, before final action was taken.

When there was a reasonable doubt it was the practice of this office to give the prisoner the benefit thereof, and turn him over as a straggler, instead of a deserter, with proper explanatory remarks in the column of remarks on the descriptive list forwarded with him.

Special care has been exercised not to oppress any soldier arrested, by extorting from him admissions which would criminate him, by inflicting punishment, or examining him with unreasonable severity.

It was of rare occurrence, however, that soldiers who were arrested as deserters failed, upon examination, to give correct information as to the company and regiment to which they belonged.

I could easily conceive the importance and necessity of announcing the instructions relative to the examination of deserters, contained in the communication dated Provost Marshal General's Bureau, January 26, 1865.

It is the opinion of this office that the reward of \$30 allowed by General Orders No. 325, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., September 28, 1863, is a fair remuneration to the party making the arrest, and that a less amount would have proved detrimental to the service.

All deserters delivered at this office were turned over, immediately after their examination, to the commandant of the post, with duplicate descriptive rolls, one of which was receipted by him and returned to this office, and forwarded, with the monthly report of deserters arrested, to the Provost Marshal General.

In every case where a soldier was arrested and brought to this office as a deserter, and found, upon examination, to be such, duplicate vouchers (Form 21) for the reward of \$30 were made out in favor of the person delivering the deserter, and that amount was in each case charged upon the descriptive list forwarded with the deserter.

Since the organization of this office the following number of deserters and stragglers have been apprehended and turned over to the military authorities, viz:

Number of deserters arrested.....	978
Number of stragglers arrested.....	55
Total.....	<u>1, 033</u>

I am convinced from experience and observation that the prompt arrest of deserters, and their speedy return to their regiments, and the stoppage of the thirty dollars (\$30) reward against their pay, had the most salutary effect in restraining enlisted men from abandoning the service.

THE MANNER OF KEEPING RECORDS.

RECORD OF DESERTERS ARRESTED.

A book was kept in which the descriptions of all deserters received were entered, with such dates and remarks as were proper to complete, as far as practicable, the histories of the arrests and disposition made of the men.

Stragglers were arrested and disposed of and reported in the same manner as deserters, but with proper explanatory remarks in each case.

No reward was allowed for the arrest of stragglers.

RECORD OF DRAFTED MEN.

A book was kept in which an exact and complete roll of persons drawn in the draft was entered.

This book was ruled and headed to correspond with the descriptive roll of drafted men.—(Form 33.)

The disposition which was made of drafted men was noted in this book, in the column of remarks, and as far as practicable their military history completed.

RECORD OF PUBLIC PROPERTY SEIZED.

A book ruled with the following headings was kept, in which to record all public property seized in the hands of unauthorized persons, and turned into the Quartermaster's department by this office, viz:

Number or quantity; articles seized; when; where; from whom; by whom; condition; estimated value; disposition; to whom turned over; when; where; remarks.

RECORD OF THE ENROLMENT.

The enrolment was consolidated on consolidated enrolment lists, by sub-districts alphabetically arranged, and bound in volumes of suitable size for convenient reference.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ENROLMENT.

A fair record of each day's proceedings of the board of enrolment was kept by the recorder of the board, in a book for that purpose.

RECORD OF LETTERS SENT.

A letter-book was kept in which all letters sent were recorded and numbered in the order of their dates.

This book was kept in accordance with instructions for officers of the Adjutant General's department.

RECORD OF LETTERS RECEIVED.

A book was kept in which a record of all letters received was made, in accordance with the mode adopted by the Adjutant General's office.

This book also contained reference to the indorsement book, in all cases where a record of indorsements was made in the indorsement book, and was indexed.

RECORD OF INDORSEMENTS.

A book of indorsements and memoranda was kept, in which all indorsements on communications referred to this office, and those made by this office, were recorded.

RECORD OF TELEGRAMS.

A book was kept in which all telegrams received were recorded, and numbered in the order of their dates.

RECORD OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

A book in which all special orders issued from this office were recorded was kept, in the usual form of preserving such records.

The orders were recorded in the order of their number and date.

MEDICAL RECORDS.

RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

A book was kept by the surgeon of the board, in which a full record of the description of all recruits who had been examined by the board of enrolment, and the result of such examinations, were recorded, together with any additional information that might be useful to the bureau.

RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED MEN.

A book was kept by the surgeon of the board, in which was recorded the description of the enrolled men who applied to be stricken from the enrolment lists, with the result of the examinations and the decision of the board in each case.

RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN.

A book was kept by the surgeon of the board, in which the description and result of the examination of drafted men were recorded in each case—care being taken, in all cases where the persons examined had been exempted, to give the particular section of paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's Bureau, under which he was exempted.

RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION OF SUBSTITUTES.

A book was kept by the surgeon of the board, in which the record of the description and result of the examination of all substitutes was made, and if accepted, the name of the principals for whom they became substitutes.

Tabular statement of the examination of volunteers, enrolled men, drafted men and substitutes.

Classes.	No. examined.	No. rejected.	No. accepted.
Volunteers.....	831	62	769
Enrolled men.....	2,943	1,829	1,114
Drafted men.....	2,654	1,042	1,612
Substitutes.....	704	143	561
Totals.....	7,132	3,076	4,056

For further information on this subject, attention is invited to the medical reports of the surgeon of the board of enrolment.

MANNER OF KEEPING AND SETTLING ACCOUNTS.

The following mode of keeping and settling accounts has been adopted as best suited to the business of this office :

The accounts having been examined and ascertained to be a proper charge against the United States, they were made out on the proper blank forms furnished by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, in the manner prescribed by the Revised Regulations.

The following form has been adopted by this office for keeping the account of vouchers transmitted to the Provost Marshal General's office for payment, and of checks received in payment thereof.

This form embraces a list of all vouchers forwarded during the month ; each month being kept separately :

United States to vouchers, Dr.					
Date of voucher.	No. of voucher.	Name of claimant.	Nature of account.	Amount.	When forwarded for payment.

United States by checks, Cr.						
Date of voucher.	No. of check.	Name of receiver.	Nature of account.	Amount of check.	Amount of account.	Date of receipt of check.

In addition to the above form, the following has been adopted for keeping the accounts of each individual separately, viz :

Name of person.			Dr.	Cr.
Date of receipt of check.	Date of voucher.	Nature of account.	To check.	By voucher.

The receipt of all checks issued by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, in payment of accounts transmitted from this office, was immediately acknowledged on the proper form and the date of receipt recorded.

The checks were immediately transmitted to the persons in whose favor they were drawn, whose receipt for the same was obtained and filed in this office.

THE MANNER OF KEEPING ACCOUNT OF VOUCHERS ISSUED FOR APPREHENDING DESERTERS.

The following form was adopted to account for vouchers given for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, viz :

Date of voucher.	Number of voucher.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	When delivered.

Vouchers for the reward of \$30 for the apprehension and delivery of deserters was given only in case the party arrested was found, upon examination, to be a deserter.

The vouchers were given to the persons who delivered the deserters to the provost marshal.

Vouchers were not given to commissioned officers, deputy provost marshals, special agents, nor salaried officers, for the arrest of deserters.

Vouchers for the reward of thirty dollars (\$30) for the arrest of deserters were paid by the nearest disbursing quartermaster of the United States.

I would respectfully state, in connexion with this subject, that the delay which usually attended the payment of vouchers for arresting, securing, and delivering deserters, made it very difficult to secure the services of suitable persons for that duty. Those who were engaged in arresting deserters were compelled to dispose of the vouchers at a heavy discount to brokers, in order to obtain means to defray the current expenses incurred in making the arrests and transporting the deserters to the nearest provost marshal, which was, in many instances, very great.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that the interest of the service, in my judgment, requires that provision should be made for the prompt payment of this class of vouchers, as the duty of arresting deserters is attended with great privation and risk, and the reward of thirty dollars (\$30) greatly reduced by the expenses incurred.

It seems to me that this difficulty could be obviated by having these vouchers paid by a disbursing officer of the Provost Marshal General's bureau instead of the disbursing quartermaster of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORT OF SUBSTITUTES AND RECRUITS WHO DESERTED FROM
HEADQUARTERS.

Monthly reports of all substitutes and recruits who deserted from headquarters and *en route* to general rendezvous were made by this office, in compliance with circular No. 30, Provost Marshal General's office, series of 1864.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation was furnished by railroad companies and stage-coach lines, on blank requisitions furnished by the Provost Marshal General's office, properly filled up by this office.

After the requisitions were taken up by the company furnishing the transportation, they were returned to this office, where they were examined; and if found to be correct, the proper vouchers were made out, on the proper blanks, in favor of the company furnishing the transportation, and given to the claimant for collection.

Transportation was furnished to drafted men on requisitions attached to the bottom of the notice of draft, signed by the provost marshal.

Vouchers were made out for the transportation furnished on these requisitions in the same manner as those furnished by the Provost Marshal General, as above stated.

REPORTS OF DEBITS AND CREDITS.

Tri-monthly and monthly reports of debits and credits were rendered to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, giving the "credits for voluntary enlistments," "credits for enlistments in the navy and marine corps," "credits by draft," "miscellaneous credits," &c., on blank forms furnished for that purpose.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The duties of the surgeon of the board of enrolment having become too onerous, it was deemed necessary by the Provost Marshal General to assign to duty with him an assistant surgeon.

The following named persons have been on duty in that capacity in this office:

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Drach was assigned to duty June 14, 1864.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert H. Goldsmith relieved Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Drach, June 23, 1864.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Drach relieved Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert H. Goldsmith August 2, 1864, and was relieved ———, 1865, and ordered to report to the medical director, 8th army corps, Baltimore, Maryland.

James Williard, M. D., was appointed assistant surgeon of the board of enrolment, March 20, 1865, under the 13th section of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1864, but never entered upon duty.

A record of substitutes furnished by enrolled men, prior to draft, was kept in a book prepared for that purpose, in the following form, viz:

Name of principal.	Name of substitute.	Army or navy.	Mustered or enlisted.			Where credited.	Remarks.
			When.	Where.	By whom.		

DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHALS.

The following named persons were appointed deputy provost marshals, in the 4th district of Maryland from time to time, to wit:

Name.	Date of appointment.	Amount of salary.	County for which appointed.	Date of discharge or dismissal.	Remarks.
Daniel Duncan	July 21, 1863	\$100	Alleghany	Apr. 30, 1865	Honorably disch'd.
F. Dorsey Herbert	July 21, 1863	100	Washington	Oct. 31, 1863	Honorably disch'd.
Somerset R. Waters	July 21, 1863	100	Carroll	Oct. 31, 1863	Honorably disch'd.
B. F. Kendall	Apr. 10, 1864	75	Washington	May 31, 1864	Honorably disch'd.
Geo. E. Wampler	Apr. 10, 1864	75	Carroll	May 31, 1864	Dismissed.
Edwin A. Atlee .....	.....	100	Washington	June 30, 1865	Honorably disch'd.
William H. Derr	Oct. 1, 1864	100	Carroll	July 31, 1865	Honorably disch'd.

See paragraph 11, Regulations, Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and paragraph 138, Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

SYSTEM OF SUBSTITUTION.

The system of substitution authorized by the enrolment act of March 3, 1863, and the acts amendatory thereof, operated, in my judgment, greatly to the detriment of the service. In intelligence, moral character, and indeed in almost every respect, the principals were greatly superior to the substitutes furnished by them for the military service.

Men of character would not enlist as substitutes; hence a very unreliable and worthless class of persons offered as such, and the result was that a large number of very inferior men thus entered the service, and either deserted or became a burden to it; and in many instances where they deserted, it was for the sole object of re-entering the service, with a view to obtain an additional bounty.

Another objection to substitution was the temptation held out by it to persons to engage in the business of furnishing substitutes, and thereby fall into every species of villany to reap the reward that the business might yield, directing their operations exclusively to their own emolument.

It is a well-established fact that persons have entered the service a number of times within a very brief period, and for a large sum each time. In this fraudulent procedure, I have no doubt, they were often prompted and aided by a class of men known as "substitute brokers."

And it has been equally well established that substitute brokers, as a class, were unscrupulous men, having an eye exclusively to money-making, and, with very few exceptions, felt no interest in the good of the service.

That substitute brokers and their runners oppressed the principals and robbed the substitutes, as far as they could without detection, is equally true.

The runners, as they were denominated, were employed by the substitute broker to procure substitutes for their agencies, and were the most odious and detestable class of men known to the service.

The system of furnishing substitutes was denounced by the ablest officers of the American Revolution, as very injurious to their cause, and I have no doubt it will be discovered to have proved equally so in the recent war.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The following named persons were appointed special agents, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations for the government of the Provost Mar-

shal General's Bureau for 1863, and paragraph 138 Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's Bureau, to wit:

Name.	Date of appointment.	Am't of salary.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Lewis H. Dill	July 11, 1863	\$60	Apr. 30, 1865	Received \$75 from October 1, 1864, to date of discharge.
William H. Miller	July 11, 1863	60	Apr. 30, 1865	Received \$75 from October 1, 1864, to date of discharge.
Henry Zeller	July 11, 1863	60	Aug. 31, 1863	
George W. Leferre	July 11, 1863	60	Aug 31, 1863	
Dennis Schall	July 18, 1863	60	Apr. 30, 1865	Received \$75 from October 1, 1864, to date of discharge.
Charles A. Sponser	July 18, 1863	60	Oct. 31, 1863	
Hezekiah Jordan	July 18, 1863	60	Oct. 31, 1863	
William W. Pickett	Aug. 5, 1863	60	Oct. 31, 1863	
Robert C. Thornburg	Oct. 1, 1863	60	Feb. 29, 1864	

In addition to the above, 84 men were authorized to arrest deserters whose compensation was only the reward of \$30 allowed for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. These men were authorized with the understanding that they were also to collect public property, &c., in addition to arresting deserters without any additional pay.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY SEIZED.

The following is a statement of the property belonging to the government which was gathered up by this office, and restored to the proper officers, as required by section 23 of the act of March 3, 1863:

No.	Articles.	Condition.	Total.
221	Horses	Serviceable	615
394	Horses	Unserviceable	
23	Mules	Serviceable	
28	Mules	Unserviceable	51
22	Saddles	Serviceable	96
74	Saddles	Unserviceable	
18	Bridles	Serviceable	
36	Bridles	Unserviceable	54
6	Wagons	Serviceable	6
3	Ambulances	Serviceable	3
8	Harness (sets)	Unserviceable	8
20	Halters	Unserviceable	20
15	Saddle blankets	Serviceable	39
24	Saddle blankets	Unserviceable	
3	Currycombs	Serviceable	
4	Horse brushes	Serviceable	4
10	Buckets	Serviceable	10
1,623	Grain (lbs.)	Serviceable	1,623
1	Forge	Serviceable	1
20	Carbines	Unserviceable	20
78	Rifles	Unserviceable	78
19	Sabres	Unserviceable	19
3	Revolvers	Unserviceable	3
75	Horseshoes	Serviceable	75
80	Mule-shoes	Serviceable	80

There were many articles of little or no value recovered, in addition to what is above reported, which it is deemed impracticable to report in this statement.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The principal difficulties encountered in performing the duties of this office, consisted in obtaining suitable quarters for the transaction of the business of

the office, (which has been treated at length under the head of establishment of headquarters,) and in procuring enrolling officers.

The chief difficulty, however, was that of obtaining enrolling officers; but I am unable to discover any more practicable mode of making the enrolment than the one adopted. Surely no one could be more competent to make the enrolment than a person who resides in the locality and is familiar with the names and residences of those to be enrolled; and it only remains with the provost marshal, in making the appointment, to select the officer with reference to strict integrity and capacity, and urge upon him the importance and necessity of accepting the appointment.

It is my opinion that the enrolling officers should be examined by the provost marshal as to their fitness before entering upon the duties; this would, in my judgment, have prevented much of the embarrassment which has been the result of incompetency.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF THE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ORDERS GOVERNING
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

I have not been able, as far as my experience and observation have gone, to discover any serious defects in existing laws, regulations, and orders governing the Provost Marshal General's bureau; on the contrary, I have been impressed with their practical adaptation to the wants and interests of the service.

The only defect, in my judgment, which I have discovered in the laws, which I deem of sufficient importance to mention, is the restriction imposed by section 14, act approved March 3, 1865, touching credits to sub-districts, &c. This section reads as follows:

"That, hereafter, all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrolment.)"

* * * * *

This section, if I give it a correct interpretation, disqualifies persons who have an actual residence in one sub-district, or persons who have been enrolled, from being credited to another under any circumstances. The protection afforded to persons enrolled in one sub-district against the encroachments of the people enrolled in others is, in my judgment, proper until the quota of that sub-district, under the call then pending, has been filled; but after this has been accomplished, it is my opinion that all persons residing or who may be enrolled in such sub-district should be allowed to enlist to the credit of any other locality they may elect, in the congressional district.

The reason which prompts me to make this suggestion is, that the citizens of most of the sub-districts have heretofore offered local bounties as an inducement to persons to enlist to the credit of their respective sub-districts, until the quotas thereof under the pending call have been filled, and the State and the several counties have also offered large bounties to persons who would enlist and be credited as part of the quota under said call.

When the quota of any sub-district has been filled, persons enlisting to the credit thereof in excess of the quota receive no bounty from these sources.

The bounties in sub-districts, the quotas of which have been filled, having ceased, persons residing or enrolled therein have no inducement to enlist to the credit thereof, and if they are not permitted to enlist to the credit of localities where the quotas have not been raised, and when bounties are still being offered, they will remain out of the service, and it will thereby suffer.

And if persons enrolled in one sub-district should, after the quota thereof had

been filled, enlist to the credit of another, their names would then be stricken from the enrolment list, and no injury could be done to the sub-district in which they were enrolled in assigning quotas under future calls.

I have no suggestions to make in regard to the regulations and orders in addition to those already expressed in preceding portions of this report.

RESULTS OF DRAFT UNDER THE DIFFERENT CALLS.—CALL OF MARCH 14, 1864,
AND DEFICIENCIES UNDER FORMER CALLS.

Credits.

By white volunteers	86
By colored volunteers	2
By veterans	69
By seamen	43
By draft	1, 245
By substitutes for enrolled men	8
Total	<u>1, 453</u>

CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

Credits.

By surplus under former calls	191
By reconstruction of quotas—by revision of enrolment	226
By naval enlistments	621
By white volunteers	239
By colored volunteers	203
By seamen	81
By marines	27
By regulars	3
By representative recruits	1
By drafted men	120
By substitutes for drafted men	166
By substitutes for enrolled men	169
By veteran volunteers	80
Total	<u>2, 127</u>

CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864.

Credits.

By white volunteers	906
By colored volunteers	21
By enlistments in the regular army	3
By seamen	67
By drafted men held to service	42
By drafted men who paid commutation	24
By substitutes for drafted men	48
By substitutes for enrolled men	373
Total	<u>1, 484</u>
Whole number of men credited	<u>5, 064</u>

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. NAILL,

Capt. and Provost Marshal 4th District of Maryland.

Brigadier General JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

Document No. 13.

FINAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE BOARD OF ENROLMENT OF
THE 12TH DISTRICT OF OHIO, CIRCLEVILLE, JUNE 15, 1865.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 12TH DISTRICT OF OHIO,
Circleville, June 15, 1865.

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

My experience as surgeon of the board of enrolment of the 12th district of Ohio dates from May 10, 1864.

The first drafting done in this district was commenced on the 12th of May, 1864, to fill a deficiency of six hundred and fifty-four men under the call of March 14, 1864.

Since the date of this connexion with the department, under the several calls of March, July, and November, 1864, the following number of physical examinations of recruits, substitutes, drafted men, and enrolled men have been made, and the results of which are shown by tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Table No. 1 shows the total number physically examined; the total number actually appearing before the board; the total number actually and constructively examined; and the ratio rejected and exempted for all causes, and for physical disability of each class respectively.

Table No. 2 shows the number of each class and total examined; the number of each class, total number and the ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined under each section of paragraph 85; the number and ratio rejected and exempted for other causes; total number and ratio rejected and exempted.

Table No. 3 shows the nativity, average measurements of the chest, average heights and ages of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865.

Table No. 4 shows the number of recruits and substitutes examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865; the average measurements of the chest, and average heights and ages of those accepted, as compared with the rejected; the number, average measurements of the chest, heights, and ages of the natives of Ohio accepted and rejected, as compared with the natives of other States and countries; and the average measurements of the chest, heights, and ages of the total number examined.

Table No. 5 shows the total number physically examined, the number exempted for hernia and its classification, and the ratio rejected per 1,000 physically examined of recruits and substitutes, drafted and enrolled men.

Table No. 6 shows the number of recruits and substitutes, natives of Ohio, of less age than twenty years; the number, twenty and not exceeding forty-five years of age, and the ratio rejected per 1,000 examined of each; the number of drafted men examined of forty and less than forty-five; the number under forty years of age, and the ratio exempted per 1,000 examined of each class.

Table No. 7 shows the colored recruits and substitutes examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865; the number rejected; causes of rejection, and ratio rejected per 1,000 examined.

Table No. 8 shows the number examined, the average measurements of the chest, height, and age of colored Americans and white Americans; colored aliens and white aliens; total number examined, and average measurements of the chest, height, and age.

In the presentation of these observations, the classification and order of disability as given in paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's bureau, for drafted men, has been adopted for recruits and substitutes; in doing so, it is understood to embrace the diseases, but not in that specific degree as applied to drafted men.

The ratio of rejections of substitutes has been much greater than recruits, or the exemptions of drafted men. A large per cent. of this class of applicants for the service has been composed of bounty-jumpers, convicts, alien thieves, deserters, half starved-paupers, broken-down libertines and drunkards—persons having no principle in themselves or interest in the government, and who have been spirited from place to place as mere chattels in the hands of speculators and unprincipled brokers; while recruits are mostly from the young and resident class of laboring population, and have to some extent been selected by a partial examination of the recruiting officer previous to enlistment.

The ratio of exemptions of drafted men for physical and mental disability will always appear much greater than the rejections made of recruits if based upon the number physically examined, but much less if made upon the number appearing before the board, or number constructively examined. The difference in the number actually reporting or constructively examined and the number physically examined is a material one. In all calculations upon the former, it is presumed that the disabled drafted man never fails to report for examination; and all others appearing before the board, furnishing substitutes, evidence of alienage, unsuitableness of age, incorrect enrolment, and other causes, are physically not disqualified for military service; and to base the comparative ratio of physical disqualification upon numbers not physically examined may erroneously show a much less degree of infirmity than really exists, while the latter always exhibits an excess of the correct number.

If the object is to obtain the ratio of disqualification in any given number of enrolled or drafted men, it then becomes necessary to embrace all disqualifying causes in the determination of that number.

In these reported rejections of recruits and substitutes there are included other causes than physical and mental—as want of stature, under age, over age, and bad character; all which are denominated legal and moral causes. Quite a large per cent. of rejected recruits and more than half of all the rejections of substitutes come under this head. Therefore, to place the several classes seemingly upon the same basis, a column of ratios rejected per 1,000 for physical and mental disability of all actually, as well as a column of all actually and constructively, examined is given. But the inequality is not removed, as a large per cent. of drafted men entering into reports as exempted, and consequently examined, include the “one-hundred-days men,” those paying commutation under draft prior to the act approved July 4, 1864, and drafted men released by voluntary enlistments, all of whom are examined constructively; and while they greatly diminish the ratio exempted for physical and mental causes by increasing the number examined, fail to add their just proportion of existing physical and mental disability. The number examined, including only recruits, substitutes, and drafted men, amounts to five thousand four hundred and eighty-four, (5,484.) Of this number, seven hundred and forty-three (743) were rejected and exempted for physical and mental disability; showing a ratio of disqualification of one hundred and thirty-five (135.4) per 1,000 examined. Separated into classes, the ratios rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined are as follows:

Recruits, ratio rejected for physical disability per 1,000 examined.	128.8
Substitutes, ratio rejected for physical disability per 1,000 examined.	156.8
Drafted men, ratio rejected for physical disability per 1,000 examined.	135.1

This shows a less ratio rejected for physical and mental causes of drafted men than actually exists, and but for the reasons stated would appear greater than that of substitutes. (See table No. 1.)

The ratio of rejections of recruits and substitutes differ from that of drafted men under the several sections of the paragraph embracing the causes of exemption. The difference is explained by the voluntary and involuntary nature of

the presentations of the applicants, and by the ruling applied to the different classes. The decidedly feeble man, the confirmed consumptive, the paralytic, the deaf, and those having ulcers of long standing, seldom enlist ; while indifference and negligence on the part of this class to be relieved from enrolment places their names in the wheel, and many times their persons before the board of enrolment for examination as drafted men.

Under sections 8, 20, and 29, diseases of the skin, loss of teeth and hydrocele, the ratio rejected of recruits and substitutes is greater than for drafted men.

TABLE No. 1.—*Showing the number physically examined, the number appearing before the board, the number actually and constructively examined, the ratio rejected and exempted for all causes, and for physical disability, of each class, respectively.*

Twelfth district of Ohio.	Total number physically examined, 6,528.					Total number actually appearing before the board, 8,145.					Total number actually and constructively examined, 9,099.				
	Number physically examined.	Number rejected and exempted for all causes.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.	Number rejected for physical disability.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.	Number appearing before the board.	Number rejected and exempted for all causes.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.	Number rejected and exempted for physical disability.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.	Number actually and construc- tively examined.	Number rejected and exempted for all causes.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.	Number rejected and examined for physical disability.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.
Examinations made from May 10, 1864, to April 30, 1865.	1,832	453	247.0	236	128.8	1,832	453	247.0	236	128.8	1,832	453	247.0	236	128.8
	625	224	374.4	98	156.8	625	224	374.4	98	156.8	625	224	374.4	98	156.8
	1,396	409	296.5	409	296.5	2,073	707	341.0	409	197.3	3,027	1,655	546.7	409	135.1
	2,675	876	327.4	876	327.4	3,615	1,816	502.0	876	242.3	3,615	1,816	502.0	876	242.3
	6,528	1,972	302.0	1,619	248.0	8,145	3,210	394.0	1,619	198.7	9,099	4,158	456.0	1,619	177.9
	Total														

TABLE No. 2.—*Showing the number of each class, and the ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined, under each section of paragraph 85, and the number and ratio rejected for other causes, and the total number and ratio rejected and exempted.*

Number of sections of paragraph 85.		Recruits.		Substi- tutes.		Drafted men.		Enrolled men.		Total.	
		1,832		625		3,027		3,615		9,099	
		Recruits rejected.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 exam- ined.	Substitutes rejected.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 exam- ined.	Drafted men exempted.	Ratio exempted per 1,000 ex- amined.	Enrolled men exempted.	Ratio exempted per 1,000 ex- amined.	Recruits, substitutes, drafted and enrolled men exempted.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.
	Total number examined										
	Examinations made from May 10, 1864, to April 30, 1865.										
1	Manifest imbecility	3	1.6	4	6.4	10	3.3	11	3	28	3.1
3	Epilepsy	7	3.8			10	3.3	4	1.1	21	2.3
4	Paralysis	1	0.5			23	7.6	60	16.6	84	9.2
5	Organic disease, internal	32	17.5	11	17.6	39	12.9	28	7.8	110	12.1
6	Phthisis	6	3.3	1	1.6	20	6.6	22	6.1	49	5.4
7	Aneurism; cancer					3	1			3	0.3
8	Inveterate disease of the skin	14	7.6	6	9.6	3	1	10	2.8	33	3.6
9	Feebleness of constitution	6	3.3	4	6.4	28	9.2	25	6.9	63	6.9
10	Scrofula; syphilis	6	3.3	5	8	2	0.7	3	0.8	16	1.8
12	Chronic rheumatism	1	0.5	2	3.2	7	2.3	5	1.4	15	1.6
15	Eye, right, diseases of	3	1.6	2	3.2	17	5.7	44	12.2	66	7.3
16	Eyes and eyelids	6	3.3	2	3.2	11	3.7	9	2.5	28	3.1
17	Nose, diseases of	1	0.5			1	0.3	4	1.1	6	0.7
18	Ears, deafness and disease of	1	0.5			19	6.2	25	6.9	45	4.9
19	Disease and deformity of jaws	2	1.1			4	1.3	7	1.9	13	1.4
20	Loss of voice							3	0.8	3	0.3
22	Stammering	6	3.3			2	0.7	4	1.1	12	1.3
23	Teeth, deficiency of	15	8.2	5	8	13	4.3	37	10.2	70	7.7
24	Neck, tumors and wounds of	1	0.5					2	0.5	3	0.3
25	Deformity of the chest and spine	6	3.3			8	2.6	26	7.2	40	4.4
26	Abdomen, excessive obesity of	1	0.5							1	0.5
27	Hernia	41	22.4	28	44.8	49	16.2	232	64.2	350	38.5
28	Anus and rectum, diseases of			1	1.6	5	1.6	7	1.9	13	1.4
29	Hemorrhoids					6	2	10	2.8	16	1.8
30	Loss of penis, epispadia, &c							1	0.3	1	0.1
34	Sarcocoele, hydrocele, &c	12	6.5	2	3.2	7	2.3	13	3.6	34	3.8
35	Loss of hand, foot, arm, leg, &c					4	1.3	28	7.8	32	3.5
36	Wounds, disqualifying	5	2.7			15	4.9	16	4.4	36	4
37	Fractures, dislocations, or ankylosis	37	20.2	14	22.4	46	15.2	145	40.1	242	26.6
38	Disqualification of hands	9	5	2	3.2	14	4.6	32	8.9	57	6.3
39	Feet, disqualification of	5	2.7	6	9.6	18	6	42	11.6	71	7.8
40	Varicose veins, inferior extremities	8	4.4	2	3.2	13	4.3	20	5.5	43	4.7
41	Ulcers, chronic	1	0.5	1	1.6	12	4	1	0.3	15	1.6
	Want of physical development	142	77.5	48	76.8					190	20.9
	Moral disqualifications	9	5	6	9.6					15	1.6
	Legal disqualifications	66	36	82	131.2	1,246	411.6	940	260	2,334	256.5
	Total	453	247.2	234	374.4	1,655	546.7	1,816	502.3	4,158	456.9

TABLE No. 3.—*Showing measurements of chest, heights, and ages of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men, examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865, in the 12th district of Ohio.*

Nativity.	Number examined.	Measurement of chest.						Height.			Age.		
		Average measurement at inspiration.	Average measurement at expiration.	Greatest measurement at inspiration.	Least measurement at inspiration.	Greatest measurement at expiration.	Least measurement at expiration.	Average height of all examined.	Greatest height of any examined.	Least height of any examined.	Average age of all examined.	Greatest age of any examined.	Least age of any examined.
		<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>
Alabama	4	34.75	33.	37.	33.	33.	32.	5 6.125	5 9.	5 4.	25.25	43	18
At sea	2	35.	33.	38.	32.	37.	29.	5 7.	5 10.	5 4.	21.	25	17
Bavaria	2	34.50	33.50	35.	34.	34.	33.	5 2.50	5 3.	5 2.	34.	40	28
Bermuda Islands	1	37.	35.	37.	37.	35.	35.	6 1.	6 1.	6 1.	27.	27	27
Canada	39	34.55	32.82	39.	30.	38.	27.	5 6.47	5 11.55	5 2.5	24.33	43	18
Connecticut	2	31.50	29.50	33.	30.	32.	27.	5 5.50	5 8.	5 3.	19.50	21	18
Delaware	7	35.78	34.07	37.5	33.	35.	31.	5 8.35	5 11.55	5 5.	34.	44	18
District of Columbia	1	34.	31.	34.	34.	31.	31.	5 6.	5 6.	5 6.	19.	19	19
England	23	35.78	34.20	38.5	30.	37.	29.	5 6.52	6 6.	5 3.5	37.82	44	19
France	8	34.81	33.62	39.	31.	38.	30.	5 7.12	5 11.	5 5.	30.75	43	18
Germany	104	35.33	33.57	44.	31.	43.	28.	5 6.08	5 11.	5 0.	29.80	44	17
Georgia	5	34.20	32.40	38.	32.	35.	31.	5 5.60	5 8.	5 3.5	22.80	28	18
Ireland	80	35.66	33.87	41.	30.	39.	29.	5 6.12	6 0.55	5 0.	28.85	60	18
Indiana	20	34.67	32.80	39.5	30.	538.	28.	5 6.42	6 0.	5 3.	24.80	45	18
Illinois	8	35.	32.81	39.	33.	36.	31.	5 6.95	5 10.	5 4.	21.50	30	18
Italy	1	35.	34.	35.	35.	34.	34.	5 8.	5 8.	5 8.	26.	26	26
Kentucky	24	35.84	34.02	40.	32.	38.	30.	5 7.12	6 0.	5 3.	26.12	42	18
Maryland	38	35.49	33.64	42.	30.	40.	29.	5 6.21	5 11.	4 11.	32.34	47	17
Maine	3	35.84	33.66	38.	34.	536.	32.	5 8.50	5 10.	5 6.5	29.	43	18
Mississippi	6	34.84	33.	38.	29.	37.	28.	5 6.20	5 10.	5 2.5	20.83	25	18
Massachusetts	4	33.75	32.25	36.	31.	33.	31.	5 7.12	5 9.	5 4.5	22.	28	18
Missouri	2	35.	33.50	35.	34.	33.	33.	5 6.25	5 9.55	5 3.	32.	32	32
Michigan	2	36.	33.50	39.	33.	36.	31.	5 7.50	5 8.	5 7.	18.50	19	18
New York	27	35.13	33.29	40.	33.	39.	31.	5 6.47	6 0.	5 2.	30.40	46	18
New Jersey	7	35.36	33.50	38.	34.	35.	32.	5 7.75	5 11.55	5 4.	32.42	43	18
New Hampshire	2	35.	34.	36.	34.	35.	33.	5 6.	5 7.	5 5.	28.	37	19
North Carolina	46	35.27	33.78	40.	29.	39.	28.	5 7.12	6 0.55	5 2.	28.20	44	17
New Brunswick	1	39.50	38.	39.5	39.	538.	38.	5 7.50	5 7.55	7.5	28.	28	28
Ohio	2,204	34.78	32.92	46.	27.	544.	26.	5 7.24	6 4.	3 11.	25.30	54	15
Pennsylvania	156	35.02	33.17	41.	27.	40.	26.	5 7.71	6 3.	5 0.	26.60	49	18
Prussia	9	35.66	33.77	37.5	33.	536.	32.	5 7.55	5 11.	5 6.	31.11	42	18
Scotland	7	36.14	34.14	38.	34.	37.	33.	5 6.46	5 9.	5 4.	28.85	40	21
Switzerland	9	34.83	33.	38.	31.	36.	29.	5 7.44	6 3.	5 3.5	26.66	37	18
South Carolina	1	34.	38.	34.	34.	33.	33.	5 9.50	5 9.55	9.5	27.	27	27
Tennessee	18	33.82	32.30	39.	30.	36.	29.	5 6.20	6 4.	5 1.	23.	44	18
United States	1	36.	34.	36.	36.	34.	34.	5 11.	5 11.	5 11.	37.	37	37
Virginia	263	35.42	33.72	42.	27.	40.5	26.	5 6.97	6 2.	5 0.	29.08	50	16
Vermont	2	35.	33.	36.	34.	34.	32.	5 5.75	5 6.55	5.	31.	43	19
Wisconsin	1	35.	33.	35.	35.	33.	33.	5 6.56	5 6.55	6.5	21.	21	21
	3,140	34.91	33.07	46.	27.	44.	26.	5 7.13	6 6.	3 11.	26.33	60	15

THE 12TH DISTRICT OF OHIO.

The 12th district is composed of six counties; Pickaway, Ross, and Pike forming the western, and Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry the eastern portion of the district. The western counties embrace sixty miles in length of the Scioto valley, the corn-growing Eden of Ohio. The eastern counties are composed of elevated table-land and mountains; the former is well adapted to agriculture, and the latter abound in iron, coal, building-stone, oil, whortleberries, hoop-poles and shingles.

The district is divided into eighty-five (85) sub-districts, containing a total population in 1860 of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-six (139,456.)

June, 1863, eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-one (18,371) names of persons of twenty years of age, and under forty-five, were enrolled as liable to do military duty; one in seven and five-tenths ($7\frac{5}{10}$) of the total population.

The principal towns are the county seats, and contain a population as follows:

Circleville city.....	4,500
Chillicothe.....	7,600
Waverly.....	1,000
Lancaster city.....	4,300
Logan.....	1,500
New Lexington.....	800
Total.....	19,700

Total population of the county towns, nineteen thousand seven hundred; a little more than one-seventh of the total population of the district.

Health.—The elevated and mountainous nature of the eastern counties renders this portion of the district remarkably exempt from endemic and epidemic forms of disease; while the valley, comprising the western counties, is equally noted for the prevalence of marsh miasmatic fever, and the hydra manifestations of this subtle poison. This inexplicable endemic constitution of locality, constantly emanating and administering a poison to the nervous centres and the secreting organs, causes a much larger per cent. of permanent walking invalids than is found in sections exempt from this influence. Typhoid fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, diphtheria, and intermitting fever, embrace the principal sporadic and endemic acute diseases incident to this locality. Since the prevalence of diphtheria in the autumn of 1860 no epidemic form of disease has been manifest.

Inhabitants.—Politically, a majority of the district is decidedly, and perhaps not honestly, adverse to the present administration. At one time, organizing and publicly drilling in several sections, they viciously contemplated resistance to law and the enforcement of the draft under the call of July 18, 1864; and looking upon every man in the service of the government as a public enemy, they made threats of great violence, and committed numerous private injuries. This continued until reasons, best known to the property-holders enlisted in the hazardous enterprise, induced a change in the conduct of this disaffected class, becoming in sentiment suddenly and greatly improved; and, under the stimulating influence of large local bounties and impending draft, many of the most infatuated entered the service by voluntary enlistments, and others relieved the district of their molestation and influence by making a change of residence unaccompanied by any change of enrolment.

Socially.—With a fair system of public schools, four chartered institutions of learning, a State farm, and the ideopoietic power of the draft, there still exists a great deficiency of the rudiments of common information and morals.

Many of the elder portion of the present inhabitants are natives of other States—Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and a few of the first families of Virginia. These form the basis, and give caste and character to the society, institutions, modes of business, and manner of living.

The interests of the district are principally agricultural, and the inhabitants are industrious and economical; all can, and most do, obtain comfortable homesteads; and some have accumulated wealth, and live in the full consciousness of the superior advantages and influence of the American Union. Of the total number enrolled, thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight (13,628) are farmers, and four thousand seven hundred and forty-three embracing all other occupations.

The aggregate amount of land under cultivation is about six hundred thousand (600,000) acres. Of this one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) is devoted to wheat, and two hundred and sixty thousand (260,000) to Indian corn, and which yields annually over one and one-half million (1,500,000) bushels of wheat, and ten million (10,000,000) bushels of corn. Nearly two hundred thousand acres are seeded with other crops—rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and meadow.

Total yield annually, fourteen million (14,000,000) bushels of grain, and one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) tons of hay—an income on these of more than ten and one-half million (10,500,000) dollars. In addition to the agricultural resources are the mining and manufacturing interests of no small importance. The former is yearly becoming of greater significance. Perry and Hocking counties, far inferior in agricultural products, are rich in undeveloped mineral resources, and are fast competing in wealth with other seemingly more favored portions of the district.

Excepting the manufacture of whiskey, flour, and leather, little else beyond local consumption is produced. The revenue paid on whiskey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, (most of which was assessed at twenty cents per gallon,) amounted to five hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$558,183 36.)

Physical—The physical development of the inhabitants is commensurate with the demand for labor and the agricultural and mineral resources; and the soldier from this class of yeomanry should, from habits of life, be able to endure great fatigue; and the government may well accept with pride and satisfaction the men elected to fill the quotas of this district, as they have been furnished from the best physical development produced in this locality. (See Table No. 3.) Although the number examined shows nativities of thirty-nine States and countries, a great majority are natives of Ohio, and have enjoyed a country life, not of an easy, indolent, or luxurious character, but one subject to, and requiring great physical endurance; in the heat of summer and cold of winter they have been accustomed to active, laborious duties.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing measurements of chest, heights, and ages of recruits and substitutes physically examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865.

	Number.	Measurement of chest.						Height.				Age.				
		Average measurement at inspiration.	Average measurement at expiration.	Greatest measurement at inspiration.	Greatest measurement at expiration.	Least measurement at inspiration.	Least measurement at expiration.	Total number of chests measured.	Average height of all examined.	Greatest height of any examined.	Least height of any examined.	Total number measured.	Average age of all examined.	Greatest age of any examined.	Least age of any examined.	Total number examined.
Twelfth district of Ohio.																
Accepted.....	1,755	Inches. 35.134	33.211	44	294	42	26	1,755	5 7.314	6 6.	5 0	1,755	24.78	24.78	16	1,755
Rejected.....	687	33.951	31.975	44	27	43	26	687	5 6.045	6 3.	4 11	687	24.60	24.60	15	687
Total examined.....	2,442	34.802	32.859	44	27	43	26	2,442	5 6.957	6 6.	4 11	2,442	24.73	24.73	15	2,442
Ohio, natives of, accepted.....																
Ohio, natives of, rejected.....	1,229	35.008	33.010	44	294	42	26	1,229	5 7.477	6 4.	5 0	1,229	23.77	23.77	16	1,229
Ohio, total examined.....	434	33.356	31.476	44	274	43	26	434	5 5.966	6 2.5	5 0	434	23.56	23.56	15	434
Ohio, natives of, rejected.....																
Ohio, total examined.....	1,663	34.64	32.60	44	274	43	26	1,663	5 7.08	6 4.	5 0	1,663	23.46	23.46	15	1,663
All other natives accepted.....																
All other natives accepted.....	526	35.421	33.650	41	30	39	27	526	5 6.934	6 6.	5 0	526	27.123	27.123	18	526
All other natives rejected.....	253	34.977	32.532	42	27	404	264	253	5 6.146	6 3.	4 11	253	27.703	27.703	16	253
Total examined of all other States and kingdoms.....	779	35.27	33.37	44	27	43	26	779	5 6.72	6 6.	4 11	779	27.44	27.44	15	779

Of the total number, two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (2,568) were farmers and farm laborers, and five hundred and seventy-two (572) including other occupations; two thousand two hundred and four (2,204) natives of Ohio and nine hundred and thirty-six (936) including the natives from all other States and countries.

The average physical development of the natives of Ohio is equal to that of all other States and countries, collectively, although many were youthful, reducing the average age of those accepted to twenty-three seven-tenths, (23.7,) or five years below the average of those from other States and countries; and the ratio rejected per 1,000 examined is considerably less than other nativities, collectively, (Table 4.)

Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined, recruits and substitutes, natives of Ohio.....	353.1
Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined, recruits and substitutes, other States and countries	480.9
Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined, recruits and substitutes, total number	391.4

The greatest number exempted for physical disability under any one section of paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, or for disability referred to therein, (Table No. 2,) has been for hernia; and, contrary to the commonly received opinion, more cases of right than left inguinal hernia are met with.

TABLE No. 5.—*Showing the number rejected and exempted for hernia, and physically examined, from May 10, 1864, to April 30, 1865, 6,528.*

Number, (see par. 85)....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
	Hernia, right inguinal.	Hernia, left inguinal.	Hernia, right femoral.	Hernia, left femoral.	Hernia, ventral.	Hernia, umbilical.	Hernia, double inguinal.	Hernia, double femoral.	Hernia, phrenic.	Number physically examined.	Number exempted for hernia.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 physically examined.
Recruits and substitutes..	38	19	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	2,457	68	27.6
Drafted men	28	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396	49	35.1
Enrolled men	105	104	1	.....	1	2	19	.....	1	2,675	233	87.1
Total.....	171	143	1	.....	3	7	25	.....	.....	6,528	350	53.6

Table No. 5 shows the number physically examined, and the relative frequency of the classification, as found in applicants for service, and as cause of exemption of enrolled and drafted men.

The influence of malaria, causing chronic change of function or structure of the internal organs, (sec. 5,) and the youthful exposure to accidents, dislocations, and fractures, (sec. 37,) in the rural districts, and which are frequently unattended by medical or surgical skill, leaving the sufferer with an unnecessary permanent deformity and disability, may, to some extent, account for the large ratios under these two sections.

For causes other than physical and mental disability, the rejections exhibit a still much greater proportion —. Seventy-seven (77) per 1,000 examined of recruits have been rejected for want of physical development, implying a deficiency of age. And the experience attained in this department tends to confirm that of others made in the field, that the minimum age is too low for re-

cruits, and the maximum at least five years too great for drafted men, to obtain efficient and enduring soldiers. Few boys of eighteen years of age are sufficiently matured to endure fatigue, exposure, and change of living consequent to the soldier; while the age of forty, with the laboring man in this climate, brings many ills unknown or uncared for below this period. The former is shown in the examinations of those under twenty years of age, and the latter is manifest in the exemptions of drafted men. In the examination of seven hundred and fifty-two (752) recruits and substitutes under twenty, and natives of Ohio, the ratio rejected per 1,000 examined amounts to three hundred and fifty-five; while nine hundred and eleven (911) examined of twenty, and not exceeding forty years of age, natives of the same State, shows a ratio rejected of only one hundred and eighty-three (183) per 1,000 examined. In the examination of thirteen hundred and ninety-six (1,396) drafted men, one hundred and thirty-eight (138) of the number were forty and under forty-five years of age. The ratio exempted per 1,000 physically examined of those under forty is two hundred and eighty-four (284;) and those forty, and under forty-five, amounts to three hundred and sixty-nine (369,) and the greater number of the accepted, or not exempt, bearing evidence of an inferior class. As an established consequence, the greater the ratio rejected of any class, comparatively, the more it increases the suspicions of the character and efficiency of those accepted.

TABLE No. 6.—*Showing the number of natives of Ohio of less than twenty years of age, and the number more than twenty years of age, of recruits and substitutes examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865; and the number of drafted men less than forty, and the number forty and less than forty-five years of age, physically examined, and the ratio rejected and exempted for each class.*

Class.	Number physically examined.	Number rejected and exempted.	Ratio rejected and exempted per 1,000 examined.
Ohio recruits and substitutes less than twenty years.....	752	267	355.
Ohio recruits and substitutes more than twenty years	911	167	183.3
	1,663	434	260.9
Drafted men less than forty years of age.....	1,258	358	284.5
Drafted men more than forty and less than forty-five.....	138	51	369.5
	1,396	409	296.5

PARAGRAPH 85 OF THE REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

SEC. 3. Of the numerous claims for exemption under section 3, paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, only two and three-tenths (2.3) per 1,000 of all examined have been exempted for epilepsy. "The statement of the drafted man being insufficient," the affidavit "of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination," can but seldom be procured. Epileptics do not usually employ a physician in the

disease; most certainly so in the country, among the poorer class, who soon become accustomed to know they will recover from the attack before medical aid could be obtained. And in many instances, no doubt, injustice is done parties afflicted with this unhappy malady. And I would suggest, as "fits," or epilepsy, could be determined as a matter of fact by duly attested affidavits of two or more respectable witnesses, requiring a description of manner, duration, and character of the same, leaving the medical inspector to determine the nature of the manifestations, might work greater justice towards this unfortunate class, without opening wider than now the door for fraudulent practices.

EXAMINATION—"MINUTE DETAIL."

The examination of men for the service is conducted in the following manner, and in the order herein stated:

A record is made with pencil in a small book, ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$), writing day and date, name of the person to be examined in full; age, nativity, occupation, social relation, complexion, eyes and hair, where credited or where drafted, and if a substitute, the name of the person for whom he is a substitute, the sub-district where drafted or enrolled, with full descriptive list.

The following diagrams will more intelligibly explain the form and manner of making these most useful entries, (marked No. 2 and No. 2.)

Diagram No. 2.—(Same.)—After examination.

27	CIRCLEVILLE, O., Monday, Feb. 13, 1865. Samuel McClellan, Va. Laborer. Blue, light, fair. Credit for Springfield, T. P., Ross co. Anchor, flag, and safe on left arm; teeth, eyes, and ears good; heart's action and respiration normal; muscle and motion good; no evidence of hernia. Good. Veteran, 3 years. Lives at Wilkerville, Vinton co., O. Served 3 years and honorably discharged, 58 O. V. I. In good health; never sick. Accepted.	33	35
		5	9

Diagram No. 2.—Before examination.

27	CIRCLEVILLE, O., Monday, Feb. 13, 1865. Samuel McClellan, Va. Laborer. Blue, light, fair. If a recruit.—Credit for Springfield, T. P., Ross co. If drafted.—Drafted, Springfield, T. P., Ross co.	Married.	
43	If a substitute.—A substitute for James R. Brown, drafted September 26, 1864, Pebble, T. P., Pike co. Farmer. Ohio. Gray, brown, dark.	Married.	5 6

Four books of this kind are kept in the examination room, marked upon the back of each the character of the entries, thus: "Recruits examined from February 16, 1865, to ———, 1865."

Books for substitutes, drafted and enrolled men, are, in like manner, also marked, and when filled with names, the month and day thereof is written, completing the indorsement upon the back, and showing the period of examinations contained in each.

One applicant only is recorded on a single page, and when a sufficient number of entries have been made spectators are required to leave the room; the doors are closed and locked, preventing all egress and ingress, and the men divest themselves of all clothing excepting pants and drawers. The first name recorded in any one of the books is called, and the man is placed with his back to a stationary measure, and the height taken in feet and inches, which is recorded at the right, filling the descriptive list; he is then measured by means of a graduated tape around the chest, at the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle, and the number of inches obtained at the termination of ordinary expiration; he is then requested to take a full, prolonged inspiration, and the measurement is again recorded. These measurements are always placed at the terminus of the name. Having measured, in like manner, all to be examined, the men divest themselves of the remaining clothing, and the surgeon proceeds in the same order of names, by a rehearsal of questions, eliciting answers to the statements contained in the record, with such other interrogatories as may tend to establish a correct opinion of the age, nativity, alienage, intelligence, health, and liability to periodical diseases; and qualifications, legal, mental, and physical, required of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men.

Any marks, scars, or change of conformation, is next observed and noted. This being satisfactory, the head, eyes, ears, nose, teeth, and throat are inspected. The cranium is examined by tact; the eyes, eyelids, ears, nose, teeth, palate, and fauces, by ocular inspection. The sight is tested by reading, or small objects at proper distances, with the right and then the left eye.

The hearing is tested by conversation; if a recruit or substitute, in a low tone of voice; if a drafted man claiming deafness, in a loud tone, coming down the scale rapidly, at the same time interesting him with answers relating to himself, and which will most always detect attempted imposition.

Any disease or peculiarity of the head, eyes, ears, teeth, or palate, is now noted in the book, immediately under the description of the applicant or previous remarks.

The chest and organs contained are next in order of examination. The symmetry, development, and subclavian regions are carefully inspected; the frequency of respiration and the heart's action are observed, and any deviation from a normal standard is noted. The man is now required to walk briskly several times around the room, throwing the heels against the gluteal muscles each step, then to cross the room, first on one foot and then upon the other; to throw the arms erect over the head, and to place the back of the hands together in this position; to flex and extend the forearms, hands, thumbs, and fingers; to pronate and supinate the hands, and to extend and flex the toes. He is now again examined with reference to the organs of the chest, and any material change in respiration and circulation from this exercise is noted, also all other causes tending to disability observed.

The abdomen is next in order. The gastric and hypochondriac regions are examined by tact; the finger is introduced into the inguinal space, and the party required to pass the arms over the head, to cough, and stooping, lift at dead weight, &c. Where hernia is claimed but not apparent, or where the state of the abdominal rings creates the least suspicion of this disability, if a recruit or substitute, he is required to lean forward upon his hands, placing his feet widely apart, that hemorrhoids, fissures or fistula may, if in existence, be dis-

covered. The drafted man can tell his own ills. The result of this is now recorded.

The spine and extremities are examined, and any deformity, scar or mark is noted; and any disability found, minutely described. After this, any remark calculated to identify the party by association is in order. The result of the examination is determined at any stage when a disqualifying cause is found to exist, by writing after a description of disability the words "rejected" if a recruit or substitute, and "exempt" if a drafted or enrolled man, completing the examination as represented in diagram No. 2.

The certificate of examination on triplicate enlistment papers of the recruits accepted is now signed by the surgeon, and the enlistment papers of those not accepted are marked upon the face "rejected."

The records of examination are passed to the clerk of the examination room, who prepares *two lists* of those accepted or not exempt, giving the sub-district where credited and regiment for muster, if a recruit; if a substitute, the name, and also that of the party for whom he is a substitute, and where enrolled or drafted; and if a drafted man, when and where drafted. (See lists No. 1 and No. 2.)

List No. 1 is given as a certified requisition for muster to the provost marshal, who proceeds to muster the recruits and enlist the substitutes upon this evidence of physical fitness.

The drafted men not exempt sign duplicate clothing receipts and separate receipts for the spoon, knife, fork and plate, and which is required to be witnessed by the surgeon.

The drafted men exempted are furnished with a certificate of exemption, (Form 81 or 32,) signed by the members of the board of enrolment; the substitutes accepted sign their enlistment papers (Form 39) and their clothing receipt.

The names upon the lists are now called, and the men answering stand in file in the order in which the names occur, and those rejected and exempted are discharged from the room. The mustering officer now musters the recruits and enlists the substitutes.

LIST No. 1.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, February 13, 1865.

For muster, enlistment, and service.

No.	Name.	Where credited.	Remarks.
1	Thomas Bowers	Springfield township and Ross	184th regiment O. V. I.
2	James Williamson ...	Perry township and Hocking	179th do. do.
3	Joshua F. Whip	Jackson township and Pickaway ...	Substitute for John Hammel, enrolled.
4	William Sheran	Wayne township and Pickaway	Substitute for Thomas Foster, drafted.
5	Daniel D. Hayley ...	Huntington township and Ross	Drafted December 21, 1864.
6	James R. Brown	Benton township and Pike	Drafted November 19, 1864.

LIST No. 2.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, February 18, 1865.

John R. Botkin, accept, subsist, and lodge the following named men :

Recruit.....	1	Thomas Bowers	Springfield, Ross, 184th regiment.
Do	2	James Williamson	Perry, Hocking, 179th regiment.
Substitute	3	Joshua F. Whips	Jackson, Pickaway, for John Hammel.
Do	4	William Sheran	Wayne, Pickaway, for Thomas Foster.
Drafted	5	Daniel D. Hayley	Huntington, Ross, December 21, 1864.
Do	6	James R. Brown	Benton, Pike, November 19, 1864.

By order:

GEORGE W. ROBY,
Captain and Provost Marshal 12th District, Ohio.

The recruits mustered sign duplicate clothing receipts, which are witnessed in due form; after which the names are again called, and the men, placed two and two, are marched to the clothing room to obtain their new purchase, and from thence to the barracks, where they are by the orderly turned over, with list No. 2, to the person in charge of the premises.

All this portion of the service is necessarily transacted in the examination room, and constitutes a part of the details of the examination. Much time and great care is required to make those primary steps in the records and lists correctly, as they are to be used in making the muster and descriptive rolls, and constitute the basis of the records of the office.

Number examined.—With the limited facilities afforded the surgeon for making those examinations, fifty men is the average number that can be physically examined per day with accuracy; with three rooms instead of one, one hundred and twenty could be examined in ten hours, if all were present at the proper time.

More time is consumed in the examination of drafted men than either recruits or substitutes; it is so necessarily. To treat them kindly, the surgeon must show every attention, hearing every manner of claim; must look at affidavits and medical certificates, and hear parole testimony, &c., &c., although he remains, if possible, more the same opinion still. The recruit or substitute may be rejected upon hearing an answer to a single question, while a drafted man in justice can make no statement nor answer to any question having the least weight or influence in his case.

FORM A.

Applicants for service.

12th District, Ohio.				CIRCLEVILLE, December, 1864.																	
Number.	Month.	Day.	Name.	Occupation.	State nativity.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Recruit.	Substitute.	Drafted.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Age.	Height.	Expiration.	Inspiration.	Social relation.	Color.	Time.	Remarks.
1868	1864. Dec.	9	Cornelius Casper	Farmer....	Ohio	Gray.....	Light ...	Fair.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	37	5.6	36	37	M.	W.	1	
1869	Dec.	9	Adam Schneider.....	Tanner....	Prussia....	Gray.....	Gray....	Dark....	.....	1	.....	....	1	45	5.8	34	35	S.	W.	0	Over age.
1870	Dec.	9	John Brown.....	Laborer ...	Germany..	Blue.....	Brown..	Fair.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	35	5.7	33	34	M.	W.	1	Hernia, right inguinal.

At the end of each day the entries made in the memorandum books of recruits, substitutes and drafted men are transcribed into a book ruled for the purpose in the manner designated by Form A. From this book or blotter the monthly reports are made and forwarded. The contents are also transcribed into the Medical Record in full. The drafted men are again transcribed into the medical record for drafted men. The names of enrolled men examined are passed through a separate set of books in like manner, and are transcribed into the Medical Record for Enrolled Men. The footings for each day of each class, in the Medical Record for Recruits, Substitutes and Drafted Men, is made in red ink below the terminus of the last name for that day in the space "remarks," and footings of each page in like manner is made at the margin, the one acting as a check upon the other; and at the end of each month the sum of the two footings are arranged in separate tables, and, if free from error, will show like results. These tables are recorded at the page ending the month for the purpose of aiding in obtaining information in future reference.

It being practically inconvenient to keep a medical record book for recruits and substitutes and one separately for drafted men, I have carried forward in separate columns recruits, substitutes and drafted men, showing a complete record in one place the business of each day.

As enrolled men are not examined during recruiting and drafting, they appear upon books for that purpose only.

The measurement of the chest will differ materially if made at different points, and in the absence of any positively established rule, the measurements have been made around, at or immediately above the origin of the pectoralis major muscle. Expiration at ordinary and not forced contraction of the chest and inspiration at full inflation. Many subjects with goods lungs will not make that free inspiration their ability would permit, and are indifferent to the request; while boys of eighteen and too youthful to be accepted, having imagined or been informed that success depended upon the size of the chest, will inflate themselves with an elasticity almost equal to *Æsop's* toad.

If the forced voluntary expulsion of air from the lungs and the free and forced inspiration could be obtained, these measurements would show much nearer than now the true mobility of the chest. But it is not possible in the despatch of business to obtain full consent by making the subject understand the object, it being to them a species of novelty. Therefore forcible expiration has not been insisted upon, and the inspirations have not in all cases been satisfactorily forced.

FRAUDS.

The frauds most to be guarded against as practiced by enrolled and drafted men, to escape service, are those sustaining claims of insanity, imbecility, general physical disability and deafness.

These are generally subjects of contract, secured by some enterprising firm engaged in the business, and which usually is composed of an active, venerable and experienced attorney-at-law and an elastic country doctor. With these legal qualifications as a firm, the claim of the drafted man is presented with an overwhelming array of affidavits, and which always renders the statements more or less suspicious; and if by counter-testimony the claim is decided untrue as to degree or nature of the disability, it is frequently pressed at general rendezvous to a successful termination, greatly to the detriment and influence of the district board. Experience has determined that affidavits procured for drafted men by this class of "friends of the government" are generally unreliable, and should be accepted with great caution and due allowance.

The medical partner of one of these firms presented a drafted man with the oral statement that the party was an "idiot," and had been one for a number of years. He was armed with a bundle of affidavits, his own among the num-

ber, fully establishing insanity, with liability to a recurrence. Upon investigation of the case the whole sworn insanity or "idiocy" was founded upon an attack of mania a potu a number of years since. While in this state of phrensy he made an attempt to kill his wife, the after reflection of which reformed him of the habit of intemperance, but could not release him from the draft. Many varieties of analogous illustrations might be given, showing the character of the great mass of evidence in those contract claims of premeditated fraud by parties who no doubt labor for a stipulated compensation.

Some of these claims are so strongly fortified and ingeniously managed by counsel, that in the absence of other and more reliable testimony they would be accepted as any other established matter of fact. For this reason, it would be much better not to hear those claims at general rendezvous than to decide them merely upon the testimony presented by persons having a pecuniary interest in the success of the same.

By section twenty-one amended act, approved March 24, 1864, these attempts are made a penal offence, knowing the claims to be false; yet many experts are willing to engage in a business, for a liberal compensation, directly opposed to the spirit of the act.

It would relieve the surgeon (as well as the board of enrolment) of this special annoyance, if every man presenting the claim of a drafted person, and those writing or obtaining affidavits, or in any other way assisting in the procurement of the release of the drafted person, were required to file, in every instance, their affidavits, that they have not and never expect to receive, and never will receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for the act or services rendered in the case. And the drafted man should also be required to file a similar affirmation, that he has not paid, directly or indirectly, any person or persons money or other valuable consideration; that he has not made any gift or present to any person in consideration of services rendered, or that may be rendered, in his behalf as a drafted man, and that he never will, upon any contingency, or otherwise, so pay, donate, or give anything in consideration thereof.

It is not easy to prove an attorney knows a claim to be false, while perjury might readily be established in the continuation of these fraudulent practices.

The frauds most to be guarded against in recruits and substitutes are of a legal character, as age, alienage, &c. Substitutes, to relieve persons furnishing them for a definite period of time, must be procured from that class of persons not liable to enrolment and draft. And to admit alienage of parties upon their own affirmation, or the same supported by substitute brokers, or others pecuniarily interested, "to the best of their knowledge and belief," has not been satisfactory, and the board has required official certificates, if recently from another government, and if residents of the United States, the additional affidavits of two or more freeholders of respectability, embracing the following points: length of time known the party; his residence and occupation; that he never at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting or other act, and this to be certified by the clerk of the court of the county claiming residence in. This most effectually prevented bounty-jumping, by deterring agents engaged in the business from presenting for examination those unable to sustain a satisfactory record.

Minors are of two classes—those eighteen years of age, who appear sufficiently developed for twenty-one, and those eighteen who are young enough to be classed at fifteen. The former are mostly applicants as substitutes for two years; and many times, to their great surprise, when residents of the district, find their names upon the enrolment lists in time to prevent the crime of perjury.

PHYSICAL APTITUDE.

Physical aptitude for military service must be derived from actual observation. And the information contained in this brief space is in some particulars

at variance with the statements of Professor Robert Barthelow, who claims a decided preference for the white, and prefers the pure negro to any admixture, and offers the reason, that "in the United States the pure African is rarely found," and "few negroes having admixture with white blood are free from scrofula, independently of locality." This statement is not sustained by the examinations made at this office of two hundred and ninety-six (296) colored men of all shades, from the black wool to the blue eyes, fair skin, and light hair, embracing natives of twelve States, and Canada.

Not more than two of this number were rejected for causes involving a reasonable supposition of a scrofulous diathesis.

Physical examinations also demonstrate the admixture with the white, "while it elevates his intellectual powers, and gives symmetry to his form," does not lower his health and efficiency.

Table No. 7, which has been carefully and accurately prepared, shows the causes of rejection, and the ratio rejected per 1,000, of all colored recruits and substitutes physically examined, from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865; and which shows the ratio rejected of colored recruits to be a small fraction more than half as great as that of the same class of examinations of white applicants; and while the rejections have been much less, the physical development of those accepted is equal to the white of this nation, and better than that of all other nations collectively.

Colored men are well muscled, have good eyes, good teeth, good lungs, and a digestion seldom a source of torment from coarse food. They are active, are inured to hardships, are not liable to experience ill effects from malaria and the heat of summer sun; they sustain well and recover readily from injury or disease, and will not "freeze," or lose the powers of "reproduction," nor "become extinct" much sooner than the white man. (See table 8.)

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the number and the ratio per 1,000 of colored men rejected.

TWELFTH DISTRICT OF OHIO

	Number of recruits examined, 207.		Number of substitutes examined, 89.		Total number examined, 296.	
	Recruits rejected.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 physically examined.	Substitutes rejected.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 physically examined.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined for physical disability, colored recruits and substitutes.	Ratio rejected for all causes per 1,000 physically examined, col'd recruits and substitutes.
Colored men examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865.						
Organic disease, internal organs.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the skin.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic rheumatism.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eyes and eyelids, diseases of.....	2	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chest and spine.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia.....	4	19.4	9	101.1	.....	.....
Testicles, diseases of.....	2	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joints, diseases of.....	3	14.5	2	22.5	.....	.....
Feet, deformity of.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicose veins, lower extremities.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcers, chronic.....	.....	.....	1	11.3	.....	.....
Want of physical development.....	6	29.	15	168.4	.....	.....
Legal causes.....	4	19.3	9	101.1	.....	.....
Total.....	27	130.4	36	404.4	101.8	213.7

⑥

TABLE No. 8.—*Showing measurements of chest, heights, and ages of recruits and substitutes accepted, as classified into Americans and aliens, white Americans and colored Americans, white aliens and colored aliens, examined from July 4, 1864, to April 30, 1865.*

Class.	Number accepted.	Measurement of chest.						Height.			Age.		
		Average measurement at inspiration.	Average measurement at expiration.	Greatest measurement at inspiration.	Least measurement at inspiration.	Greatest measurement at expiration.	Least measurement at expiration.	Average height of all examined.	Greatest height of any examined.	Least height of any examined.	Average age of all examined.	Greatest age of any examined.	Least age of any examined.
Americans	1,616	In. 35.10	In. 33.17	In. 44.44	In. 29.5	In. 42	In. 26	Ft. in. 5 7.39	Ft. in. 6 4	Ft. in. 5 0	Years. 24.56	Yrs. 44	Yrs. 16
Aliens or foreign born	139	35.49	33.6	41.30	29.39	42	27	5 6.35	6 6	5 0	27.05	43	18
Total number accepted..	1,755	35.13	33.20	44.44	29.5	42	26	5 7.31	6 6	5 0	24.78	44	16
White Americans	1,383	35.05	33.04	42.5	29.5	41	26	5 7.45	6 4	5 0	24.43	44	16
Colored Americans	233	35.43	33.91	44.44	30.5	42	29	5 7.05	6 4	5 1	25.45	44	18
White aliens or foreign born	138	35.48	33.59	41.30	29.39	42	27	5 6.32	6 6	5 0	27.09	43	18
Colored aliens or foreign born	1	36.5	35.36	536.5	35	35	35	5 10.	5 10	5 10	21.	21	21
Total	1,755	35.13	33.20	44.44	29.5	42	26	5 7.31	6 6	5 0	24.78	44	16

The muscular development of the limbs of those examined has been good. If there is a deficiency of the gastrocnemius peculiar to this race, those having this distinctive mark have failed to appear before the board.

Their feet are flat, but not of a nature to disqualify them from performing well active infantry service.

This experience touching their physical qualifications, and the comparisons that may justly be drawn, would tend to establish the conclusion that they present a greater physical aptitude for military service than any other nation, and even greater than the white population of the same nation.

ENROLMENT LAW.

Several sections of the present enrolment act as amended might be subject to some improvement in their working operation; and no one stands more at fault, perhaps, than section 21, amended act, February 24, 1864.

This section is intended to prevent or punish the fraud before the board of enrolment; and nineteen-twentieths of all violations come under the observation of the surgeon, and who must become informer or chief witness; and a few cases and the attendance upon subpoenas at long distances will satisfy any reasonable person, or any other man that few prosecutions or convictions, however prevalent this evil may exist, as it has existed before every board of enrolment in this country, will ever be made.

The experience obtained in prosecutions under this section has been satisfactory upon one point at least: that there should be a provision fully compensating witnesses for the time and expense necessarily incurred in the attendance upon the requisite legal proceedings in these cases.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. E. JONES,

Surgeon Board of Enrolment, 12th District, Ohio.

Document No. 14.

[General Orders No. 111.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

The annexed opinions of the Attorney General relative to the amounts of bounty payable to certain soldiers, and the proper construction of section 4 of the army appropriation act of March 3, 1865, (General Orders No. 45, Adjutant General's office, March 21, 1865,) concerning the allowance of "three months' pay proper" to certain volunteer officers continuing in the service "to the close of the war," are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 6, 1865.

SIR : I have considered the several questions presented by the Paymaster General and the Adjutant General of the army in their respective communications of May 3 and May 4, instant, relative to the amounts of bounty payable to the soldiers of certain military organizations now being mustered out of service, and also the point, suggested in those communications, relative to the proper constructions of the 4th section of the army appropriation act of March 3, 1865, (13 Stat., 497,) concerning the allowance of extra pay (as it may be called) to certain volunteer officers continuing in the service "to the close of the war."

The first question is, whether veterans who re-enlisted, and persons who enlisted, in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, for three years or during the war, under the regulations and orders referred to in the communication of the Paymaster General, issued by the Secretary of War, and by the Provost Marshal General with the approval of the Secretary, and who may be honorably mustered out the service by reason of the government no longer requiring their services, before the expiration of their term of enlistment, are respectively entitled, on being so mustered out, to the unpaid balances of the bounties promised to them by the orders under which they were enlisted.

I am of opinion that they are so entitled, by the operation of the joint resolutions of Congress, approved, respectively, January 13, 1864, and March 3, 1864, which give the force and effect of law to the regulations and orders of the War Department just referred to, providing for the payment of bounties to the classes of soldiers above named. These regulations and orders, in terms, promise and declare, that "if the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served."

The second question relates to soldiers who entered the service pursuant to, and under the provisions of, the act of July 4, 1864, promulgated by your department in "General Orders No. 224;" and it is whether *they* are respectively entitled to receive, on being thus mustered out of the service before the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment, the whole amounts of bounty to which they would have been entitled if they had continued in the service throughout their respective periods of enlistment, or only those proportions or instalments of the several bounties which may have actually accrued to them at the dates of their respective discharges.

I am of opinion that a volunteer accepted and mustered into the service under the statute of July 4, 1864, whether for a term of one year, or of two years, or of three years, if he is mustered out of the service, for the reason mentioned, before the expiration of the term of service for which he enlisted, is entitled to receive only the proportion of the bounty allowed him by the statute, whether

one-third or two-thirds thereof, which had actually accrued before the date of his discharge. If, for instance, he volunteered for two years, and is mustered out before the expiration of the first year of his service, he cannot claim either the second or the third instalment of the bounty of two hundred dollars which would have been payable to him had he continued in the service till the expiration of the two years for which he enlisted. The volunteer only who, at the time of his discharge, has completed one-half of the term of service for which he enlisted, is entitled to the second instalment of one-third of the amount of bounty given to him by the act, and he is entitled to no more of that bounty. If he is discharged on the next day after the expiration of one-half of his term of enlistment, the second instalment of the bounty is due and payable to him. The government cannot reclaim it if it has been paid, nor withhold it if it remain unpaid. But the discharge precludes him from receiving the third instalment; that only is due to a volunteer who may have served through the whole term for which he enlisted. I confess that there is some obscurity in the act, and that there is a little difficulty in determining its meaning. But, on the whole, I am of opinion that the Paymaster General has arrived at the true construction of the statute.

The third question is, whether commissioned officers of volunteers, below the rank of brigadier general, whom the government may now muster out of service because their services are no longer required, are entitled respectively to receive, on their leaving the service, "three months' pay proper," under the provisions of the 4th section of the act of March, 1865.

The right of these officers to receive that allowance depends upon the determination of the point whether they have continued in the service "*to the close of the war*" within the meaning of the statute of 1865. I am of opinion if such an officer continue in the army till he is honorably mustered out, because his military services are no longer needed, and till the government thus declares that it no longer requires him to perform any duty on its behalf under his commission, that he is within the provision of the statute, and in its contemplation he has continued in the military service "*to the close of the war.*" The war, so far as he is concerned in his capacity as an officer, has closed. He has performed his duty—his entire duty—to the government and the cause for which he drew his sword. When his country, by its appropriate organ, commands him to return his sword to the scabbard, and retires him honorably from its service, I know not how we can, with respect to that officer, say that the war has not closed. I am of opinion that an officer of the class named in the statute now, and thus mustered out of service, is entitled to receive "three months' pay proper."

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 15.

[General Orders No. 15.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having called for a volunteer force to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection, and to

consist of thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of thirty-four thousand five hundred and six officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of forty-two thousand and thirty-four officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information :

Plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President.

The volunteers called into service under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the third day of May, 1861, will be subject to the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States, and the proportion and organization of each arm will be as follows :

1. INFANTRY.

Thirty-nine regiments of volunteer infantry will be raised. Each regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows :

Minimum.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates. Aggregate, 83.

Maximum.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 82 privates. Aggregate, 101.

The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed by the governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain; afterwards by the colonel, on recommendation of the captain.

Each regiment will be organized as follows :

Minimum.—830 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, (a lieutenant,) 1 regimental quartermaster, (a lieutenant,) 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 regimental quartermaster sergeant, 1 regimental commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band. Aggregate, 866.

Maximum.—1,010 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, (a lieutenant,) 1 regimental quartermaster, (a lieutenant,) 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 regimental quartermaster sergeant, 1 regimental commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band. Aggregate, 1,046.

The field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the governor of the State which furnishes the regiment.

The adjutant and regimental quartermaster will be selected from the company officers of the regiment by the colonel, and may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and the vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

2. CAVALRY.

One regiment of volunteer cavalry will be raised, and will consist of four, five, or six squadrons. Each squadron will consist of two companies, and each company will be organized as follows :

Minimum.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 56 privates. Aggregate, 79.

Maximum.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 72 privates. Aggregate, 95.

Volunteer cavalry may be mustered into the service by companies or squadrons.

When two squadrons shall have been received, a lieutenant colonel will be appointed to their command; and when two more squadrons shall have been received, a colonel and major will be appointed, and the four squadrons will be organized into a regiment. Two additional squadrons may be mustered into the regiment without affecting the organization of its regimental field and staff.

For the regiment there will be: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, (a lieutenant,) 1 regimental quartermaster, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 regimental quartermaster sergeant, 1 regimental commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 16 musicians for band. And the minimum aggregates will be: if the regiment consists of four squadrons, 660; if the regiment consists of five squadrons, 818; if the regiment consists of six squadrons, 976. And the maximum aggregates will be: if the regiment consists of four squadrons, 788; if the regiment consists of five squadrons, 978; if the regiment consists of six squadrons, 1,168.

All officers of volunteer cavalry will be appointed and selected in the same manner as infantry officers of like rank.

3. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

This force will be organized into three divisions of from three to four brigades.

Each brigade will consist of four regiments and one brigadier general, one aide-de-camp, (a lieutenant,) one assistant adjutant general, (a captain,) one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, (a captain,) one commissary of subsistence, (a captain.)

All of the above officers will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except the aide-de-camp, who will be selected by the brigadier general from the company officers, and who may be reassigned to his company at the pleasure of the brigadier general.

Each division will consist of three or more brigades, of one major general, two aides-de-camp, (captains or lieutenants,) one assistant adjutant general, (a major.)

The above officers will be appointed and selected as prescribed above for the additional officers of a brigade.

4. MEMORANDUM.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided*, That their allowances for clothing shall be \$2 50 per month for infantry, and \$3 per month for cavalry, and that each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive 50 cents per day for their use and risk, except that, in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed, or another horse be supplied. Every cavalry volunteer, who shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, shall serve on foot.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents additional in lieu of forage, for every 20 miles of travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually travelled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons

disabled in the regular service; and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

The bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiment of cavalry will be paid as follows : one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the 1st class.

The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.

The regimental commissary sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant major. The company quartermaster sergeant, the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

There will be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who will be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders, on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of captain of cavalry.

5. PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

Two-thirds of the company officers of the regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the sergeants, on the recommendation of the colonel of the regiment, approved by the general commanding the brigade.

After the completion of the organization of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above, from the ranks.

Corporals will be taken from the privates; sergeants from corporals.

The first sergeant will be taken from the other sergeants of the company by the captain.

The regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the regiment by the colonel.

6. RECAPITULATION.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
39 regiments of infantry.....	33, 774	40, 794
1 regiment of cavalry.....	660	1, 168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34, 434	41, 962
Brigade staff.....	60	60
Division staff.....	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Aggregate.....	34, 506	42, 034
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

By order:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Document No. 16.

[General Orders No. 33.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1862.

* * * * *

III. The recruiting service for volunteers will be discontinued in every State from this date. The officers detached on volunteer recruiting service will join their regiments without delay, taking with them the parties and recruits at their respective stations. The superintendents of volunteer recruiting service will disband their parties and close their offices, after having taken the necessary steps to carry out these orders. The public property belonging to the volunteer recruiting service will be sold to the best advantage possible, and the proceeds credited to the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.***Document No. 17.**

[General Orders No. 60.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1862.

I. The volunteer recruiting service, discontinued by General Orders No. 33, of April 3, 1862, is hereby restored according to the principles laid down in General Orders Nos. 105, of 1861, and 3, of 1862. Invalid or disabled officers, necessarily absent from their regiments, will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

II. A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the governors of the States are authorized to give them certificates or passes which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States mustering officer or quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

III. All captains of companies are hereby required to report quarterly to the chief of ordnance the kind of arms in use by their companies, their opinion of the suitability of the arm, the general extent of service, and the number requiring repairs since the previous report.

IV. The principle being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.***Document No. 18, Article 1.**

The following correspondence between the governors of States and the President resulted in his calling for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years:

JUNE 28, 1862.

The undersigned, governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that, in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties in the service, that the time

has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., *Governor of Maine.*

H. S. BERRY, *Governor of New Hampshire.*

FRED'K HOLBROOK, *Governor of Vermont.*

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, *Governor of Connecticut.*

E. D. MORGAN, *Governor of New York.*

CHAS. S. OLDEN, *Governor of New Jersey.*

A. G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*

A. W. BRADFORD, *Governor of Maryland.*

F. H. PIERPOINT, *Governor of Virginia.*

AUSTIN BLAIR, *Governor of Michigan.*

J. B. TEMPLE, *President Military Board of Kentucky.*

ANDREW JOHNSON, *Governor of Tennessee.*

H. R. GAMBLE, *Governor of Missouri.*

O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

DAVID TODD, *Governor of Ohio.*

ALEX. RAMSEY, *Governor of Minnesota.*

RICHARD YATES, *Governor of Illinois.*

EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 1, 1862.*

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you, in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOTE.—For quotas assigned and troops furnished under this call see Appendix, document —.

Document No. 18, Article 2.

To the President of the United States:

I. The governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows:

Ohio	30,000
Indiana	20,000
Illinois	20,000
Iowa	10,000
Wisconsin	5,000

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoned from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength—the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JOHN BROUGH, *Governor of Ohio.*

O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

RICHARD YATES, *Governor of Illinois.*

WM. M. STONE, *Governor of Iowa.*

JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

The foregoing proposition of the governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 23, 1864.

Document No. 19.

The following order calling for 300,000 militia for nine months emanated from the President, on the 4th August, 1862, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 4, 1862.

Ordered: I. That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

II. That if any State shall not, by the fifteenth of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

III. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions in it.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NOTE.—For laws under which this draft was ordered see Appendix, document 35; section 1 of act of February 28, 1795, and act of July 17, 1862.

Document 20, Article 1.

[General Orders No. 99.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1862.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLMENT AND DRAFT OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
MILITIA.

In pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose—it is ordered:

First. The governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the fourth day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the governors respectively by communication from this department of this date according to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Second. The governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants.

It is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third. The governors of the respective States will cause an enrolment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers to be appointed by such governors, of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the respective counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty.

All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrolment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, to be approved by such governors.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrolment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

2. The governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting, and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrolment lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice, by handbills posted in each township of his county, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received

and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrolment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

The commissioner shall, in like manner, strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the fifth day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom-house officers and their clerks, all post officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post road, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not.

Exemption will not be made for disability, unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the governor, in each county, for that purpose.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box, of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separate folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrolment lists not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person, appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots, equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the governor of such State as the proper quota of such county.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrolment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force, shall thereupon be served by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and shall consent in writing (with the consent of his parent or guardian; if a minor) to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject, had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties, within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrolment lists, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of rendezvous, and another of the same to the adjutant general of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning one hundred and one men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the

rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service; and in case the laws of any State shall provide for the election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the governors of such States in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned officers may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment shall decide.

11. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster-rolls shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties.

Fifth. Provost marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the governor thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the governor thereof.

Seventh. From and after the 15th day of August no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

AFTER ORDER, AUGUST 14, 1862.

Eighth. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the governors among the several counties and (where practicable) among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers theretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the *United States*, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Document No. 20, Article 2.

[General Orders No. 121.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1862.

ORDER CONCERNING SUPPLIES TO DRAFTED MILITIA.

The commissioners for drafting in each county will, on the assembling of the draft at the county seat, appoint a lance corporal for every eight men, and a lance sergeant for every sixteen men, and will make fair and reasonable contracts for cooked provisions sufficient to subsist the men until their arrival at the camp of rendezvous and twenty-four hours thereafter; copies of these con-

tracts, and duplicate bills, certified by the commissioner and by the mustering officer, will be sent to the Commissary General for payment.

The commissioner will accompany the men to the camp, taking the control of them, providing for their transportation by railroad or steamboat when practicable; and where it is necessary to march, he may provide a reasonable amount of transportation for the provisions and baggage of the men. The expenses of transportation will be paid by the quartermaster's department on duplicate bills certified by the commissioner.

The chief mustering officer of each State will immediately, in conformity with the regulations of the subsistence department, advertise for separate proposals and make contracts for uncooked rations for each camp, and will also immediately make their requisitions on the Commissary General for funds to meet all subsistence for drafted men while they remain at camp of rendezvous.

Until companies are organized, the rations will be supplied on the returns of the commander of each camp, and his receipt will be the basis for a settlement with the contractor.

After organization into companies, rations will be issued on returns signed by the company commanders and approved by the commandant of the the camp.

After being organized into regiments, rations will be supplied to the regimental quartermaster on regimental returns signed by him, and approved by the colonel, the regimental quartermaster being charged with their distribution to the companies.

Cooking utensils, and such other camp equipage and blankets as can be furnished by the quartermaster's department, will be supplied as soon as possible by the United States quartermasters hereinafter named, on the requisitions of the commandants of camps of rendezvous within their respective districts, and will be issued by such commandants to the men as follows: Each man receiving a blanket will receipt for the same, which receipt will be turned over by the commandant of the camp of rendezvous to the quartermaster of his regiment, as soon as he shall be appointed, and he shall make the proper entry on his account.

Camp equipage, issued before the organization of companies, will be receipted for by the lance sergeant of the squad, and taken up by the quartermaster of the regiment, on his return, as soon as the regiment is organized. When issued after the organization of a company, it will be receipted for by the captain and taken up in like manner.

It will be the duty of the officer of the United States quartermaster's department to forward to the several camps of rendezvous, as soon as possible, camp and garrison equipage necessary for the first organization. Arrangements now in progress will provide the uniform clothing, which will not be issued to the soldiers until the organization of regiments is completed.

As the sudden call for volunteers and militia has exhausted the supply of blankets fit for military purposes in the market, and it will take some time to procure by manufacture or importation a sufficient supply, all citizens who may volunteer or be drafted are advised to take with them to the rendezvous, if possible, a good stout woollen blanket. The regulation military blanket is 84 x 66 inches, and weighs five pounds.

As all clothing, blankets, and shoes issued by the United States to its troops are charged at average cost, and no soldier who furnishes his own blanket is required to draw one, it is to his interest to supply himself, and thereby avoid much discomfort, as it is impossible for the United States to supply all the troops immediately.

The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the United States quartermaster as follows:

Camps in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Captain McKim, A. Q. M., Boston.

In Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, (part of,) Colonel Vinton, deputy Q. M. G., New York.

In New Jersey, (part of,) Pennsylvania, Delaware, Colonel Crosman, deputy Q. M. G., Philadelphia.

Camps near Harrisburg will be supplied by requisition upon Captain E. C. Wilson, A. Q. M., at Harrisburg. Those near Pittsburg by Major A. Montgomery, Q. M., U. S. A., at Pittsburg.

Ohio—Captain J. H. Dickerson, A. Q. M., Cincinnati.

Indiana—Captain James A. E. Kin, A. Q. M., Indianapolis.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Captain J. A. Potter, A. Q. M., Chicago.

Kentucky—Colonel Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G., Louisville.

Michigan—Captain G. W. Lee, A. Q. M., Detroit.

Iowa—Captain H. B. Hendershott, 2d artillery, Davenport.

Minnesota—Captain T. M. Saunders, 3d artillery, St. Paul.

Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Major Robert Allen, chief quartermaster of the department of the Mississippi.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 21.

[General Orders No. 67.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 17, 1863.

It is hereby ordered : 1st. That Colonel James B. Fry, assistant adjutant general United States army, be, and he is hereby, detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section 5 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all the duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of provost marshals, and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

2d. That all appointments which have been heretofore made of provost marshals are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Document No. 22.

[General Orders No. 111.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 1, 1863.

I. From and after the 1st day of May all enlistments of volunteers shall be under the special charge and direction of the Provost Marshal General, under the rules and regulations heretofore made, which are hereby continued in force, and such other rules of the department as may from time to time be made. All disbursing officers, and all other officers connected with the enlistment of volunteers, will report to him.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 23.

[General Orders No. 105.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1863.

The organization of an invalid corps is hereby authorized.

This corps shall consist of companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of battalions.

The companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz :

First. By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty or such other light duty as may be required of an invalid corps. Regimental commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their medical and company officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls (according to the form furnished) of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfil the following conditions, viz :

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty ; this fact being certified by a medical officer in the service after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty ; this fact being likewise certified by the medical officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their commanding officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the examining surgeon and regimental commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of military correspondence, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The regimental commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name on the roll, a statement as to the general character of the officer for intelligence, industry, sobriety, and attention to duty ; and all intermediate commanders shall indorse thereon such facts as they may possess in the case, or, if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to indorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions enumerated or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in hospitals or convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of medical officers. In these cases the medical officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to form, entering the names of officers and men from the same regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the surgeon, duly signed, to the proper regimental commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If, in any case, the regimental commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to continue in the service of the invalid corps, though disabled and certified by the surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exception before signing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a medical officer in charge of a hospital or convalescent camp, desires to enter this corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have been honorably discharged the service.

Third. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States through the officer detailed as acting assistant provost marshal general of the

State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled :

1. That the applicant produce the certificate of the surgeon of the board of enrolment for the district in which he resides that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the regimental, brigade, and division commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and capable of returning adequate service to the government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the board of enrolment that he is deserving, and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must all be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

If there be no acting assistant provost marshal general for the State, the application may be forwarded through the adjutant general of the State, who is desired to indorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this corps, will present themselves to the board of enrolment for the district in which they reside for examination by the surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the board of enrolment.

The board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfil the conditions specified below, the board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz :

1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The provost marshal for the district shall then send the application, with this certificate of the board, to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the company to which he belonged, on file at the headquarters of the State, may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical inspectors, surgeons in charge of hospitals, military commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the invalid corps.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 24, Article 1.

[Circular No. 54.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1863.

Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, bounty, and other allowances, between soldiers of African descent and other soldiers in the service

of the United States. Men of African descent can, therefore, only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the enrolment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 24, Article 2.

[Circular No. 84.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17; 1853.

The Secretary of War orders that the following act of Congress and proclamation of the President based upon the same, be published for the information of all concerned, and that the special instructions hereinafter contained for persons in the military service of the United States be strictly observed:

AN ACT relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.
(Approved March 3, 1863.)

'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force. and said rebellion continue.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this (15th) day of September, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any court or judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified by the President's proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his *certificate, under oath*, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ "*is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States.*"

Such return having been made, if any person serving, or attempting to serve, such writ, either by the command of any court or judge, or otherwise, and with or without process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest; and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States, and render such resistance effectual.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 24, Article 3.

[Circular No. 101.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 17, 1863.

As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrolment of the national forces by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of names of persons who, by reason of alienage and for other causes, ought not to have been enrolled, and as it is desirable that the department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered:

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I. The board of enrolment of each district shall have printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district prepared and exposed to public view in *at least five* places in each sub-district, and in as many more as the board may deem necessary. Names will be placed upon these lists in alphabetical order.

II. Public notice will be given, by advertisement upon the list of names and in the newspapers, that any person enrolled may appear before the board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the board that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st. Alienage.

2d. Non-residence.

3d. Unsuitableness of age.

4th. Manifest permanent physical disability.

III. Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the enrolment list, are requested to notify the board of enrolment, who shall thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside to ascertain the facts and enrol the persons so reported if they are found to be subject to enrolment. These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing as specified in paragraph I, as if they had been originally enrolled.

IV. Boards of enrolment will use all diligence in collecting the necessary information and making the requisite notes to perfect the enrolment lists.

V. Boards of enrolment will hear cases as provided in paragraph I, until the 20th of December, 1863, after which no cases will be heard. As soon as possible thereafter a report of proposed corrections will be made out, according to the printed instructions, and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General.

VI. The names and residences of those proposed to be stricken off or added will be written upon sheets of consolidated enrolment lists, (Forms 37 and 38,) and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 24, Article 4.

[Circular No. 34.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1863.

I. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

"SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That any person drafted, and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal, and sent to the nearest military post

for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from the draft."

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the enrolment act, by any person who may be drafted, in order to secure exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at three hundred dollars.

II. The collector of internal revenue in each congressional district has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this sum the collector of internal revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the board of enrolment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty; and when so delivered to the board the drafted person shall be furnished by the board with a certificate of exemption, (Form 31, Regulations of Provost Marshal General's Bureau,) stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars.

III. The provost marshal shall make out, within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the board during the week previous. (Form 41.) All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 25, Article 1.

[General Orders No. 143.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1863.

I. A bureau is established in the Adjutant General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

II. Three or more field officers will be detailed as inspectors to supervise the organization of colored troops at such points as may be indicated by the War Department in the northern and western States.

III. Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant General, may receive authority to present themselves to the board for examination.

IV. No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a board; nor will such authority be given any one person to raise more than one regiment.

V. The reports of boards will specify the grade of commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant General's office when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into service.

VI. Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered *seriatim*, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated: "— Regiment of United States Colored Troops."

VII. Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant

General as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster and inspect the troops.

VIII. The non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious commissioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank if they prove themselves equal to it.

IX. All personal applications for appointments in colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the chief of the bureau; all written communications should be addressed to the chief of the bureau, to the care of the Adjutant General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 25, Article 2.

[General Orders No. 376.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 21, 1863.

ORDER GRANTING FURLOUGHS TO RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTEERS.

I. It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders 191 from this office, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the governors, to the superintendent of the recruiting service, for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

II. Mustering officers shall make the following stipulation on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service re-enlisting as above:

"To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original term."

III. Commanding generals of departments and armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant General of the army.

IV. In going to and from their respective States and homes, the veteran volunteers furloughed as herein provided will be furnished with transportation by the quartermaster's department.

V. When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to reorganize and recruit; and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not re-enlist shall be assigned to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 26, Article 1.

[Circular No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1864.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OPINION.

The chief objects of the act of 1863, chapter 75, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the forces of the United States, and for other purposes," were to provide for *enrolling* the forces of the United States in order to ascertain the number of able-bodied soldiers between the ages of 20 and 45 years who might be called upon for military duty, to divide them into classes, and to call out from time to time such proportion of these troops as the emergencies of the service should require. The design of Congress, as expressed in the clause to which you have directed my attention, (the last clause in the 12th section,) was to equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers, as far as possible, among the several States, and among the districts of each State.

To attain this result, the statute directs the President "to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion."

It is obvious that the number of men, and the periods of their respective service, must both be taken as elements of calculation in order to ascertain the *total amount of service* performed by the soldiers of a given State; and that the total amount of service thus ascertained in each State would give the *total amount in the aggregate* of all the service performed in all the States.

To ascertain the amount of service which either one of the States would have rendered, if it had borne its just share, or, in other words, what part of such aggregate service was justly due from each State, it became necessary to compare the population by the late census of each State with the aggregate population of all the States enrolled. It was obvious that each State should contribute in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, inasmuch as there was no other safe basis for estimating the respective numbers of their citizens capable of performing military duty. This was the plan prescribed by the statute of July 22, 1861, chapter 9, section 1, for the apportionment of volunteers among the several States.

The proportion of troops due from each State was to that obtained from all the States as the number of inhabitants of that State was to the aggregate number of inhabitants of all the States. The solution of this formulary gave for each State the number of troops required, in order to make up its equal and just share. If the number of troops *felt short* of this required proportion, that deficit should be *charged*; if the number *exceeded*, it should be *credited* to the State in question on the account of the draft under the enrolment act.

When the enrolment has been completed, a new and more satisfactory basis is established for distributing the burden of the draft. Having ascertained the number of persons actually enrolled in the *several States*, the number of troops to be drawn from each State will be calculated as follows:

As the total number enrolled in all the States is to the number enrolled in a particular State, so the total number to be drafted is to the number to be drafted in a particular State.

The number to be drafted, thus ascertained, should be charged to the *particular State*, and then the amount due to, or due from, that State on account of former service should be added to or subtracted from that number. The balance is that which is due from the State in question, and when balances are thus made up for all the States, the amount of service will be equally distributed according to law.

The statute also requires that the enrolment districts into which the States are to be divided should be equalized among themselves. This may be effected upon the same principles as above stated. The number of men to be furnished by any one district bears the same proportion to the number to be furnished by the State, as the number of men enrolled in that district bears to the whole number enrolled in the State.

The only means provided by the statute to enable the President to equalize the draft among the several *districts* is by reference to the numbers therein respectively enrolled. There being no census of federal population for either of these districts or sub-districts, and no authority given to the President to take a census thereof, it is obviously the intent of Congress that the enrolment itself should be the basis for equalizing the draft among districts. The statute of 1863 prescribes no particular mode of equalizing the numbers of troops among the several *States*, and though the President is therefore left to his own discretion as to the mode of carrying the law into effect, yet he is certainly justified in taking the same mode of equalizing the draft among the *States* as is prescribed for equalizing it among the several districts; and whatever mode he adopts by which the law is carried into effect, his decision is final as to the assignment of quotas.

A difficulty arose in the practical administration of this statute, from the circumstance that troops were required for service before the enrolment could be completed in all the *States*, and it was impossible for them to ascertain definitely the exact quota of each *State* and district prior to the completion of the enrolment. To obviate this difficulty, and to avoid the danger of having the army depleted while in the presence of the enemy, it was deemed proper to divide the first draft into two parts, or to call out only a portion of the first draft, with a view of completing the equalization of the draft, as a whole, after the enrolment should have been completed. The second part of the first draft, therefore, yet remains to be completed, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to give each *State* credit in the above-mentioned account for all troops furnished under the first part of the aforesaid draft, and the *balance* of the first draft will be all that will now be due on that draft from each *State* respectively.

After the first section of the draft was drawn, and before the quotas for the last section thereof can be assigned, a new element has been introduced which must now be taken into account. The government has authorized volunteers to be enrolled, who have received bounties, and who are to be credited to the *States* as part of their respective quotas in the same manner as though such volunteers had been furnished under the draft.

By observing these principles and methods of calculation, the requisitions of the law in ascertaining the quotas of each *State* will, I think, be substantially complied with.

I subjoin a tabular form of making out the account of each *State* for more convenient reference.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

(*Name of the State.*)

DR.	1. Amount of service to equalize the accounts between the States prior to March 3, 1863, taking into view the number of men, period of service, and population of State as compared with all the States to be enrolled.....	or CR.
DR.	2. Amount of service due from said State as estimated as for the entire draft.....	
	3. Amount of service received from the first section of the draft from said State.....	CR.
	4. Amount of service of volunteers under the President's last call.....	CR.

The balance will show the amount of service due on the second part of the draft which the President should assign as a quota now to be drawn for.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 26, Article 2.

[Circular No. 5.]

**WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1865.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

"AN ACT to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

"SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where any revised enrolment in any congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolment instead of being applied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision.

"SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrolment,) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost marshals, boards of enrolment, and mustering officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

"SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts, and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years: *Provided*, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

"SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years,

knowing him, in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

"SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

"SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be *non compos mentis*, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or, by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the provost marshal of the proper district; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft, and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter, as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted, and incapable as aforesaid, shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to direct the provost marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

"SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

"SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the

United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled 'An act (further) to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

"SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

"SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That section fifteen of the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words 'any civil magistrate,' the words 'or any person authorized by law to administer oaths.'

"SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employes of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and, if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

"SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners of the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

"SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

"Approved March 3, 1865."

[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not relate to this bureau, and are omitted.]

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 27, Article 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

OPINION.

The President of the United States is authorized by the act of July 4, 1864, "to call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one,

two, or three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered, or engaged as a substitute.

"In case any quota or part thereof shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, the President is required immediately to order a draft for one year to fill such quota or part thereof which may then be unfilled."

This act is in addition to, and in amendment of, the prior acts for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," and must be construed in connexion therewith.

On the 18th day of July, 1864, the President called for 500,000 volunteers, under the provisions of the above cited act.

Volunteers and drafted men are thus to be introduced into the service for one, two, or three years; whereas, by the prior enrolment laws of 1863 and 1864, the only period of service provided for was *three years, or during the war*; and hundreds of thousands of soldiers are now in the service as three-years men.

Questions having arisen relating to the settlement of quotas of which the one-years men are now to constitute a part, a consideration of the objects, principles, and provisions of the enrolment laws has become necessary.

The chief object of these laws is to bring able-bodied men into the military service, and to distribute, as equally as practicable, the burden of supplying them.

In order to equalize the quotas, the territory from which troops are to be drawn is required by law to be divided into districts, &c., and each district is to supply its due proportion of men. But as some districts send more and others less than their respective share of troops, and send some soldiers for a longer and others for a shorter term of service, the law requires the President to equalize the quotas of the respective districts by taking into consideration the *number of men and the terms of their service* in each district.

If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country.

If district A furnishes one thousand men for one year, it contributes only one-third as much to the military service as district B, which furnishes one thousand men for three years, although, for the *first year*, the contributions of A and B are, in mere point of numbers, equal. But during the second and third years of the three years' term, district B is contributing *nothing*, and, to equalize these districts, B must raise one thousand men for the *second year*, and one thousand men for the *third year* of that term.

Hence the rule of equalization requires that the number of men furnished from each district should be multiplied by the number of years of each man's service. The product gives the amount of years' service actually rendered; and it is this *product* found for each ward, district, &c., which is to form the basis of comparison for equalizing the service required from all the districts respectively.

Such is the requirement of the statute, and it embodies practical good sense and even-handed justice.

To apply these principles to the present state of facts, and to the draft to be made on the 5th of September next:

The amount of service rendered by each "district," &c., has been already ascertained by multiplying the number of men by the periods of their respective service, thus settling the old account of such district up to this date, in accordance with the principles above stated.

A new call is now made for 500,000 men. This number will be distributed

among the "districts," &c., as required by law, in strict proportion to the number of military forces enrolled therein. That distribution having been made, each district will be charged in account with its quota in the first instance.

But in some districts troops have already been furnished in excess of all former quotas. Each district must have its separate account made up, either by crediting the excess or by charging the deficit of years, divided by three, (assuming, as the *unit* of all former quotas, one man rendering three years' service.) In other words, in settling and equalizing the old accounts of the different districts, their respective number of years' service will be divided by three, and the quotient will give the number of men furnished heretofore by each district, every person being thus reckoned as one three-years man; and the *excess* of men over former calls will be deducted from, or the deficiency in former calls will be added to, and constitute part of, the respective quotas now to be obtained. All persons volunteering previously to the draft will, in like manner, be credited.

The call is for one, two, or three-years volunteers; the draft will, according to law, be for one year only.

The question now arises—

1st. Whether one *three-years* man will, under the present call, be credited in the quota of a district the same as three one-year men? In other words, if district A shall be required to furnish 300 one-year men, will the requirements of law and the President's call be satisfied if it should furnish 100 three-years men?

In considering this question, it will be observed that *one man engaged to serve three years* has been deemed the *unit* on which military service has been calculated and equalized in administering the former acts of Congress.

It is not material *what unit* is taken as the basis of equalization, if that unit is uniformly the same. It is on the assumption that the mode of calculation heretofore adopted will be continued by the Provost Marshal General that the present call has been based.

The call of the President is for the number of individuals actually required, making allowance in the call only for those districts which, under this call, will be liable to furnish comparatively few troops, by reason of their having previously placed in the field more than their share under all former requisitions.

Each man furnished under the present call, whether his period of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only *one* in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which shall finally be determined on and called for as its quota.

But if one district shall fill its quota with one-year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three-years men, the *amounts of service* of these districts will not be equal. On making up quotas *under a new call*, one of these districts should be credited with three times the amount of service which should be credited to the other, and the quota of the deficient district should be increased, or the quota of the district furnishing the three-years men should be diminished accordingly, under such new call.

At each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service.

That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year and leaves the rest to be met at the next call.

That district which furnishes three-years men now, gains at once in its account with the Provost Marshal General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service.

It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as

its quota; these men should be received whether for one, two, or three years' service. Those districts who furnish three-years men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Document No. 27, Article 2.

[Opinion.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 9, 1865.

SIR: In your letter of the 28th January you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Governor A. G. Curtin to you, of date the 25th January.

Governor Curtin's letter is in relation to the construction of the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1863, commonly called the enrolment act. He insists—

1st. That the words "period of service," since the commencement of the rebellion, as used in the 12th section of the act, do not require the President, in assigning the quotas to the several States, to take into consideration the whole term of enlistment of the volunteer and militia man; and

2d. That that part of the act of the 3d March, 1863, which makes the period of service an element in the calculation necessary to determine the number of men due from a State, district, county, or town, has been repealed by the 2d section of the act amendatory of the enrolment act, approved 24th February, 1864.

It will be more convenient to consider these questions in the reverse order, inasmuch as, if it shall be found that the repeal has been made, as contended for, the first point made by the governor need not be considered.

The great objects of the enrolment act are—

1st. To declare who shall constitute the national forces; and

2d. To organize a plan by which the national forces can be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the national forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrial population of the several States, and the communities thereof, should be equalized as nearly as practicable.

By the 4th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, the United States is divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one. The 8th section provides that there shall be a board of enrolment in each district. By the 9th section it is provided that, if the board of enrolment shall deem it necessary, a district may be divided into two, and, with the assent of the Secretary of War, into any greater number of subdivisions.

By the 12th section it is made the duty of the President, in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the *several States* in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this act, that the several States and districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service.

The first duty of the President was to have the national forces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what number of volunteers and militia had been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and then, from what districts in the several States they came, that he might equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. Under the act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a district into counties, townships, precincts, or wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the 9th section to subdivide a district was for the purpose of facilitating or expediting the enrolment, and with no reference to equalization. It might, and doubtless did happen in many districts, that one well-defined portion of a district, as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly more than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same district, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the district necessary; and yet, under the act, it was not in the power of the President to make the draft otherwise than equal over the whole district. This was unjust and oppressive. In order to correct this flagrant hardship and injustice, Congress, by the 2d section of the act of 24th February, 1864, and which is in amendment of the act of 3d March, 1863, declared that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the amended act repeals so much of the 12th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration the period of service of the volunteers and militia from the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory act—"the number which has been previously furnished therefrom." It is insisted that "number," as here used, means an arithmetical count. I cannot so understand it.

The act of the 3d March, 1863, had prescribed a mode by which the number of men due from the several States, and the districts of the several States, should be ascertained; and that mode required, not a simple count, but a consideration of the period of service of men previously furnished. Congress used the word *number* in the 2d section of the amendatory act, understanding that the mode of count prescribed in the original act would be preserved.

There are many evidences upon the face of the amendatory act which show that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original act.

The amended act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or district is to be ascertained. In ascertaining what number is due from a State or district, the President must pursue the mode prescribed in the 12th section of the original act—he must take into consideration the period of service; and yet, under the construction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended act, in the districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and districts, and a different and wholly inconsistent one for the subdivisions of districts. Inextricable confusion would result.

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act, it is evident that Congress did not intend to disturb the mode of count prescribed in the original act. For instance, in the 8th section of the amendatory act, it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be *credited by his services*; and in the 7th section, "the period for which he shall have been enlisted," and "the period

for which he shall have been drafted;" all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the count.

Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the 1st section of the act entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the calling out the national forces," approved 4th July, 1864. The act says, that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d March, 1863.

The whole purpose of the 2d section of the amendatory act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts; surely not to have one mode of count in ascertaining the quotas of the several States and districts, and another mode for equalizing the districts. Besides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statute a feature so prominent and equitable.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mode of ascertaining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed in the 12th section of the act of the 3d July, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the subdivisions of each district.

Next comes the question, what is the mode of count prescribed in the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1863?

It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration of the period of service would change the rule from a merely numerical one. Some credit was to be given for the period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and States and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men for those periods of service. Now how is the credit to be given?

Before proceeding to answer the question, it may be proper to state, that it is insisted that the words "period of time" and "time of service," as used in the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different from *term of service*. It seems to me that the phrases mean one and the same thing. When the word *term* is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of *period*. The difference betwixt them, if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one, something different from what is understood by the other. But the words *period* and *term* both occur in after parts of the acts now under consideration. In the 18th section of the act of 1863 the term of service is spoken of, and the term of re-enlistment, whilst in the 7th section of the amended act it is the period for which he shall have enlisted, and the period for which he shall have been drafted. Thus it will be perceived, that upon the very face of these acts, Congress used these words as meaning the same thing. It happens too in the act, that neither word may be used and yet the same idea intended, as in the 8th section of the amended act, where the language is, "shall be credited by his services."

Regarding, then, "period of service," and "term of service," as meaning the same thing, any argument predicated upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, how is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service, or the period of enlistment?

I think that Congress intended by the words "period of service," to give credit for the time of his enlistment. When a man enlists in the service of the government for one, two, or three years, his services are due to the government for that period, and during that period his services are withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of life. The act speaks as though there was a certain and fixed period for the services of each man, and yet, if any period or time is taken other than the term of enlistment, by some system of averages or guesses, a rule must be fixed. To do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the act.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the President must, under the act, give credit by the whole period or term for which the man enlisted.

Whether this is the rule which should have been adopted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally, and whether it is exactly just or not, are questions that cannot now be considered. It is familiar to all that special cases of hardship will occur by the application of any general rule; nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT.

Document No. 28.

[Original by telegraph.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1865.

The Secretary of War having directed that the recruiting of men in the loyal States for the volunteer forces be stopped, now directs that the recruitment for the volunteer forces of all persons, including colored men, in all States be embraced in the order, and their enlistment be discontinued.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Document No. 29.

Whether drafted men who fail to report are to be considered as part of "the required number of able-bodied men liable to military duty."

OPINION.

The construction of the law, as announced in circular No. 80, is fully concurred in. Drafted men cannot be treated as a part of the "required number of able-bodied men" until they have been examined and found physically capable of military service. The expression "obtained from the list of those drafted" implies, first, that the persons referred to are in the possession of the government; and, secondly, that they have been found capable of and subject to perform military duty. This necessarily excludes from the computation deserters who have failed to report.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Document No. 30.

Necessity for a change in the method of raising troops.

From the results of the draft above discussed, and of the call preceding it for 300,000 volunteers, it became apparent that, without further legislation, the armies could not be sufficiently strengthened to prosecute the war successfully, and that, in the re-enforcements which had been and were being furnished, a ruinous inequality was arising among the different States and districts.

The necessity for a change of system in raising troops was recognized by President Lincoln, as shown by a letter from him dated August 4, 1862, to Count A. de Gasparin, from which the following is an extract:

"Hence our great army * * * has dwindled rapidly, bringing the necessity for a new call earlier than was anticipated. We shall easily obtain the

new levy, however. Be not alarmed if you shall learn that we shall have resorted to a draft for part of this. It seems strange even to me, but it is true, that the government is now pressed to this course by a popular demand. Thousands who wish not to personally enter the service, are nevertheless anxious to pay and send substitutes, provided they can have assurance that unwilling persons similarly situated will be compelled to do likewise. Besides this, volunteers mostly choose to enter newly formed regiments, while drafted men can be sent to fill the old ones, wherein, man for man, they are quite doubly as valuable."

This subject received the early attention of the Congress which assembled in December, 1862. The following extracts from the remarks of distinguished senators and members of the House present correctly and forcibly the importance of the subject:

"To fill the thinned ranks of our battalions, we must again call upon the people. The immense numbers already summoned to the field, the scarcity and high rewards of labor, press upon all of us the conviction that the ranks of our wasted regiments cannot be filled again by the old system of volunteering. If volunteers will not respond to the call of the country, then we must resort to the involuntary system." (Senator Henry Wilson.)

"Volunteers we cannot obtain, and everything forbids that we should resort to the temporary expedient of calling out the militia. Such a call would waste the resources and absorb the energies and increase but little the military forces of the country. The needs of the nation demand that we should rely not upon volunteering, nor upon calling forth the militia, but that we should fill the regiments now in the field, worn and wasted by disease and death, by enrolling and drafting the population of the country under the constitutional authority to raise and support armies." (Senator Henry Wilson.)

"I agree with the senator from Massachusetts that it is necessary to fill up the ranks of our army; and that it is necessary there should be a conscription bill." (Senator Richardson.)

"Now, in regard to this conscription question, I will say, for myself, that I regretted much, when this war was first organized, that the conscription rule did not obtain. I went from the extreme east to the extreme west of the loyal States. I found some districts where some bold leaders brought out all the young men and sent them or led them to the field. In other districts—and they were the most numerous—the people made no movement towards the maintenance of the war; there were whole towns and cities, I may say, where no one volunteered to shoulder a musket, and no one offered to lead them into the service. The whole business has been unequal and wrong from the first. The rule of conscription should have been the rule to bring out men of all classes, and make it equal throughout the country; and therein the north has failed." (Senator McDougall.)

"The necessity for a bill of the character of that under consideration has long existed. I think it would have been far better for the country if it had been enacted at the extra session in July, 1861. For a want of a general enrolment of the forces of the United States, and a systematic calling out of those forces, we have experienced all the inconveniences of a volunteer system, with its enormous expense, ill discipline, and irregular efforts, and have depended upon spasmodic efforts of the people, elated or depressed by the varying fortunes of war, or the rise or fall of popular favorites in the army. I believe I hazard nothing in saying that we should have lost fewer men in the field and from disease, and been much nearer the end of this destructive war, had we earlier availed ourselves of the power conferred by the Constitution, and at last proposed to be adopted by this bill. For short and irregular efforts, no force can be better than a volunteer army. With brave and skilful officers and a short and active term of service, volunteer troops are highly efficient. But when a war is to last for years, as this will have done, however soon we may see its termination, it must

depend for its success upon regular and systematic forces. Thinned regiments must be filled up, otherwise we may have the spectacle of a vast array of troops upon paper, nominally representing an enormous force, while little but the shell of an organization remains. Such filling up is not possible to any degree under the volunteer system, as the government has had occasion to know in this war, because fresh volunteers prefer to organize into regiments of their own forming, where they have a voice in the creation of their officers, and hence some hopes of immunity from the toils of war, or a blindness to many faults, destructive to military discipline. The consequence is, that by means of discharges, sick leaves, deaths, and the various accidents of war, it will in many cases take four or five regiments, if consolidated, to make one full one. Supernumerary officers are paid out of the public purse for services they are not called upon to perform; and new officers, lacking experience, are in charge of the new and hence full regiments, when the older and experienced officers would be more efficient and make more effective use of the new troops, if they had the disciplining and leading of them.

"These considerations show the inherent weakness of the volunteer system. Our government is the only power on earth that depends upon volunteer forces to conduct a protracted war. Even the rebels, of the same political traditions with ourselves, severed from this republic, early in the war discarded the idea of maintaining the war by volunteer forces, and resorted to a draft, thus imitating the European governments, who have brought the art of war to the perfection of a positive science. It has been repeatedly insisted, by eminent European military gentlemen, that our government must fail, if it relied upon the volunteer force for the protracted effort needed to subdue the flames of this vast civil war. Aside from the enormous cost entailed, absorbing the monetary resources of the government, they insisted that the necessary discipline could not be had; that however gallant our volunteer soldiery—and none have ever disputed that quality—the highest efficiency of the soldier could only be secured when he was under the complete control of the organizing power, and had learned to know, what volunteers can never be taught, that obedience is as necessary a quality as courage. "Perhaps it is too late to learn the lesson of experience and remedy the defects of the present system. It is certainly not too late, unless it is too late to save the republic.

"The practical operation of the volunteer system has been that the earnest lovers of the country among the people, the haters of the rebellion, the noblest and best of our citizens, have left their homes to engage in this war to sustain the Constitution, while the enemies of civil liberty, those who hate the government and desire its failure in this struggle, have stayed at home to embarrass it by discontent and clamor. By this system we have had the loyal States drained of those who could be relied upon in all political contests to sustain the government: going forth to fight the manly foe in front, the covert foe left behind has opened a fire in the rear. Under the garb of democracy, a name that has been so defiled and prostituted that it has become synonymous with treason, and should henceforth be a byword and hissing to the American people, these demagogues in this hall and out of it have traduced the government, misrepresented the motives of loyal men, gnashed their teeth at measures designed to crush out treason and punish traitors, and, by misrepresenting the objects of the war, led ignorant supporters and constituencies to refrain from enlistments and into an attitude of hostility to the administration, that must cause glee in Jeff. Davis's dominions and in hell itself. Even the measures of taxation necessary to raise the means to pay the soldier his hard-earned pittance have been made the subject of stereotyped harangues, calculated to excite sectional discord and inaugurate the 'revolution in the north' which these men have over and over threatened against the government, and by such public proclamation, in effect, promised to Jeff. Davis and that part of his supporters operating in the rebel States. The

system of voluntary enlistments has left these men full scope for their nefarious work, and it would be strange if this bill found favor in their eyes. The operation of the bill would be to cause the burden of this onerous public service to fall evenly upon the country, and require of the semi-loyal that he perform his duty. The business of discouraging enlistments would be done away with. It is a pity that our mistaken system has ever given it scope. The bill goes upon the presumption that every citizen, not incapacitated by physical or mental disability, owes military service to the country in its hour of extremity, and that it is honorable and praiseworthy to render such service." (Hon. Mr. Sargent.)

In a letter to the governor of New York, dated August 7, 1863, President Lincoln says: "We cannot match the rebels in recruiting our armies if we waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, *and palpably, in fact*, so far exhausted as to be inadequate."

The replies from the governors of several of the States to the President's first call for troops, dated April 15, 1861, are further testimony as to the insufficiency of the laws then governing for raising troops, and the necessity for legislation of the kind subsequently had. The replies are as follows, viz:

From Governor Letcher, of Virginia: "The militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and, having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited towards the south."

From Governor Ellis, of North Carolina: "Your despatch is received, and, if genuine—which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt—I have to say, in reply, that I regard the levy of troops made by the administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the south as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail."

From Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky: "Your despatch is received. In answer I say, emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister southern States."

From Governor Harris, of Tennessee: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights or those of our southern brethren."

Governor Jackson, of Missouri: "Your requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with."

From Governor Rector, of Arkansas: "None will be furnished. The demand is only adding insult to injury."

It may be interesting to state the fact that, notwithstanding the positive refusals contained in the foregoing replies to furnish troops for the government service, the people of the States named furnished troops for the United States service as follows:

Virginia, (including what is now West Virginia).....	31, 882
North Carolina	4, 358
Kentucky	75, 514
Tennessee	29, 727
Missouri (in addition to a large number of home guards, Missouri State militia)	104, 834
Arkansas.....	5, 472

Document No. 31.

"On the 9th day of the eighth month, in the year 1757, at night, orders came to the military officers in our county, (Burlington,) directing them to draft the militia and prepare a number of men to go as soldiers to the relief of the English at Fort William Henry, in New York government. A few days after there was a general review of the militia at Mount Holly, and a number of men chosen and sent off, under some officers. Shortly after there came orders to draft three times as many, to hold themselves in readiness to march when fresh orders came; and on the 17th day of the eighth month there was a meeting of the military officers at Mount Holly, who agreed on a draft, and orders were sent to the men so chosen to meet their respective captains at set times and places; those in our township to meet at Mount Holly; amongst whom were a considerable number of our society. My mind being affected herewith, I had fresh opportunity to see and consider the advantage of living in the real substance of religion, where practice doth harmonize with principle. Among the officers are men of understanding, who have some regard to sincerity where they see it; and in the execution of their office, when they have men to deal with whom they believe to be upright-hearted, to put them to trouble on account of scruples of conscience is a painful task, and likely to be avoided as much as easily may be. But where men profess to be so meek and heavenly-minded, and to have their trust so firmly settled in God that they cannot join in wars, and yet, by their spirit and conduct in common life, manifest a contrary disposition, their difficulties are great at such a time. Officers who, in great anxiety, are endeavoring to get troops to answer the demands of their superiors, seeing men who are insincere pretend a scruple of conscience, in hopes of being excused from a dangerous employment, are likely to handle them roughly. In this time of commotion some of our young men left the parts and tarried abroad till it was over; some came and proposed to go as soldiers; others appeared to have a real tender scruple in their mind against joining in wars, and were much humbled under the apprehension of a trial so near. I had conversation with several of these to my satisfaction. At the set time, when the captain came to town, some of those last mentioned went and told him, in substance, as follows: That they could not bear arms for conscience sake; nor could they hire any to go in their places, being resigned as to the event of it. At length the captain acquainted them all that they might return home for the present, and required them to provide themselves as soldiers, and to be in readiness to march when called upon. This was such a time as I had not seen before; and yet I may say, with thankfulness to the Lord, that I believed this trial was intended for our good, and I was favored with resignation to him."

Document No. 32.

"SIR: Under the 24th section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the President desires that you call out, to be mustered into the service of the United States, ten companies of militia, (constituted, preferably, of uniform volunteer companies.)

"Major McDowell, assistant adjutant general, will muster the troops into the service of the United States as soon as presented.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"Secretary of War."

NOTE.—Similar calls upon the District of Columbia were subsequently issued in the month of April.

SHAL GENERAL.

24	John H. Alexander	Colonel 69th N. Y. Vols	New York, N. Y., S. division.	By S. O. No. 178, A. G. O., April 18, 1863.	By letter, P. M. G., October 28, 1863.
25	William Hays	Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols	do	By S. O. No. 480, A. G. O., Oct. 27, 1863.	By S. O. No. 49, A. G. O., Jan. 31, 1865.
26	E. W. Hinks	Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols	do	By S. O. No. 49, A. G. O., Jan. 31, 1865.	By S. O. No. 98, A. G. O., Feb. 27, 1865.
27	R. I. Dodge	Major 12th U. S. Infantry	do	By S. O. No. 96, A. G. O., Feb. 27, 1865.	By S. O. No. 16, A. G. O., Jan. 12, 1866. In charge of the State of N. Y., with his office at Albany, N. Y., to take effect Feb. 1, '66.
28	John H. Alexander	Lt. Col. 4th Md. Vols	Baltimore, Md., for Del. & Md.	By S. O. No. 215, A. G. O., May 14, 1863.	By S. O. No. 273, A. G. O., Aug. 17, 1864.
29	N. L. Jeffries	Major and A. A. G. Vols	do	By S. O. No. 360, A. G. O., Aug. 13, 1863.	By S. O. No. 233, A. G. O., May 25, 1863.
30	William H. Browne	Colonel V. R. C.	do	By S. O. No. 273, A. G. O., Aug. 17, 1864.	By S. O. No. 245, A. G. O., July 22, 1864.
31	C. F. Ruff	Lt. Col. 3d U. S. cavalry	Harrisburg, Pa., W. division.	By S. O. No. 233, A. G. O., May 25, 1863.	By S. O. No. 98, A. G. O., Feb. 27, 1865.
32	J. V. Bonford	Lt. Col. 16th U. S. infantry	do	By S. O. No. 245, A. G. O., July 22, 1864.	By S. O. No. 285, A. G. O., June 7, 1865.
33	R. I. Dodge	Captain 8th Infantry	do	By S. O. No. 98, A. G. O., June 7, 1865.	By S. O. No. 39, A. G. O., Jan. 25, 1865.
34	R. I. Hinks	Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols	do	By S. O. No. 285, A. G. O., June 7, 1865.	By S. O. No. 235, A. G. O., May 18, 1865.
35	W. N. Hinks	Lt. Col. 1st U. S. cavalry	do	By S. O. No. 39, A. G. O., Jan. 25, 1865.	
36	C. C. Gilber	Lt. Col. 1st U. S. cavalry	Philadelphia, Pa., E. division.	By S. O. No. 373, A. G. O., Aug. 22, 1863.	
37	W. N. Hinks	Major 10th U. S. infantry	do	By S. O. No. 30, A. G. O., Jan. 25, 1865.	
38	William B. Lane	Bvt. Maj. and Capt. 3d U. S. Cav.	do	By S. O. No. 236, A. G. O., May 18, 1865.	



George P. Andrews...
John S. Mason...
George P. Andrews...
Hugh B. Fleming...
Washington Seawell...
and Maj. 3d U. S. Infantry...
Capt. and Bvt. Maj. 3d artillery...
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols...
Capt. and Bvt. Maj. 3d artillery...
Captain 9th U. S. Infantry...
Colonel U. S. A...
San Francisco, Cal., for California and Nevada...
do...
do...
do...
do...
By S. O. No. 354, A. G. O., Aug. 10, 1863.
By S. O. No. 510, A. G. O., Nov. 17, 1863.
By S. O. No. 117, A. G. O., March 10, 1865.
By S. O. No. 141, A. G. O., March 23, 1865.
By S. O. No. 510, A. G. O., Nov. 17, 1863.
By S. O. No. 117, A. G. O., March 10, 1865.
By S. O. No. 141, A. G. O., March 23, 1865.
By S. O. No. 510, A. G. O., Nov. 17, 1863.
By S. O. No. 117, A. G. O., March 10, 1865.
By S. O. No. 141, A. G. O., March 23, 1865.
By letter, dated December 5, 1865.

GENERAL.

22	A. J. Billings	do	do	Nov. 15, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
23	John S. Godfrey	Provost marshal	New Hampshire	April 30, 1863	Relieved by special order, Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 18, 1863.
24	Nathaniel Wiggins	do	do	Dec. 29, 1863	Resigned, July 23, 1864.
25	Daniel Hall	do	do	July 30, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 3, 1865.
26	Jeremiah C. Tilden	Commissioner	do	July 30, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 3, 1865.
27	Jeremiah T. Hall	Surgeon	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
28	Jonathan Colby	Provost marshal	do	do	Resigned, June 16, 1864.
29	Hoses Ketchum	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
30	Henry F. Richmond	Commissioner	do	July 1, 1864	Appointment revoked, November 21, 1863.
31	Samuel Upwood	do	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
32	R. B. Oswell	do	do	Nov. 25, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
33	Charles P. Hall	Surgeon	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 10, 1865.
34	Frederick A. Faulkner	Provost marshal	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
35	Dick C. Cady	Commissioner	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
36	Cyrus B. Crane	Surgeon	Vermont	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
37	Benjamin C. Brown	Provost marshal	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
38	Benjamin F. Morgan	Commissioner	do	do	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
39	Gilman Henry	Surgeon	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
40	Darwin H. Ranney	Commissioner	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
41	Carlton F. Frost	Surgeon	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.

79	Samuel J. Storr	Surgeon	do	9	April 29, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
80	E. C. Richardson	Provost marshal	do	10	do	Honorably discharged, May 20, 1863.
81	James H. Morton	do	do	10	do	Honorably discharged, December 4, 1865.
82	Henry M. Morhouse	Commissioner	do	10	July 6, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
83	Graham A. Root	do	do	10	April 29, 1863	Honorably discharged, July 5, 1863.
84	James H. Morton	do	do	10	July 6, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
85	Samuel Duncan	Provost marshal	do	10	April 29, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
86	William E. Hamlin	Commissioner	do	1	April 28, 1863	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1865.
87	William V. Potter	Surgeon	do	1	do	Do.
88	Charles G. McKnight	Commissioner	do	1	do	Do.
89	A. B. Olney	Provost marshal	do	2	do	Do.
90	James H. Coggeshall	Commissioner	do	2	do	Do.
91	Fenner H. Beckham	Surgeon	do	2	do	Do.
92	Lodwig G. Goodrich	Provost marshal	Connecticut	1	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 5, 1865.
93	George M. Ives	Commissioner	do	1	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.

CHAL GENERAL.

117	Alfred A. Moxley	Provost marshal	3	do	April 15, 1863	Resigned, June 27, 1864.
118	Samuel T. Maddox	do	3	do	April 15, 1863	Dismissed the service, June 5, 1865.
119	Samuel W. Waldron	do	3	do	Aug. 9, 1864	Dismissed by sentence of general court-martial, July 29, 1865.
120	Charles W. Chesbire	Commissioner	3	do	April 17, 1863	Discharged, April 28, 1865.
121	George S. Woodman	Surgeon	3	do	do	Appointment revoked, April 18, 1864.
122	Stephen B. Gregory	Provost marshal	3	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, November 30, 1865.
123	E. B. Fowler	do	3	do	July 6, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
124	Abner M. Beebe	Commissioner	3	do	April 17, 1863	Resigned, February 10, 1864.
125	Nelson L. North	Surgeon	3	do	do	Resigned, October 5, 1864.
126	G. T. Dougherty	do	3	do	Feb. 22, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
127	S. N. Fisk	do	3	do	Oct. 18, 1864	Resigned, April 26, 1865.
128	Joel B. Ehardt	Provost marshal	4	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 22, 1865.
129	Daniel McFarland	Commissioner	4	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
130	James O'Rourke	Surgeon	4	do	April 17, 1863	Dismissed, December 16, 1863.
131	John Duffy	Provost marshal	5	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 5, 1865.
132	H. P. West	do	5	do	Dec. 31, 1863	Promoted provost marshal, December 31, 1863.
133	H. P. West	Commissioner	5	do	April 17, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
134	David Miller	do	5	do	Jan. 9, 1864	Resigned, June 1, 1863.
135	Ernest Knacknizer	Surgeon	5	do	April 17, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
136	Joseph Hilton	do	5	do	June 3, 1863	

175	George T. Pierce	Commissioner	13	do	April 17, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
176	Abram H. Knapp	Surgeon	13	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
177	John O. Cole	Provost marshal	14	do	Jan. 7, 1864	Resigned, December 22, 1863.
178	S. H. Parsons	do	14	do	May 8, 1863	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1863.
179	Wiedman Dominick	Commissioner	14	do	April 17, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
180	S. Oakley Vanderpool	Surgeon	14	do	April 15, 1863	Resigned, June 20, 1864, and appointed commissary, July 1, 1864.
181	Charles Hughes	Provost marshal	15	do	June 25, 1864	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1863.
182	James Forayth	do	15	do	April 17, 1863	Resigned, and appointed provost marshal, June 1, 1863.
183	do	Commissioner	15	do	July 16, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
184	Charles Hughes	do	15	do	April 17, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
185	Charles L. Hubbell	Surgeon	15	do	April 17, 1863	Appointment revoked, February 13, 1865.
186	George Clendon, Jr	Provost marshal	16	do	April 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865.
187	Andrew J. Chetree	do	16	do	April 7, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1864.
188	A. P. Brand	Commissioner	16	do	April 17, 1863	

CHAL GENERAL.

212	Daniel Q. Mitchell	Commissioner	22	do.	April 17 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
213	James B. Murdock	Surgeon	22	do.	do.	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
214	Alonzo W. Wood	Provost marshal	23	do.	April 15 1863	Appointment cancelled, October 13, 1863.
215	Alonzo W. Evans	do.	23	do.	Nov. 20 1863	Died, July 28, 1864.
216	Webster R. Chamberlin	do.	23	do.	Aug. 1 1864	Resigned, March 4, 1865.
217	Park Wheeler	do.	23	do.	Mar. 16 1865	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
218	William Andrews	Commissioner	23	do.	April 17 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
219	John A. Knapp	Surgeon	23	do.	do.	Appointment revoked, December 20, 1864.
220	Benjamin B. Snow	Provost marshal	24	do.	April 15 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
221	James M. Servis	do.	24	do.	Dec. 20 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
222	George W. Davis	Commissioner	24	do.	May 7 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
223	William T. Remer	Surgeon	25	do.	do.	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
224	Jacob A. Mead	Provost marshal	25	do.	April 15 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
225	Zara H. Blake	Commissioner	25	do.	April 17 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
226	Edward C. Kattell	Surgeon	26	do.	do.	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
227	James N. Eldridge	Provost marshal	26	do.	April 15 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
228	Samuel P. Foster	Commissioner	26	do.	May 6 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
229	Samuel M. Harmon	Provost marshal	27	do.	May 15 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
231	do.	do.	27	do.	May 30 1863	Resigned, July 18, 1864.

GENERAL.

307	Wilhelm E. Weiss	Commissioner	do	do	Nov. 17, 1864	Appointment cancelled, May 12, 1863.
308	Francis J. Weidner	do	do	do	May 6, 1863	Appointment revoked, April 22, 1864.
309	D. H. Washburn	do	do	do	May 18, 1863	Appointment revoked, December 3, 1864.
310	D. Morgan Casselberry	do	do	do	May 26, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
311	Reuben Guth	do	do	do	Dec. 3, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
312	William Corson	Surgeon	do	do	April 18, 1863	Honorably discharged, November 30, 1865.
313	Enos L. Christman	Provost marshal	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
314	John C. Price	Commissioner	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
315	Reuben H. Smith	Surgeon	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
316	Henry S. Knapp	Provost marshal	do	do	do	Resigned, March 10, 1864.
317	Jacob C. Hoff	do	do	do	do	Resigned, October 19, 1864.
318	George W. Durrell	do	do	do	May 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
319	Jacob C. Hoff	Commissioner	do	do	Nov. 9, 1864	Appointed provost marshal, March 17, 1864.
320	George W. Harrison	do	do	do	May 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
321	Peter G. Bertolet	Surgeon	do	do	March 17, 1864	Resigned, November 15, 1864.
322	Martin Luther	do	do	do	May 25, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
323	A. W. Bolenius	Provost marshal	do	do	Nov. 18, 1863	Appointed a line officer in invalid corps, February 24, 1864.
324	Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.	do	do	do	Feb. 25, 1864	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
325	Ell Overdeer	Commissioner	do	do	April 18, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.

364	Mathias S. Harr	Commissioner	17	do	April 18 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
365	Abraham Rothrock	Surgeon	17	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
366	William W. White	Provost marshal	18	do	Jan. 11 1864	Discharged this service, January 11, 1864.
367	William H. Blair	do	18	do	April 18 1863	Honorably discharged, November 30, 1863.
368	Robert Hawley	Commissioner	18	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
369	James H. Dobbins	Surgeon	18	do	Dec. 16 1863	Resigned, November 9, 1863.
370	Thomas F. Duncan	do	18	do	April 18 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
371	Hugh S. Campbell	Provost marshal	19	do	do	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1863.
372	Jerome Powell	Commissioner	19	do	Sept. 14 1864	Resigned, September 8, 1864.
373	Edward Souther	do	19	do	April 18 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.
374	John Meelling	Surgeon	19	do	April 18 1864	Resigned, April 11, 1864.
375	Charles M. Matson	do	19	do	April 21 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
376	David V. Derickson	Provost marshal	20	do	April 18 1863	Honorably discharged, November 10, 1863.
377	Henry Watter	Commissioner	20	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL.

401	William J. Leonard	..... do	1	Feb. 16, 1864	Honorably discharged, August 10, 1863.
402	Andrew Stafford	..... do	1	Sept. 15, 1864	Appointment revoked, February 15, 1864.
403	David Buckson	..... do	1	June 15, 1863	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1863.
404	Charles E. Millekin	..... do	1	Feb. 15, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1863.
405	William H. Farrow	Provost marshal	2	May 16, 1863	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1865.
406	Robert Calhoun	Commissioner	2	do	Resigned, August 1, 1864.
407	L. M. Haverstick	..... do	2	do	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1865.
408	Jonathan J. Chapman	Surgeon	2	Aug. 6, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
409	J. Robert Ward	Provost marshal	2	May 16, 1863	Discharged the service, January 17, 1865.
410	Leopold Blumsherg	..... do	3	Jan. 17, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 31, 1865.
411	William Brooks	Commissioner	3	May 16, 1863	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1865.
412	Thomas F. Murdoch	Surgeon	3	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
413	James Smith	Provost marshal	4	do	Appointment revoked, September 15, 1864.
414	Henry Clay Nail	..... do	4	Sept. 12, 1864	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1865.
415	John J. Thomas	Commissioner	4	May 16, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
416	Samuel A. Her	Surgeon	4	do	Honorably discharged, July 27, 1864.
417	John C. Holland	Provost marshal	5	do	Honorably discharged, August 10, 1865.

456	Mathias H. Jones	Commissioner	4	May 27, 1863	do	Sept. 15, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
457	George D. Burgess	.....do	4	.....	do	April 30, 1863	Resigned, December 2, 1864.
458	E. D. Gibson	Surgeon	4	.....	do	Dec. 12, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
459	Israel Fisher	.....do	4	.....	do	April 30, 1863	Resigned, February 2, 1865.
460	Daniel S. Brown	Provost marshal	5	.....	do	Feb. 14, 1863	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
461	Charles D. Robbins	.....do	5	.....	do	April 30, 1863	Resigned, February 22, 1864.
462	John Walkup	Commissioner	5	.....	do	Feb. 23, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
463	T. E. Cunningham	.....do	5	.....	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
464	Corban J. Neff	Surgeon	6	.....	do	.....	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
465	Joseph K. Marlay	Provost marshal	6	.....	do	.....	Resigned, April 1, 1864.
466	George B. Gardner	Commissioner	6	.....	do	April 1, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
467	George B. Bailey	Surgeon	6	.....	do	.....	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
468	David Nolle	.....do	6	.....	do	.....	Resigned, April 1, 1864.
469	James A. Wilcox	Provost marshal	7	.....	do	April 1, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
				.....	do	April 30, 1863	Vacated, September 2, 1864, and appointed A. A. P. M. Gen. of Ohio.

HAL GENERAL.

492	George W. Roby	Provost marshal	12	do	April 30, 1863	Resigned, January 10, 1863
493	William D. Wesson	..... do	12	do	Feb. 6, 1865	Honorably discharged, December 9, 1865.
494	Martin Kagay	Commissioner	12	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
495	John W. Lewis	Surgeon	12	do	do	Discharged the service, April 19, 1864.
496	Nelson E. Jones	..... do	12	do	May 10, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
497	John A. Shumet	Provost marshal	13	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, December 9, 1865.
498	Isaac Hadley	Commissioner	13	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
499	Thaddeus A. Reamy	Surgeon	13	do	do	Resigned, December 12, 1863.
500	J. J. Hamil	..... do	13	do	Dec. 17, 1863	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
501	James L. Drake	Provost marshal	14	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
502	John Rounds	Commissioner	14	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
503	James D. Robison	Surgeon	14	do	do	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
504	Levi Barber	Provost marshal	15	do	do	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
505	Joseph L. Kissinger	Commissioner	15	do	do	Resigned, August 22, 1864.
506	Rodolph de Steiguer, jr	..... do	15	do	Sept. 6, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
507	Charles Robertson	Surgeon	16	do	April 30, 1863	Resigned, March 25, 1863.
508	David McCartney	Provost marshal	16	do	do	Resigned, December 12, 1863.
509	A. T. Reedy	..... do	16	do	Dec. 6, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
510	Oliver Keyser	Commissioner	16	do	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.

551	Thomas B. Harvey	Surgeon	do	do	May 21, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
552	Richard W. Thompson	Provost marshal	do	do	May 21, 1863	Resigned, February 23, 1865.
553	Daniel A. Conover	do	do	do	Feb. 28, 1865	Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865.
554	George K. Steele	Commissioner	do	do	May 17, 1864	Resigned, October 9, 1864.
555	Daniel A. Conover	do	do	do	Oct. 17, 1864	Appointed provost marshal, February 28, 1865.
556	Thomas C. Bailey	do	do	do	Feb. 28, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
557	Albert G. Preston	Surgeon	do	do	May 1, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
558	James Parks	Provost marshal	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865.
559	William C. Kise	Commissioner	do	do	do	Appointment cancelled, October 24, 1865.
560	William S. Lingle	do	do	do	Oct. 24, 1865	Appointment revoked, January 16, 1864.
561	George Nebeker	do	do	do	Jan. 16, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 8, 1865.
562	Zachariah B. Gentry	Surgeon	do	do	May 1, 1863	Resigned, April 20, 1865.
563	William Wirt Wallace	Provost marshal	do	do	do	Appointment revoked, November 21, 1863.

CHAL GENERAL.

587	Henry Ashurst	do	4	do	March 29, 1865	Resigned, March 29, 1865
588	William H. Flak	do	4	do	April 7, 1865	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
589	John McKinnis, son	Commissioner	4	do	May 7, 1863	Resigned, March 4, 1864.
590	John K. Allard	do	4	do	May 26, 1864	Died, November 4, 1864.
591	William H. Hart	do	4	do	Nov. 23, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
592	Charles Goodrich	Surgeon	4	do	May 7, 1863	Resigned, February 19, 1865.
593	Moses F. Bassett	do	4	do	May 8, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
594	James M. Allan	Provost marshal	4	do	May 7, 1863	Appointment revoked, January 25, 1865.
595	C. C. Mason	do	5	do	Mar. 8, 1865	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1865.
596	Richard A. Yoe	Commissioner	5	do	May do	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
597	Thomas Hall	Surgeon	5	do	Sept. 30, 1863	Resigned, August 28, 1863.
598	Robert Boal	do	5	do	May do	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
599	Abel Longworth	Provost marshal	6	do	May 7, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
600	S. Simons	Commissioner	6	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
601	Robert M. McArthur	Surgeon	6	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
602	William Fithian	Provost marshal	7	do	do	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
603	John S. Wolfe	Commissioner	7	do	do	Appointment revoked, June 15, 1863.
604	Samuel Frasier	do	7	do	June 29, 1863	Appointment revoked, February 18, 1864.
605	James S. Wright	do	7	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Resigned, December 7, 1864.
606	Houston L. Taylor	do	7	do	Jan. 13, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.

644	A. J. Kuykendall	Commissioner	13	do	May 7, 1863	Resigned, July 1, 1863.
645	Benjamin L. Wiley	do	13	do	July 16, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
646	T. H. Burgess	Surgeon	13	do	May 7, 1863	Resigned, July 4, 1864.
647	Isaac M. Neely	do	13	do	July 20, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
648	John S. Newberry	Provost marshal	1	Michigan	April 24, 1863	Resigned, November 12, 1863.
649	Mark Flanigan	do	1	do	Nov. 25, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
650	Henry L. Hall	Commissioner	1	do	April 24, 1863	Resigned, July 1, 1863.
651	Henry F. Kellogg	do	1	do	July 7, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
652	R. G. Danson	Surgeon	1	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
653	George Landon	Provost marshal	2	do	do	Honorably discharged, May 3, 1865.
654	Orrin T. Welsh	Commissioner	2	do	do	Resigned, February 17, 1865.
655	Homer O. Hitchcock	Surgeon	2	do	May 19, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
656	Evan S. Bonnine	do	2	do	Mar. 8, 1865	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
657	Robert J. Barry	Provost marshal	3	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
658	Smith W. Fowler	Commissioner	3	do	do	do

AL GENERAL

683	N. S. Greene	Commissioner	2	do	do	Aug. 24, 1863	Resigned, August 24, 1863
684	L. B. Garwell	do	2	do	do	Aug. 29, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
685	Charles R. Head	Surgeon	3	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
686	John G. Clark	Provost marshal	3	do	do	do	Resigned, March 29, 1865
687	W. L. Lincoln	do	3	do	do	do	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
688	John A. Bingham	Commissioner	3	do	do	April 24, 1863	Resigned, April 1, 1864.
689	James Bintliff	do	3	do	do	Oct. 13, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
690	Edwin E. Bryant	do	3	do	do	June 13, 1864	Resigned, February 25, 1865.
691	Charles Armstrong	do	3	do	do	April 1, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
692	John H. Vivian	Surgeon	3	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, February 27, 1865.
693	Darius Mason	do	3	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
694	Elkan L. Phillips	Provost marshal	4	do	do	Mar. 8, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
695	Charles S. Hamilton	do	4	do	do	Jan. 31, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
696	Charles Burchard	Commissioner	4	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
697	Danville L. Townsend	do	4	do	do	Jan. 31, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
698	Luther H. Cary	Surgeon	5	do	do	May 21, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
699	Curtis R. Merrill	Provost marshal	5	do	do	May 21, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
700	William A. Bugh	Commissioner	5	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
701	Horace O. Crane	Surgeon	5	do	do	April 24, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.

739	Jared D. Wheelock	Surgeon	2	do	Nov. 2, 1864	Resigned, October 20, 1864
740	Jacob H. Stewart	do	2	do	June 2, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
741	Charles D. Colman	Provost marshal	1	Missouri	June 2, 1863	Dismissed the service, sentence of general court-martial, 1863.
742	Nathaniel McDonald	Commissioner	1	do	do	Resigned, November 10, 1864.
743	Arba N. Crane	do	1	do	Nov. 22, 1864	Appointed acting provost marshal, May 1, 1865; honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
744	Julian Bates	Surgeon	1	do	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
745	C. C. Manwaring	Provost marshal	2	do	do	Died, May 14, 1864.
746	Henry C. Wright	do	2	do	May 19, 1864	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1865.
747	L. D. Morse	Commissioner	2	do	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
748	William Tausling	Surgeon	2	do	do	Resigned, January 20, 1865.
749	Emil Seeman	do	2	do	Jan. 24, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
750	Charles W. Noel	Provost marshal	3	do	June 2, 1863	Resigned, April 7, 1864.
751	Carroll R. Peck	do	3	do	May 7, 1864	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
752	James A. Gresson	Commissioner	3	do	July 18, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.

AL GENERAL.

774	Wesley Jones	do.	7	Provost marshal	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Resigned, May 11, 1861.
775	John F. Benjamin	do.	7	Provost marshal	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, December 31, 1865.
776	Henry W. Hollingsworth	do.	8	do.	May 19, 1864	do.	May 19, 1864	Resigned, February 15, 1865.
777	Isaac N. Lewis	Commissioner	8	Commissioner	June 21, 1863	do.	June 21, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
778	Joseph G. Easton	do.	8	do.	Feb. 2, 1863	do.	Feb. 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
779	Zebulon T. Knight	Surgeon	8	Surgeon	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Appointment revoked, October 4, 1864.
780	William F. Switzer	Provost marshal	9	Provost marshal	July 6, 1863	do.	July 6, 1863	Resigned, December 13, 1864.
781	Walter L. Lovelace	do.	9	do.	Oct. 4, 1864	do.	Oct. 4, 1864	Honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.
782	William B. Adams	do.	9	do.	Dec. 23, 1864	do.	Dec. 23, 1864	Appointed provost marshal, December 23, 1864.
783	do.	Commissioner	9	Commissioner	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
784	Theodore Brulve	do.	9	do.	Jan. 24, 1865	do.	Jan. 24, 1865	Resigned, December 27, 1864.
785	Stephen S. Reynolds	Surgeon	9	Surgeon	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
786	Charles F. Walden	do.	9	do.	Jan. 8, 1865	do.	Jan. 8, 1865	Appointment revoked, September 27, 1864.
787	Roland H. Hall	Provost marshal	1	Provost marshal	May 27, 1864	do.	May 27, 1864	Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865.
788	John H. Morgan	do.	1	do.	Sept. 27, 1864	do.	Sept. 27, 1864	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
789	Albert Bradshaw	Commissioner	1	Commissioner	May 8, 1863	do.	May 8, 1863	Died, October 25, 1864.
790	William W. Kidd	Surgeon	1	Surgeon	Nov. 14, 1864	do.	Nov. 14, 1864	Honorably discharged, June 15, 1865.
791	John M. Best	do.	1	do.	June 2, 1863	do.	June 2, 1863	Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865.
792	John R. Griesom	Provost marshal	2	Provost marshal	June 8, 1863	do.	June 8, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
793	N. B. Allen	Commissioner	2	Commissioner	do.	do.	do.	

831	Clark J. Hanks	do.	1	April 5, 1863	Honorably discharged, August 27, 1865.
832	Edward Russell	Commissioner.	1	April 30, 1863	Resigned, August 23, 1864.
833	William Tholen	do.	1	Aug. 30, 1864	Appointment revoked, April 5, 1865.
834	Martin R. Dutton	do.	1	April 5, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
835	Tiffin Sinks	Surgeon	1	April 30, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
836	Alexander R. Banks	Provost marshal.	2	do.	Appointment revoked, October 7, 1863.
837	A. J. Shannon	do.	2	Oct. 7, 1863	Resigned, December 29, 1864.
838	Theo. C. Sears	do.	2	Jan. 13, 1865	Honorably discharged, September 30, 1865.
839	F. B. Baker	Commissioner.	2	Oct. 7, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1865.
840	George J. Tallman	Surgeon	2	July 7, 1863	Appointment revoked, April 5, 1865.
841	Samuel C. Harrington	do.	2	April 5, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
842	Oscar F. Davis	Provost marshal.	2	May 4, 1863	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
843	John Wanless	do.	1	April 30, 1863	Resigned, March 27, 1865.
844	Robert Cleveland	do.	1	Feb. 27, 1865	Honorably discharged, May 30, 1865.
845	William H. Parks	do.	1	July 31, 1863	Appointment revoked, May 12, 1865.

AL GENERAL.

No.	Name and rank.	Acting.	District	State.	When detailed.	Remarks.
1	Captain Edward T. Sanford, 1st D. C. cavalry.	Provost marshal.	2	Maine.	Aug. 31, 1864.	Relieved, September 27, 1864.
2	do.	do.	5	do.	Sept. 28, 1864.	Relieved, November 15, 1864.
3	Surgeon L. S. Edwards, U. S. army.	Surgeon.	4	Connecticut.	Sept. 9, 1863.	Relieved, December 15, 1863.
4	Major L. C. Bootes, 14th U. S. infantry.	Provost marshal.	2	New York.	Sept. 7, 1864.	Relieved, August 9, 1864.
5	Brevet Major A. Thleman, 12th U. S. infantry.	do.	2	do.	April 7, 1865.	Relieved, May 13, 1865.
6	Major L. C. Bootes, 14th U. S. infantry.	do.	3	do.	April 22, 1864.	Relieved, July 6, 1864.
7	First Lieutenant John J. Knox, veteran reserve corps.	do.	16	do.	Feb. 21, 1865.	Relieved, April 7, 1865.
8	Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Poole, veteran reserve corps.	do.	21	do.	Dec. 22, 1864.	Relieved, January 14, 1865.
9	Major W. B. Beadle, veteran reserve corps.	do.	21	do.	Mar. 11, 1865.	Relieved, October 15, 1865.
10	Surgeon J. G. Stanton, U. S. army.	Surgeon.	21	do.	do.	Relieved, May 25, 1865.
11	Major Silas Kamey, A. D. C.	Provost marshal.	23	do.	Oct. 13, 1863.	Relieved, November 20, 1863.

Resigned.....	201
Commissions vacated by new appointments.....	14
Revoked.....	68
Cancelled.....	9
Died.....	14
Honorably discharged by reason of services being no longer required.....	533
Dismissed.....	18
Relieved by special orders No. 560, Adjutant General's Office, dated December 18, 1863, and returned to his duty in quarter-master's department, in which he was captain.....	1
Discharged.....	7
Total.....	865

Document No. 35.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE RAISING OF TROOPS.

Section 24 of act approved March 3, 1803.

SECTION 24. That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, on an invasion, or insurrection, or probable prospect thereof, to call forth such a number of militia, and from such county, and in such a manner, whether by routine of duty or otherwise, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment, and support of the militia so at any time to be called forth, the President of the United States may appoint such quartermasters, commissaries and other staff, as to him shall seem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and shall also take such measures for procuring, transporting, and issuing all orders which may be necessary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforesaid shall be sent to the commanding officer of the District of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwise, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia shall be called forth into actual service as aforesaid, they shall be governed by the articles of war which govern the troops of the United States. And courts-martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person in the militia; but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States shall be necessary. And when any militia shall be in actual service, they shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed to the militia of the United States. If a sudden invasion shall be made into either county in this District, or in case of an insurrection in either county, the commanding officer of the militia of the District, or of such county, is hereby authorized and required to order out the whole, or such part of the militia as he may think necessary, and in such manner as he may think best, for repelling or suppressing such invasion or insurrection; and shall call on the commanding officers of the adjacent counties for such aid as he may think necessary, who shall forthwith and in like manner furnish the same; and in the event of any militia ordered out by a commanding officer of the county, or of the District, as herein authorized, such officer shall immediately notify the same, and the cause thereof, to the commanding officer of the District, or to the President of the United States, as the case may require.

[General Orders No. 49.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1861.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the army:

AN ACT to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

Whereas certain of the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy yards, and other property of the United States have been seized, and other violations of law have been committed and are threatened by organized bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the government of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or

artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property: *Provided*, That the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of the war. And all provisions of law applicable to three-years volunteers shall apply to two-years volunteers, and to all volunteers who have been, or may be, accepted into the service of the United States for a period not less than six months, in the same manner as if such volunteers were specially named. Before receiving into service any number of volunteers exceeding those now called for and accepted, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation, stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference, in any such requisition, to the number then in service from the several States, and to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing, as far as practicable, the number furnished by the several States, according to federal population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, and that they shall be formed by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers for cavalry and artillery as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to every regiment of infantry, and to be organized as in the regular service. Each regiment of infantry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, (a lieutenant,) one quartermaster, (a lieutenant,) one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one regimental quartermaster sergeant, one regimental commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and twenty-four musicians for a band, and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That these forces, when accepted as herein authorized, shall be organized into divisions of three or more brigades each; and each division shall have a major general, three aides-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments, and shall have one brigadier general, two aides-de-camp, one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, a number of major generals, not exceeding six, and a number of brigadier generals, not exceeding eighteen, and the other division and brigade officers required for the organization of these forces, except the aides-de-camp, who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps: *Provided*, That the President may select the major generals and brigadier generals provided for in this act from the line or staff of the regular army, and the officers so selected shall be permitted to retain their rank therein. The governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act shall commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite for the said volunteers; but in cases where the State authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offer their services under such call or proclamation, the President shall have power to accept such services, and to commission the proper field, staff, and company officers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed

on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided*, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents per day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrolment to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually travelled route; and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his place of enrolment; and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such of the companies of cavalry herein provided for as may require it may be furnished with horses and horse equipments in the same manner as in the United States army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiments of cavalry shall be paid as follows: one fourth of each shall receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class; and the leaders of the band shall receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of infantry.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the wagoners and saddlers shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry. The regimental commissary sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of regimental sergeant major, and the regimental quartermaster sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within his department or army, who may be reported to the board or commission, and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided always*, That no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion

would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined. And when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, an election shall be called by the colonel of the regiment to fill such vacancies, and the men of each company shall vote in their respective companies for all officers as high as captain, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of the regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective governors of the States, or by the President of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters written by soldiers in the service of the United States may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Post Office Department may prescribe, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

Approved July 22, 1861.

AN ACT for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers.

Whereas the War Department has decided that the term of service of the ninety-days volunteers, called out under the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-five, commenced only on the day when they were actually sworn into the service of the United States; and whereas the troops now in service of the United States from the State of Ohio were not sworn into said service until some days after their organization and acceptance as companies by the governor of said State, and that for such period, under existing laws, no payment can be made: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper disbursing officer compute and pay to the said volunteers compensation from the day of their organization and acceptance as companies by the governor of the State of Ohio, as aforesaid, until the expiration of their term of service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the militia of other States are situated similarly with those of Ohio, the War Department pay them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Approved July 24, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to the "Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as the exigencies of the public service may, in his opinion, demand, to be organized as authorized by the act of the twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the number of troops hereby authorized shall not exceed five hundred thousand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the volunteers authorized by this act shall be armed as the President may direct; they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be upon the footing, in all respects, with similar corps of the United States army, and shall be mustered into the service for "during the war."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized to

appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the volunteer forces, such number of major generals and of brigadier generals as may, in his judgment, be required for their organization.

Approved July 25, 1861.

[General Orders No. 54.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1861.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the army:

AN ACT to provide for the suppression of rebellion against, and resistance to, the laws of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of any or all the States of the Union, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary, to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the judgment of the President, it may be necessary to use the military force hereby directed to be employed and called forth by him, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President: *Provided,* That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law therefor: *And provided further,* That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall be liable to be cashiered by a sentence of court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia, for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court; and such non-commissioned officer and private shall be liable to imprisonment by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them for one calendar month, for every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines to be assessed as aforesaid shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial, and shall be collected and paid over according to the provisions and in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of the act of February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States and their deputies shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have by law in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That sections two, three, and four of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the residue of said act and of all other acts as conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 29, 1861.

[General Orders No. 48.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1861.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of the army :

AN ACT to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the regular army, as now authorized by law, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery ; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand ; each battalion to consist of eight companies ; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each ; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries ; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff commissioned and

non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized shall be as follows : To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum major, or leader of the band, and two principal musicians ; and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one hospital steward ; the regimental and battalion adjutants and quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions respectively. To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers ; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one saddler sergeant, and one veterinary sergeant ; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions respectively. To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiment, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians, and one hospital steward ; and the bands of the regular regiments shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the army of the United States the following general officers, namely : Four major generals, with three aides-de-camps each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army, and six brigadier generals, with two aides-de-camp each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing section shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows : one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers ; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers ; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, and drum majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two in the regular army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion ; and within one year after the constitutional authority of the government of the United States shall be re-established, and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment, as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all of the officers of the regular army who have been, or may be, detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps shall resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are appointed to said regiments from civil life; and that in the mean time the officers appointed to the same from the regular army shall be detailed by the commanding general to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved July 29, 1861.

AN ACT providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer in the War Department to be called the Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War, belonging to that department, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the number authorized by existing laws and in accordance with existing regulations, five assistant inspector generals, with the rank and pay of majors of cavalry, ten surgeons and twenty assistant surgeons, to have the pay, rank, and allowances, and perform the duties of similar officers in the present military establishment. That hereafter the adjutant general's department shall consist of the following officers, namely: One adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general; one assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; two assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a major of cavalry; and twelve assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry; and that there shall be added to the subsistence department four commissaries of subsistence, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry; and eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry, and to be taken from the line of the army, either of the volunteers or regular army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to each of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers three first and three second lieutenants.

tenants, to be promoted thereto in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. And there shall be added to the quartermaster's department one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, and twenty captains, with the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of cavalry; and whenever any army captain of the quartermaster's department shall have served fourteen years' continuous service he shall be promoted to the rank of major; and that there shall be added to the quartermaster's department as many master wagoners, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry, as the military service, in the judgment of the President, may render necessary. And there shall be added to the ordnance department of the United States army, as now organized, one chief of ordnance, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Quartermaster General of the army; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and six second lieutenants; the field officers to be appointed by selection from the officers of the army, and the second lieutenants from the graduates of the United States Military Academy, by transfers from the engineers, or the topographical engineers, or the artillery.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the corps of engineers three companies of engineer soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and rations, clothing, and other allowances, and be entitled to the same benefits, in every respect, as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said three companies shall be subject to the rules and articles of war; shall be recruited in the same manner and with the same limitation; shall be instructed in and perform the same duties, and be liable to serve in the same way, and shall have their vehicles, pontons, tools, implements, arms, and other supplies, regulated in the same manner as the existing engineer company; and each of the four companies of engineer soldiers shall hereafter be composed of ten sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, sixty-four privates of the first class, or artificers, and sixty-four privates of the second class, in all one hundred and fifty men each.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the medical staff of the army a corps of medical cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers alone. They shall have the same rank and pay as the military cadets at West Point. Their number shall be regulated by the exigencies of service, at no time to exceed fifty. It shall be composed of young men of liberal education, students of medicine, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who have been reading medicine for two years, and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical college. They shall enlist for one year, and be subject to the rules and articles of war. On the fifteenth day of the last month of their service the near approach of their discharge shall be reported to the Surgeon General, in order, if desired, that they may be relieved by another detail of applicants.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in general or permanent hospitals female nurses may be substituted for soldiers, when, in the opinion of the Surgeon General or medical officer in charge, it is expedient to do so, the number of female nurses to be indicated by the Surgeon General or surgeon in charge of the hospital. The nurses so employed to receive forty cents a day and one ration in kind, or by commutation, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That one chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the army, to be selected and appointed as the President may direct: *Provided*, That none but regularly ordained ministers of some Christian denomination shall be eligible to selection or appointment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no cadet who has been or shall

hereafter be reported as deficient, either in conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the academy, shall be returned or reappointed, or appointed to any place in the army before his class shall have left the academy and received their commissions, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board of the academy: *Provided*, That all cadets now in the service, or hereafter entering the Military Academy at West Point, shall be called on to take and subscribe the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the national government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatsoever; and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States." And any cadet or candidate for admission who shall refuse to take this oath shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the three months' extra pay allowed by the twenty-ninth section of the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for re-enlistments under certain conditions, the bounty granted by the third section of the act of the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, for enlistments at remote and distant stations, and the premium now paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and they are hereby abolished.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter two dollars per month shall be retained out of the monthly pay of each enlisted man in the regular army until the expiration of his term of service, instead of one dollar per month, as authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military service of the United States, the prescribed oath of allegiance may be administered by any commissioned officer of the army.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That two regiments of dragoons, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the two regiments of cavalry, shall hereafter be known and recognized as the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth regiments of cavalry, respectively; the officers thereof to retain their present relative rank, and to be promoted as of one arm of service, according to existing law and established usage and regulation.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the army ration shall be increased as follows, viz: Twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans and rice or hominy shall be issued in the same ration in the proportions now provided in the regulation, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer: *Provided*, That after the present insurrection shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there may be allowed in hospitals, to be provided under such rules as the Surgeon General of the army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may prescribe, such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk or butter, and of eggs, as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any commissioned officer of the army, or of the marine corps, who shall have served as such for forty consecutive years, may, upon his own application to the President of the United

States, be placed upon the list of retired officers, with the pay and emoluments allowed by this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioned officer of the army, or of the marine corps, shall have become, or shall hereafter become, incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be placed upon the retired list and withdrawn from active service and command, and from the line of promotion, with the following pay and emoluments, namely; the pay proper of the highest rank held by him at the time of his retirement, whether by staff or regimental commission, and four rations per day, and without any other pay, emoluments, or allowances; and the next officer in rank shall be promoted to the place of the retired officer, according to the established rules of the service. And the same rule of promotion shall be applied successively to the vacancies consequent upon the retirement of an officer: *Provided*, That should the brevet lieutenant general be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances: *And provided further*, That there shall not be on the retired list at any one time more than seven per centum of the whole number of officers of the army, as fixed by law.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, under the direction and approval of the President of the United States, shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, assemble a board of not more than nine nor less than five commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be of the medical staff; the board, except those taken from the medical staff, to be composed, as far as may be, of his seniors in rank, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled to perform such military service, such board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the President of the United States. The board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service, will report whether, in its judgment, the said incapacity result from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service. If so, and the President approve such judgment, the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the list of retired officers, according to the provisions of this act. If otherwise, and if the President concur in opinion with the board, the officer shall be retired as above, either with his pay proper alone or with his service rations alone, at the discretion of the President, or he shall be wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay and allowances; and in this last case his name shall be thenceforward omitted from the Army Register, or Navy Register, as the case may be: *Provided always*, That the members of the board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial discharge of their duties, and that no officer of the army shall be retired either partially or wholly from the service without having had a fair and full hearing before the board, if, upon due summons, he shall demand it.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers partially retired shall be entitled to wear the uniform of their respective grades, shall continue to be borne upon the Army Register or Navy Register, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by general court-martial for any breach of the said articles.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sixth section of the act of August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as allows additional or double rations to the commandant of each permanent or fixed post garrisoned with troops, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the army, when absent from their appropriate duties for a period exceeding six months, either with or without leave, shall not receive the allowances authorized by the existing laws

for servants, forage, transportation of baggage, fuel, and quarters, either in kind or in commutation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That retired officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, may be assigned to such duties as the President may deem them capable of performing, and such as the exigencies of the public service may require.

Approved August 3, 1861.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, during the existing insurrection and rebellion, upon the recommendation of the lieutenant general commanding the army of the United States, or of any major general of the regular army of the United States, commanding forces of the United States in the field, to appoint such number of aides-de-camp, in addition to those now authorized by law, as the exigencies of the service may, in the opinion of the President, require; such aides-de-camp to bear respectively the rank and authority of captains, majors, lieutenant colonels, or colonels of the regular army, as the President may direct, and to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by existing laws for officers of cavalry of corresponding rank. The President shall cause all aides-de-camp appointed under this act to be discharged whenever they shall cease to be employed in active service, and he may reduce the number so employed whenever he may deem it expedient so to do. Any officers of the regular army appointed aides-de-camp under this act, and detached or assigned to duty for service as such, shall upon their discharge resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

Approved August 5, 1861.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the engineer and topographical engineer corps, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to each of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, by regular promotion of their present officers, two lieutenant colonels and four majors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the corps of topographical engineers one company of soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and rations, clothing, and other allowances, and to be entitled to the same benefits in every respect as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said company shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall have the same organization as the companies of engineer soldiers attached to the corps of engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the governors of the States respectively in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States

is hereby authorized to appoint two additional inspectors general for the United States army; said inspectors general to have the same rank and receive the same pay and allowances as now provided by law for inspectors general.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as authorizes the appointment of civilians to superintend the national armories be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the superintendents of these armories shall be appointed hereafter from officers of the ordnance department.

Approved August 6, 1861.

AN ACT to authorize an increase in the corps of engineers and topographical engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to each of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, by regular promotion of their present officers, two lieutenant colonels and four majors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the corps of topographical engineers one company of soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and rations, clothing, and other allowances, and to be entitled to the same benefits in every respect, as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said company shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall have the same organization as the companies of engineer soldiers attached to the corps of engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint two additional inspectors general of the United States army, to have the same rank and receive the same pay and allowances as now provided by law for inspectors general.

Approved August 6, 1861.

AN ACT to increase the pay of the privates in the regular army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Approved August 6, 1861.

[General Orders No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 15, 1862.

AN ACT making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for completing the defences of Washington: *Provided,* That all arrearages of debts already incurred for the objects of this act shall be first paid out of this sum: *And provided, further,* That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in any work hereafter to be commenced.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same hereby is, repealed: *Provided,* That hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no volunteers or militia from any State or Territory shall be mustered into the service of the United States on any terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of said State or Territory, or their vicinities, beyond the number of ten thousand in the State of Missouri, and four thousand five hundred in the State of Maryland, heretofore authorized by the President of the United States, or Secretary of War, to be raised in said States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the second section of the act of the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, shall be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to read as follows: (*See p. 516, Army Regulations.*)

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in time of war or rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, all persons who shall be found lurking as spies, or acting as such, in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters, or headquarters of the armies of the United States, or any of them, within any part of the United States which has been or may be declared to be in a state of insurrection by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall suffer death by sentence of a general court-martial.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifty-fifth article of the first section of act of tenth April, eighteen hundred and six, chapter twenty, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to read as follows: (*See 55th Article of War.*)

Article fifty-five. Whoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States or their Territories, during rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

Approved February 13, 1862.

AN ACT to make an additional article of war.

That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

ART. 102. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their

respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor whose service is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1862.

[General Orders No. 31.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 27, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to allow and pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have been heretofore actually employed in the military service of the United States, whether mustered into actual service or not, where their services were accepted and actually employed by the generals who have been in command of the department of the west, or the department of the Missouri, the pay and bounty as in cases of regular enlistment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates so employed, who may have been wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to and receive the pension allowed for such disability: *Provided,* That the length and character of their enlistment and service be such as to entitle them, under existing laws, to such pension.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the heirs of those killed in battle, or of those who may have died from wounds received while so in service, shall be entitled to receive the bounty and pay to which they would have been entitled had they been regularly mustered into service: *Provided,* That the bounty and pay referred to in this act shall not be payable unless their term of enlistment and service be of such duration as to entitle them to receive the same, according to existing laws.

Approved March 25, 1862.

[General Orders No. 43.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 19, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under the existing laws; twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon General may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all the hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general. There shall be one assistant surgeon general and one medical inspector general

of hospitals, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of calvary, and the medical inspector general shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of the field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be eight medical inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the medical inspector general, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the medical department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, the assistant surgeon general, medical inspector general, and medical inspectors, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the medical corps of the army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualification.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations, and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture, and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the army. In all cases of emergency they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the army, and may transport such medical supplies as circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate issues upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special requisitions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required, dated, and signed by the medical officers requiring them.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the inspector general, or any one of the medical inspectors, shall report an officer of the medical corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the Surgeon General, for examination, to a medical board, as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, The the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present rebellion and no longer: *Provided, however*, That when this act shall expire, all officers who shall have been promoted from the medical staff of the army, under this act, shall retain their respective rank in the army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to.

Approved April 16, 1862.

[General Orders No. 53.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 16, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned :

AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years volunteers, and the officers and men actually employed in the western department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appro-

priated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the government to pay the two and three-years volunteers called into the service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri.

Approved April 14, 1862.

[General Orders No. 55.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 24, 1862.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned :

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of medical storekeepers and chaplains of hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the medical department of the army medical storekeepers not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the army may require : *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, if he shall deem it necessary, a chaplain for each permanent hospital, whose pay, with that of chaplains of hospitals heretofore appointed by him, shall be the same as that of regimental chaplains in the volunteer force ; and who shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the army.

Approved May 20, 1862.

AN ACT to provide for additional medical officers for the volunteer service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army : *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a board of medical officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of assistant surgeon on the ground of merit only : *And provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act

brigade surgeons shall be known and designated as surgeons of volunteers, and shall be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the army shall be appointed surgeons of volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of "one assistant surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two assistant surgeons.

Approved July 2, 1862.

AN ACT to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God." Which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, house of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

A RESOLUTION to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and for other purposes. [See Gen. Orders No. 31.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and that there shall be appointed by the President, immediately after the passage of this resolution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, to examine all claims arising under the provisions of that act, and report the same, with the facts connected therewith, to the Secretary of War; said commissioners to have such compensa-

tion for their services as the Secretary of War may consider just and reasonable: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be required to examine and report within sixty days after the passage of this resolution upon all such claims as may be presented by persons claiming to have been organized or employed in the State of Missouri, and to have performed service according to the provisions of the said recited act, whereupon payments shall be made as recommended by said commissioners and as required by said act: *And provided further*, That within ninety days from the passage of this resolution the said commissioners shall examine and report upon all other claims arising under the act aforesaid, when payments shall be made as herein prescribed.

Approved July 12, 1862.

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States; that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from

such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found *on* [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African, descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved July 17, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State legislature or judge of any State court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved July 17, 1862.

AN ACT to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the different regiments and independent companies heretofore mustered into the service of the United States as volunteer engineers, pioneers, or sappers and miners, under the orders of the President or Secretary of War, or by authority of the commanding general of any military department of the United States, or which, having been mustered into the service as infantry, shall have been reorganized and employed as engineers, pioneers, or sappers and miners, shall be, and the same are hereby, recognized and accepted as volunteer engineers, on the same footing, in all respects, in regard to their organization, pay and emoluments, as the corps of engineers of the regular army of the United States, and they shall be paid for their services, already performed, as is now provided by law for the payment of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the engineer corps of the regular army.

Approved July 17, 1862.

AN ACT to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are, extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace, the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to ser-

vice bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned for revision the records and proceedings of all courts-martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a judge advocate, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, each, of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of judge advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all offenders in the army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offence, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: *Provided*, That the punishment in such cases shall be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial: *And provided further*, That, in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: one assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one assistant inspector general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President. Also three aides-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five

sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments: *Provided*, That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife, and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife, or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

Approved July 17, 1862.

AN ACT to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the amount of money expended by said State in the arming and paying of troops employed in the suppression of insurrection against the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be entitled to a credit against the direct tax apportioned to said State by the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for all sums of money expended by said State in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordinances of the convention of said State, passed during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and employed in concert with the federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States, and enforcing the laws thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to said State for moneys so expended, the Secretary of War shall, immediately after the passage of this act, by commission or otherwise, cause the accounts to be examined, and a report made to him of the amount due, which, being approved by the Secretary of War, and by him certified to the Secretary

of the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be allowed to said State, and deducted from the amount apportioned thereto by the aforesaid act, and the remainder only, if any, shall be collected as therein prescribed: *Provided*, That, in the adjustment of accounts under this act, no greater rate of compensation shall be allowed than was provided for by the laws of the United States applicable to the arming, equipping, subsisting, and payment of volunteers, in force at the time of enrolment of such troops of Missouri.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if said State shall assume and pay into the treasury the balance of said direct tax, if any, at such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or should said expenditures be found to be equal to the tax, the deduction or discount of fifteen per centum, as prescribed in the fifty-third section of the said recited act, shall be allowed on the whole amount thus apportioned.

Approved July 17, 1862.

[General Orders No. 3]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army eight medical inspectors, who shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications, and who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of that grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the medical inspector's department shall be charged, in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws, with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of all military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and shall, upon each such inspection, designate to the surgeon in charge of such hospitals or camps all soldiers who may be, in their opinion, fit subjects for discharge from the service, on surgeon's certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be returned to their regiments for duty, and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so returned. And the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, to direct the return to duty, or the discharge from service, as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them.

Approved December 27, 1862.

[General Orders No. 7.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to improve the organization of the cavalry forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter each regiment of cavalry organized in the United States service may have two assistant surgeons, and each company or troop of cavalry shall have from sixty to seventy-eight privates.

Approved January 6, 1863.

AN ACT to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force not exceeding twenty thousand, rank and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: *Provided,* That at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the United States, these troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky against the enemies of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the regimental and company officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the State of Kentucky, according to the laws thereof: *Provided,* That the officers of said regiments shall be entitled to pay only when the regiments or companies are filled as now required by law, and while in actual service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the regiments, when raised and officered as aforesaid, shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and be subject to the command of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and soldiers thus enrolled and mustered into service shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be placed on the same footing as other volunteers in the service of the United States as to pay, subsistence, clothing, and other emoluments, except bounty, for and during the time they may be in actual service.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a portion of this volunteer corps, not exceeding two regiments, may, when necessary in the opinion of the President of the United States, be mounted and armed as mounted riflemen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall have power to make such other regulations in regard to the organization and service of this force as he shall deem expedient for the interest of the service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, by and with the consent of the President of the United States, the volunteers authorized to be raised by this act, or any portion of them, may be attached to and become part of the body of the three-years volunteers, according to such rules and regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Approved February 7, 1863.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the commissary department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the subsistence department of the army one brigadier general, to be selected from the subsistence department, who shall be commissary general of subsistence, and by regular promotion one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and two majors, the colonels and lieutenant colonels to be assistant commissaries general of subsistence; and that vacancies in the above-mentioned grades shall be filled by regular promotion in said department. And the vacancies created by promotions herein authorized may be filled by selections from the officers of the regular or volunteer force.

Approved February 9, 1863.

JOINT RESOLUTION to revive "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes." [See General Orders No. 91, of 1862, p. 26.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "A resolution to suspend all payments under the act approved the twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes,'" approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and they are hereby revived, and the commissioners therein provided for shall be allowed six months from the passage of this resolution within which to make their report.

Approved February 16, 1863.

AN ACT to authorize an increase in the number of major generals and brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the four major generals and nine brigadier generals for the regular army, and the forty major generals and two hundred brigadier generals for the volunteer service, authorized by the existing laws, there may be appointed thirty major generals and seventy-five brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States other than the regular army: *Provided,* That the officers to be appointed under this act shall be selected from those who have been conspicuous for gallant or meritorious conduct in the line of duty.

Approved March 2, 1863.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers and of the ordnance department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corps of topographical engineers, as a distinct branch of the army, is hereby abolished, and from and after the passage of this act is merged into the corps of engineers, which shall have the following organization, viz: one chief engineer, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general; four colonels; ten lieutenant colonels; twenty majors; thirty captains; thirty first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the general officer provided by the first section of this act shall be selected from the corps of engineers as therein established; and that officers of all lower grades shall take rank according to their respective dates of commission in the existing corps of engineers or corps of topographical engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer of the corps of engineers below the rank of a field officer shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination before a board of three engineers senior to him in rank; and should the officer fail at said examination, shall be suspended *from* [for] one year, when he shall be re-examined, and upon a second failure shall be dropped by the President from the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to the ordnance department one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eight captains, eight first lieutenants; the additional officers herein authorized to be appointed by promotion, so far as the present officers of the ordnance corps will permit, and the residue to be appointed by transfers from other regiments or corps of the army: *Pro-*

vided, That no officer of the ordnance department below the rank of a field officer shall be promoted or commissioned to a higher grade, nor shall any officer of the army be commissioned as an ordnance officer until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than three ordnance officers senior to him in rank; and should such officer fail on such examination, he shall be suspended from promotion or appointment for one year, when he may be re-examined before a like board; and if upon such second examination an ordnance officer fail he shall be dismissed from the service, and if an officer of the army he shall not be commissioned.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," shall be construed to include the steamboats and other vessels, and "railroad engines and cars," in the property to be allowed and paid for when destroyed or lost under the circumstances provided for in said act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all payments of advance bounty made to enlisted men who have been discharged before serving out the term required by law for its payment in full, shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of paymasters at the treasury; but hereafter, in all such cases, the amount so advanced shall be charged against the enlisted men, unless the discharge be upon surgeon's certificate for wounds received or sickness incurred since their last enlistment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That upon any requisition hereafter being made by the President of the United States for militia, any person who shall have volunteered or been drafted for the service of the United States for the term of nine months, or a shorter period, may enlist into a regiment from the same State to serve for a term of one year; and any person so enlisting shall be entitled to and receive a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid in time and manner provided by the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the payment of the bounty provided for by that act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the medical department shall unite with the line officers of the army, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in supervising the cooking within the same, as an important sanitary measure, and that said medical department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That cooks shall be detailed in turn from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than thirty men, and two cooks for each company numbering over thirty men, who shall serve ten days each.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted, for each cook, two under-cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars a month and one ration per day—three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the army ration shall hereafter include pepper, in the proportion of four ounces to every hundred rations.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of rank of officers, and in the number of officers provided for in this act, shall continue only during the existence of the present rebellion; and thereafter the several officers promoted under this act shall have the respective rank they would have had if this act had not passed, and the number shall be reduced by the President to the number authorized by law prior to the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1863.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the 30th of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, viz :

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the signal corps of the army shall, during the present rebellion, be organized as follows: There shall be one chief signal officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army; one lieutenant colonel; two majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department there shall be one captain, and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the signal corps there, may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers: *Provided,* That no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and the enlisted men herein provided for shall be subject to the rules and articles of war. They may be mounted upon horses, the property of the United States, and shall serve in any military department, or with any forces to which they may be ordered. And officers of the army who may be appointed in this corps may, after the rebellion, be restored to their respective regiments or corps, and receive the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve therein.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in the office of the signal officer two clerks of class two. And in selecting officers and men for the organization of the signal corps, as herein provided, preference shall be given to such as have served faithfully, or as are now serving in the acting signal corps of the army.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to allow time for their thorough examination, the President may appoint the officers authorized by this act during the recess of Congress; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Approved March 3, 1863.

AN ACT for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Whereas there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof,

between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted' are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes: the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrolment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a Provost Marshal General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia when reported to him

by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrolment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered into the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service may permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrolment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrolment, to be composed of the provost marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enrol all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrolment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Provost Marshal General on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrolment: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the time specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrolment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be on the first day of July thereafter between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty.

In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory, and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall truly report to the board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost marshal shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such *such* regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk-hire authorized by the Provost Marshal General.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act, who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrolment a certificate of dis-

charge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for re-enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any

soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such persons shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within a time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence; provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts instead of the judge advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in short hand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs, for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; saddler sergeant the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company commissary sergeant the same as company quartermaster's sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby, abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

Approved March 3, 1863.

[General Orders No. 400.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1863.

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of all concerned:

JOINT RESOLUTION to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to supply deficiencies, in part, in the appropriations for the public printing, the sum of fifty thousand dollars

be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That the sum of twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay : *Provided*, That no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the fifth day of January next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the money paid by drafted persons under the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as in the case of other public moneys ; and the moneys so paid shall be kept in the treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of draft and for the procurement of substitutes. For these purposes it is hereby appropriated.

Approved December 23, 1863.

A RESOLUTION amendatory of the joint resolution "to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money paid by drafted persons under the act for calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or that may be paid under any act for like purposes, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as are other public moneys, for the expenses of the draft and for the procurement of substitutes ; for which purposes the money so paid in is hereby appropriated.

Approved January 16, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom ; and in ascertaining and filling said quota there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrolment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost marshal of the district within which any ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, where the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, which is deficient in its quota, is situated, shall, un-

der the direction of the Provost Marshal General, make a draft for the number deficient therefrom; but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county. And if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States, and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrolment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrolment list under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of enrolment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said boards of enrolment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrolment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the name of such persons from the enrolment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any mariner, or able or ordinary seamen, who shall be drafted under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such

draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and a certificate that he has so enlisted being made out, in conformity with regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and duly presented to the provost marshal of the district in which such mariner or able or ordinary seaman shall have been drafted, shall exempt him from such draft: *Provided*, That the period for which he shall have enlisted into the naval service shall not be less than the period for which he shall have been drafted into the military service: *And provided further*, That the said certificate shall declare that satisfactory proof has been made before the naval officer issuing the same that the said person so enlisting in the navy is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman. And any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman, enlisting from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service: *And provided further*, That the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any such mariner or able or ordinary seaman shall have been exempted from such draft in the military service by such enlistment into the naval service, under such due certificate thereof, then the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, from which such person has been drafted, shall be credited with his services to all intents and purposes as if he had been duly mustered into the military service under such draft.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service of the United States, or into the marine corps of the United States, that may hereafter be made of persons liable to service under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, shall be credited to the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, in which such enlisted men were or may be enrolled and liable to duty under the act aforesaid, under such regulations as the Provost Marshal General of the United States may prescribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, exempted from the enrolment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That section third of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and so much of section ten of said act as provides for the separate enrolment of each class, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and it shall be the duty of the board of enrolment of each district to consolidate the two classes mentioned in the third section of said act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrolment, or who shall incite, counsel, encourage, or who shall conspire or confederate with any other person or persons forcibly to resist or oppose any such enrolment, or who shall aid or assist, or take any part in any

forcible resistance and opposition thereto, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making, or in aiding to make, such enrolment, or employed in the performance, or in aiding in the performance of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting or aiding to arrest any spy or deserter from the military service of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court. And in cases where such assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of such officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof upon indictment in the circuit court of the United States for the district within which the offence was committed, shall be punished with death. And nothing in this section contained shall be construed to relieve the party offending from liability, under proper indictment or process, for any crime against the laws of a State, committed by him while violating the provisions of this section.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail or appoint such number of additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of persons drafted into the military service, in any district, as may be necessary to secure the prompt examination of all such persons, and to fix the compensation to be paid surgeons so appointed while actually employed. And such surgeons so detailed or appointed shall perform the same duties as the surgeon of the board of enrolment, except that they shall not be permitted to vote or sit with the board of enrolment.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to permit or require boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men to hold their examinations at different points within their respective enrolment districts, to be determined by him: *Provided*, That in all districts over one hundred miles in extent, and in such as are composed of over ten counties, the board shall hold their sessions in at least two places in such district, and at such points as are best calculated to accommodate the people thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That provost marshals, boards of enrolment, or any member thereof, acting by authority of the board, shall have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the government, and enforce their attendance by attachment without previous payment of fees, in any case pending before them, or either of them; and the fees allowed for witnesses attending under summons shall be six cents per mile for mileage, counting one way; and no other fees or costs shall be allowed under the provisions of this section; and they shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. And any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely before any provost marshal or board of enrolment, or any member thereof, acting by authority of the board, or who shall, before any civil magistrate, wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any affidavit to be used in any case pending before any provost marshal or board of enrolment, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding \$500, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than twelve months. The drafted men shall have process to bring in witnesses, but without mileage.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of any record of a provost marshal or board of enrolment, or any part thereof, certified by the provost marshal, or a majority of said board of enrolment, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record: *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly certify any false copy or copies of such record, to be used in any civil or military court, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed

to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of \$300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrolment or draft under the provisions of this act, or the act to which it is an amendment, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that any such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold, office as aforesaid, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims to exemption shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party claiming exemption to the truth of the facts stated, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the board of enrolment that such party is, for some good and sufficient reason, unable to make such oath or affirmation; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim to exemption shall be made upon oath or affirmation.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person drafted and liable to render military service shall procure a decision of the board of enrolment in his favor upon a claim to exemption by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision or exemption shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court-martial, and punished as such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians: *And provided further*, That such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the government, and to the State and local authorities, all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, anything in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrolment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrolment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed any papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any services that may be rendered to the claimant, shall not, in any case, exceed five dollars, and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability to any claimant for exemption from draft shall not be entitled to any fees or compensation therefor. And any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act, and any physician or surgeon who shall, directly or in-

directly, demand or receive any compensation for furnishing said certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk, or deputy, connected with the board of enrolment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of said board by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding \$500, to be recovered upon information or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half for the use of any informer who may prosecute for the same in the name of the United States, and the other half for the use of the United States, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the board of enrolment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the board of enrolment, and no clerk, assistant, or employé of any provost marshal or board of enrolment, shall, directly or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted, or liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States. And if any member of a board of enrolment, or any such surgeon, clerk, assistant, or employé, shall procure or attempt to procure a substitute for any person drafted, or liable to be drafted, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, by any court competent to try the offence.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is an amendment, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of \$100 now payable by law for each drafted man shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding \$300 for each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations; and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free. And in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted or have volunteered into the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as to those who may be hereafter recruited. But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States or subdivisions of States wherein they are respectively drafted, enlisted, or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored troops.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifteenth section of the act to which this is amendatory be so amended that it will read as follows: That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection, or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and each member of the board of enrolment who shall wilfully agree to the discharge from service of any drafted person who is not legally and properly entitled to such discharge, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less

than \$300 and not more than \$10,000, shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed the service.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the words "precinct" and "election district," as used in this act, shall not be construed to require any subdivision for purposes of enrolment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Approved February 24, 1864.

[General Orders No. 202.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 26, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

AN ACT to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces, in the army of the Cumberland, that have served, or are now serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, to serve wherever required, for three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers, under the provisions of the fourth section of an "Act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the regular army.

Approved May 20, 1864.

[General Orders No. 215.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 22, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the

service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers under the call, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty without regard to color.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who were free on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. And the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or clothing, in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army of the United States, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for the term of three years.

Approved June 15, 1864.

AN ACT to provide for the efficiency of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person enlisted in the military service of the United States who shall apply to the Navy Department to be transferred to the navy or marine corps shall, if his application be approved by the President of the United States, be transferred to the navy or marine corps to serve the residue of his term of enlistment therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy: *Provided*, That such transfer shall not release the transferred person from any indebtedness to the government, nor without the consent of the President of the United States, from any penalty incurred for a breach of military law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any seaman or mariner, or person who may have served as such, drafted into the military service, may, by order of the President of the United States, be transferred to the naval service, to serve therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, for the term or residue of the term for which he was drafted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service or marine corps during the present war shall be credited to the appropriate township, precinct, or district, in the same manner as enlistments for the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or marine corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army. And the resolution approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," is hereby repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That such sums as may have been paid as bounty to persons transferred from the military to the naval service or marine corps shall be charged to and paid out of the proper naval appropriation, or appropriation for the marine corps.

Approved July 1, 1864.

AN ACT further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized into or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations, from among those of their respective States which, at the time of assignment, may not be filled to their maximum number.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall knowingly enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of all bounties received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist any person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national

forces, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as to authorize and direct district provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of travelling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, or liable as such, until such notice has been given to him, and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the provisions of the seventeenth section of an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three."

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

Approved July 4, 1864.

[General Orders No. 29.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1865.

The following act and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the medical director of an army in the field consisting of two or more army corps, and the medical director of military departments in which there are United States general hospitals containing four thousand beds or upwards, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an army corps in the field, or of a department in which there are United States general hospitals containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry. But this increased rank and pay shall only continue to medical officers while discharging such special duties; and the assignments from time to time to such duty shall be at least two thirds of them made from among the surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers.

Approved February 25, 1865.

A RESOLUTION to encourage enlistments and to promote the efficiency of the military forces of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act; and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.

Approved March 3, 1865.

[General Orders No. 31.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1865.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned :

AN ACT to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the measure of allowance for pay for an officer's servant is the pay of a private soldier as fixed by law at the time; that no non-commissioned officer shall be detailed or employed to act as a servant, nor shall any private soldier be so detailed or employed except with his own consent; that for each soldier employed as a servant for any officer there shall be deducted from the monthly pay of such officer the full monthly pay and allowances of the soldier so employed; and that, including any soldier or soldiers so employed, no officer shall be allowed for any greater number of servants than is now provided by law, nor be allowed for any servant not actually and in fact in his employ.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That non-commissioned officers and privates in the volunteer service shall receive the same amount of clothing as non-commissioned officers and privates in the same arm of the regular army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if a soldier discharged for wounds received in battle before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers, and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: first, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one; second, if

there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither widow, or child, or children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: first, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother, as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier resident as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, by and under the direction of Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Saxton, in pursuance of the authority from the Secretary of War, dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "that the persons so received into service, and their officers, to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the service"—and in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that any regiment of colored troops has been mustered into the service of the United States, under any assurance by the President or the Secretary of War that non-commissioned officers and privates of such regiments should be paid the same as other troops of the same arm of the service—shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the military service; and the Secretary of War shall make all the necessary regulations to cause payment to be made in accordance herewith.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist or organize, out of troops already in the service, six regiments of volunteer engineers, to be organized in accordance with existing laws, to have the same pay and allowances of engineer troops of the regular army, and to be subjected to the articles of war.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist two additional companies to be added to the regiment of volunteer engineers to be raised under the provisions of an act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to organize a regiment of veteran volunteers," and said regiment shall be considered as one of the regiments authorized in the preceding section of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment in the regular army is reduced below the minimum number, no officer shall be appointed in such a regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That officers by brevet in the regular army shall receive the same pay and allowances as brevet officers of the same grade or rank in the volunteer service, and no more.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the true construction of the sixth section of the "Act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of all laws relating in any way to the allowance of double rations to officers, authorizes such allowance to the following officers, and to no others whatever: to the general-in-chief commanding the armies of the United States; to each general officer commanding in chief a separate army actually in the field; to each general officer commanding a geographical division embracing one or more military departments; and to each officer commanding a military geographical depart-

ment; and that any general order or regulation or usage allowing double rations to a chief of staff, or any other officer than those above mentioned, is illegal and void.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the bounty of one hundred dollars provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle shall be extended to the widow if living, or, if she be dead, to the children, of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for two years or for a less period of time.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any officer of the military or naval service who may be hereafter dismissed by authority of the President shall make an application in writing for a trial, setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void. And if the court-martial aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where any revised enrolment in any congressional or draft district has been obtained or made prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States.) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrolment;) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost marshals, boards of enrolment, and mustering officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts, and sub-districts for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years: *Provided*, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute, broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be en-

listed, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him, in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be *non compos mentis*, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or, by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the provost marshal of the proper district; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted and incapable as aforesaid shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to direct the provost marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their

rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals, at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That section fifteen of the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employes of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance; which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and, if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

Approved March 3, 1865.

AN ACT to prevent the enlistment of persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia, as substitutes or as volunteers in the army or navy, and to prevent frauds at the District jail, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this

act, it shall be unlawful for any person, with knowledge of the fact, to present or offer to any recruiting agent or officer, or any muster-in officer in the United States military or naval service, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any other, any person charged with the commission of any criminal offence, and confined or held on bail for the trial of such offence, within the District of Columbia; and it shall in like manner be unlawful for any person, in any way or manner, to abet, aid, or assist in procuring the offer or acceptance of any person so charged or held for trial, or released on bail and waiting trial, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any person drafted or liable to draft in the military or naval service of the United States, whether the person so drafted or liable to draft shall be a resident of the District of Columbia, or shall reside elsewhere. And any person who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of this section, or either of such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction in said District, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the District prison for a term not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the District jail of the District of Columbia, or any guard thereof, or any attaché or employé connected with said jail, who shall demand, or directly or indirectly receive, any compensation, fee, reward, or gratuity for any information given in respect to any prisoner confined therein, or awaiting trial upon bail, or for any service, assistance, or influence rendered, given, or exerted, with any view, intent, or purpose of having such person thus charged or held for trial, or held in [on] bail to await trial, taken, offered, or used either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any other in the military or naval service, or who shall corruptly receive, for any act done by virtue of his office or employment, any fee, compensation, reward, or gratuity shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, [and] shall, on conviction thereof in any district court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the District prison for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year.

Approved March 3, 1865.

AN ACT to provide for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier general in the United States army.

Approved March 3, 1865.

AN ACT for the better organization of the subsistence department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the continuance of the present rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate army in the field consisting of more than one army corps, to each military department, and to each principal subsistence depot, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the subsistence department to act as chief commissary of such military division,

army, military department, or depot, and also an officer of the subsistence department as assistant in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emolument of a colonel of the subsistence department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection or other special duty in the subsistence department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of the subsistence department; and to each army corps an officer of the subsistence department to be chief commissary of the corps, with the like rank of lieutenant colonel; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the subsistence department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his increased rank, pay, and emoluments allowed because of such assignment shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the subsistence department: *And provided further*, That the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected for each grade from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service and in the regular subsistence department in proportion to the number of each of said classes respectively in service at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1865.

Document No. 36.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Call for seventy-five thousand troops.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens, in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Blockade of ports in certain rebel States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an insurrection against the government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States;

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, and vessels, and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in waters of the United States;

And whereas an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate thereon :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the law of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave either of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo, as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare, that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Blockade of ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for the reason assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, was ordered to be established :

And whereas, since that date, public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina :

An efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, [L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Call for 42,034 volunteers.—Increase of regular army, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the national Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of

the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen, hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the mean time I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of May, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

National fast day.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a joint committee of both houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to "recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;" and

Whereas it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God; to bow in humble submission to His chastisement; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action; and

Whereas, when our own beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as in-

dividuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace, throughout the wide extent of our country; and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing, by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence:

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, and prayer, and fasting, for all the people of the nation. And I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this twelfth day of August, A. [L. S.] D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Forbidding intercourse with rebel States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, constitution, and government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and to cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and

Whereas such insurrection has since broken out, and yet exists, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and

Whereas the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be.

from time to time, occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence [L. S.] of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Public thanksgiving for victories recommended.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States, that, at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war; and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national counsels to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony, and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Suspending writ of habeas corpus in Florida.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered;

And whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States, in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast, to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the island of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortress all dangerous or suspected persons.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Raising the blockade of certain ports

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but, as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed, with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby

declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862.

Regulations relating to trade with ports opened by proclamation.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to the ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date namely: Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina; and New Orleans, in Louisiana, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States, during the war, for any purpose whatever.

2. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

3. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is, by that instrument, expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Declaring order of General Hunter emancipating slaves void, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

[General Orders No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the south, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law; this was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862.

Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

Official:

ED. W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether true or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that, whether it be competent for me, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether, at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands as an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you embrace it? So much good has not been done by one

effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, one thousand
[L. s.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Certain States declared to be in rebellion.—Collection of direct taxes therein.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress, passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barber, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed; and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate, under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our
[L. s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make

an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"ARTICLE —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found *on* [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and
[SEAL.] of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Suspending writ of habeas corpus and subjecting to military trial persons resisting drafts, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection :

Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the
[I. s. year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of
 the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Emancipation proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit :

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed

conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States, and parts of States, wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of Saint Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, Saint John, Saint Charles, Saint James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, Saint Mary, Saint Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Respecting soldiers absent without leave.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 10, 1863.*

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred

and sixty three, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Department, No. 58, hereunto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

National fast day.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation; and

Whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon; and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And insomuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven. We have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten

the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us ; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us. It behooves us then to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness :

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Further prohibiting intercourse with rebel States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, I did, by proclamation dated August 16, 1861, declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as might maintain a legal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) were in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, was unlawful, and would remain unlawful until such insurrection should cease or be suppressed ; and that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same to or from said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, would be forfeited to the United States ;

And whereas experience has shown that the exceptions made in and by said proclamation embarrass the due enforcement of said act of July 13, 1861, and the proper regulation of the commercial intercourse authorized by said act with the loyal citizens of said States :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby revoke the said exceptions, and declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between the said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation ; and all cotton, tobacco, and other products, and all other goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this second day of April, A. D. eighteen [L. s.] hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Admission of West Virginia into the Union.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act of Congress approved the 31st day of December last, the State of West Virginia was declared to be one of the United States of America, and was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that State;

And whereas proof of a compliance with that condition, as required by the second section of the act aforesaid, has been submitted to me :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim that the said act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of April, in the year of [L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

In relation to aliens under enrolment act.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last; and

Whereas it is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and

Whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and

Whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; and

Whereas, for the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, (with certain exceptions not necessary to be here mentioned,) are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose; and

Whereas it is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth, within the ages specified in said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, that they are not absolutely concluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons, under treaties or the law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation; nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so as aforesaid declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise, within the United States, under the laws thereof or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Call for 100,000 men to serve for six months.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States following, namely : from the State of Maryland, ten thousand ; from the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand ; from the State of Ohio, thirty thousand ; from the State of West Virginia, ten thousand ; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged ; to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions, which will be made known through the War Department, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, under the enrolment act, for the militia services rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Day of national thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand, equally in these triumphs and in these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and, in the forms approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His

Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

[General Orders No. 315.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 17, 1863.

The following act of Congress, and proclamation of the President, based upon the same, are published for the information of all concerned ; and the special instructions hereinafter contained for persons in the military service of the United States will be strictly observed :

AN ACT relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President ; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

Approved March 3, 1863.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing ; and whereas by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to sus-

pend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any court or judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his *certificate, under oath*, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ "*is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States.*"

Such return having been made, if any person serving, or attempting to serve, such writ, either by the command of any court or judge, or otherwise, and with or without process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest; and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States, and render such resistance effectual.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Opening of the port of Alexandria, Va.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in my proclamation of the twenty-seventh of April, 1861, the ports of the States of Virginia and North Carolina were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and

Whereas the port of Alexandria, Virginia, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed, with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Alexandria shall so far cease and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations, and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order, which is appended to my proclamation of the 12th of May, 1862.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.**Day of national thanksgiving.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign States to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship; the axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the

country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath, nevertheless, remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and one voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens, in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers, in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and reverently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity, and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

The following is a proclamation by the President calling for three hundred thousand volunteers:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on any districts of said State, for their

due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to re-enforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Amnesty proclamation of December 8, 1863.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and

Whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas the congressional declaration for limited and constitutional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States: Therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is

hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who have left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath as aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the national Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein

loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Discriminating duties of tonnage, &c., as respects vessels of Nicaragua discontinued.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost,' and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported to the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer; and

Whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, through an official communication of Señor Don Luis Molina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Nicaragua, under date of 28th November, 1863, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost have been imposed or levied since the 2d day of August, 1838, in the ports of Nicaragua, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Nicaraguan ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing

discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Nicaragua, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of Nicaragua, and from any other foreign country whatever; the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the dominions of Nicaragua in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the government of Nicaragua.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the eighty-eighth of the independence of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Brownsville, in the district of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information hereinafter specified, may, from this date, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the general commanding the department, or by an officer duly authorized by him and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in or intending to enter the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use, or for their aid or comfort, nor, except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or of some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely: cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding-caps, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew,) saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks other than beer and light native wines.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port; which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade,

and, on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violations of the conditions of the license. Any violations of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

In all respects, except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the eighth day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits;

And whereas the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof, and taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their applications will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation of the eighth of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon to the persons respectively by whom they are made. And such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will, on application in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Withdrawal of consular functions from Charles Hunt, consul for Belgium, at St. Louis, Mo.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern :

An exequatur, bearing date the third day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty, having been issued to Charles Hunt, a citizen of the United States, recognizing him as consul for Belgium for St. Louis, Missouri, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States; and the said Hunt having sought to screen himself from his military duty to his country, in consequence of thus being invested with the consular functions of a foreign power in the United States, it is deemed advisable that the said Charles Hunt should no longer be permitted to continue in the exercise of said functions, powers, and privileges:

These are, therefore, to declare that I no longer recognize the said Charles Hunt as consul of Belgium for St. Louis, Missouri, and will not permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void, from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

To suspend writ of habeas corpus, and establishing martial law in Kentucky.

Whereas, by a proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been, for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation, the land

and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion ;

And whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or in any part thereof ;

And whereas the said insurrection and rebellion still continues, endangering the existence of the Constitution and government of the United States ;

And whereas the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia ;

And whereas, on the fifteenth day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended throughout the United States in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen, enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service ;

And whereas many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and such insurgents have, on several occasions, entered the State of Kentucky in large force, and, not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State ;

And whereas it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the national armies that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky with a purpose of inciting rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and duly enforced in and throughout the State of Kentucky, and that martial law be, for the present, established therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* be effectually suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation ; the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or comes to an end. And I do hereby require and command, as well all military officers as all civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same.

The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elec-

tions, or with the proceedings of the constitutional legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the government of the United States.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Day of national humiliation and prayer.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the 2d day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

“That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the executive departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place shall be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout all our borders:”

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military, or naval, and all soldiers, seamen, and marines in the national service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there and then to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications, as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Plan of restoration of States in rebellion.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas at the late session Congress passed a bill to "guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him;

And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the [L. S.] independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

A BILL to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the States declared in rebellion against the United States, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a provisional governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a brigadier general of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State government therein shall be recognized, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the provisional governor shall direct the marshal of the United States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enrol all white male citizens of the United States, resident in the State, in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrolment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the provisional governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State government, subject to, and in conformity with, the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitutional State legislature, apportioned by the provisional governor among the counties, parishes, or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population returned as electors by the marshal, in compliance with the provisions of this act. The provisional governor shall, by proclamation, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name a day of election, not less than thirty days thereafter; designate the places of voting in each county, parish, or district, conforming as nearly as may be convenient to the places used in the State elections next preceding the rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting, and provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and resident at the time in the county, parish, or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid, or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form contained in the act of Congress of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States, shall vote at the headquarters

of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provisional governor for the taking and return of their votes ; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote, or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and, so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State prior to the rebellion. The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed on the poll-book by every voter in the form above prescribed ; but every person known by, or proved to, the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded, though he offer to take the oath ; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote, he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily, unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the provisional governors by the commissioners of election, or the one acting, and the provisional governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisional governor shall, by proclamation, convene the delegates elected as aforesaid at the capitol of the State on a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days' notice of such day. In case the said capitol shall, in his judgment, be unfit, he shall in his proclamation appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the convention and administer to each delegate, before taking his seat in the convention, the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form above prescribed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, and incorporate them in the constitution of the State, that is to say :

1. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor.

2. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

3. No debt, State or confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions, it shall proceed to re-establish a republican form of government and ordain a constitution containing these provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance, provide for submitting to the people of the State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates, but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the provisional governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors ; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional

government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, senators and representatives, and electors for President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the convention shall refuse to re-establish the State government on the conditions aforesaid, the provisional governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled as aforesaid, are willing to re-establish a State government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the provisional governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as hereinbefore provided, either to dissolve the convention or to certify the State government re-established by it to the President.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the provisional governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualification of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State, when its government was overthrown, as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State laws for such officers.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That until the recognition of a State government, as aforesaid, the provisional governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed, as aforesaid, are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunal of the State government aforesaid for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the provisional governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons, or their posterity, shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States, or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, in the rebel service, State or confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

Call for 500,000 volunteers.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled;" and

Whereas the new enrolment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent States :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8 of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Newport, Vermont, made a port of exportation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond the privilege of being exported to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandise may be exported, and further provides "that such other ports, situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American provinces, as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:"

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Newport, in the State of Vermont, is, and shall be, entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the seventh section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of August, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Day of thanksgiving and praise.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by emigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that, on that occasion, they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year
[L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Nevada admitted into the Union.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;"

And whereas the said constitution and State government have been formed, pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said act, and also a copy of the constitution and ordinances, have been submitted to the President of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year
[L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Blockade of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola to cease.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola,

in the State of Florida, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and

Whereas the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but having, for some time past, been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of December next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of November, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Call for 300,000 volunteers.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled;"

And whereas by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; and whereas the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; and whereas, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and forty thousand men have been put into the army, navy, and marine corps, under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand, (260,000):

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, to serve for one, two, or

three years. The quotas of the States, districts, and sub-districts, under this call, will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States; and, "in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled" before the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said fifteenth day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

St. Albans, Vermont, made a port of exportation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond, the privilege of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandise may be exported, and further provides "that such other ports, situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American Provinces, as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:"

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, is, and shall be, entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the 7th section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of January, in the year of [L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

[General Order No. 22.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 17, 1865.

The following report of the board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts, under the call for volunteers of December 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned :

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1865.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

SIR : The board convened by the following order :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, February 6, 1865.

"Whereas complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies : Now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered, That the Attorney General, Brigadier General Richard Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, be and they are hereby constituted a board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and districts under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions, if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General. The determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

"2. The Provost Marshal General is ordered to make the draft in the respective districts as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"—

have respectfully to report as follows :

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised ; but the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrolment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and, previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864, the number of men furnished up to that date, the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows :

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess

of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that, though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced, considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two, and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost Marshal General's office our calculations of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,

Attorney General of the United States.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brig. Gen. and Chief Eng. U. S. A.

C. W. FOSTER,

Colonel and Ass't Adjutant General.

Approved February 17, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires "that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or re-

port themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment:"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Punishment of persons furnishing hostile Indians with arms, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas reliable information has been received that hostile Indians, within the limits of the United States, have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dwelling in conterminous foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons detected in that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and if convicted, shall receive the punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

REWARDS FOR ARREST OF FELONS.

To all whom these presents may concern :

Whereas, for some time past, evil-disposed persons have crossed the borders of the United States, or entered their ports by sea from countries where they are tolerated, and have committed capital felonies against the property and life of American citizens, as well in the cities as in the rural districts of the country:

Now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, I do hereby make known that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid, at this department, for the capture of each of such offenders, upon his conviction by a civil or military tribunal, to whomsoever shall arrest and deliver such offenders into the custody of the civil or military authorities of the United States. And the like reward will be paid, upon the same terms, for the capture of any such persons so entering the United States, whose offences shall be committed subsequently to the publication of this notice.

A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid, upon conviction, for the arrest of any person who shall have aided and abetted offenders of the class before named within the territory of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State, at Washington,
[SEAL.] this fourth day of April, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Closing certain ports.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamations of the nineteenth and twenty-seventh days of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the ports of the United States, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, were declared to be subject to blockade; but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this government, since been conditionally set aside or relaxed in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; Pensacola and Fernandina, in the State of Florida, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana:

And whereas, by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved on the thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the ports of Richmond, Tappahannock, Cherry-stone, Yorktown, and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, (Elizabeth City,) Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Mary's, and Brunswick, (Darien,) in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl River, (Shieldsborough,) Natchez, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Mark's, (Port Leon,) St. John's, (Jacksonville,) and Appalachicola, in Florida; of Teche, (Franklin,) in Louisiana; of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, (Point Isabel,) and Brownsville, in Texas, are hereby closed, and all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges,

shall, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until they shall have again been opened by order of the President; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter any such ports, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our [L. s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Port of Key West to remain open.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of this date, the port of Key West, in the State of Florida, was inadvertently included among those which are not open to commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West is and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce upon the same conditions by which that commerce has there hitherto been governed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of [L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Reciprocal hospitalities to vessels of war.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for some time past, vessels of war of the United States have been refused, in certain foreign ports, privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at any time failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same; [and whereas,] in the view of the United States, no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them, by any one of such nations, of customary naval rights, as has heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known, that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused, as aforesaid,

they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth, the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Executive order removing restrictions on trade, except in articles contraband of war, in certain States.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby *ordered* :

I. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

II. All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named, be, and the same are hereby, revoked; and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Rewards for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and others.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears, from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured by, and between, Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond,

Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of the said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverley Tucker.

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of the said persons, with notice of the above reward, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of May, in the year of
[L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Order rescinding regulations prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, horses, mules, and live stock.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

The Executive Order of November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive Order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President of the United States:

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Executive Order to re-establish the authority of the United States and execute the laws in the State of Virginia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 9, 1865.

ORDERED—*First.* That all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher, and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith, and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission or authority issued by them, or either of

them, since the seventeenth day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes, collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of War assign such assistant provost marshal general and such provost marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority and laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Peirpoint, governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the federal government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Notice given that, if rebel cruisers receive hospitality in foreign ports, the ships of such nations may be excluded from the ports of the United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, did declare

certain States therein mentioned in insurrection against the government of the United States; and

Whereas armed resistance to the authority of this government in the said insurrectionary States may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives or captives; and

Whereas it is understood that some of the cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn, and destroy vessels of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby enjoin all naval, military, and civil officers of the United States diligently to endeavor, by all lawful means, to arrest the said cruisers, and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce, and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes.

And I further proclaim and declare, that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutrals, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in said ports, this government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Reopening of ports, except four in Texas; disallowing belligerent rights in certain cases, and removing certain restrictions on trade.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and whereas events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, (Point Isabel,) and Brownsville, in the State of Texas:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the thir-

teenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow to all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice that, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per centum upon the purchases of cotton, be removed. All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officers.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon :

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, (or affirmation,) and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit :

"I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves: So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: 1st, all who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government; 2d, all who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; 3d, all who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy; 4th, all who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion; 5th, all who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion; 6th, all who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities; 7th, all persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 8th, all military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; 9th, all persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States; 10th, all persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the pretended Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 11th, all persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States; 12th, all persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; 13th, all persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars; 14th, all persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

May 1, 1865.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st April, 1865.

By the Constitution of the United States, (2d art., sec. 2, cl. 1,) the President is vested with the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

By the thirteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved 17th July, 1862, "the President is authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

The right and power of the President to pardon, and to issue any proclamation of amnesty, are derived from the clauses of the Constitution and the act of Congress as quoted above.

By the Constitution and act of Congress, the power to pardon in individual cases, and the power of extending, by proclamation, amnesty to classes of individuals, are solely in the hands of the President. It is, therefore, needless to discuss the question whether the act of Congress was necessary in order to enable the President lawfully to issue a proclamation of pardon and amnesty.

The power of exercising and extending mercy resides in some department of every well-ordered government. When order and peace reign, its exercise is frequent and its influence valuable. Its influence is of value inestimable at the termination of an insurrection so wide-spread as the one which in our country is just being suppressed. Its appropriate office is to soothe and heal, not to keep alive or irritate the rebellious and malignant passions that induced, precipitated, and sustained the insurrection. This power to soothe and heal is appropriately vested in the executive department of the government, whose duty it is to recognize and declare the existence of an insurrection, to suppress it by force, and to proclaim its suppression. In order, then, that this benign power of the government should accomplish the objects for which it was given, the extent and limits of the power should be clearly understood. Therefore, before proceeding to answer the questions propounded in your letter, it would seem to be eminently proper to state some of the obvious principles upon which the power to grant pardons and amnesty rests, and deduce from those principles the limitations of that power.

The words amnesty and pardon have a usual and well-understood meaning. Neither is defined in any act of Congress; the latter is not used in the Constitution.

A pardon is a remission of guilt; an amnesty is an act of oblivion or forgetfulness.

They are acts of sovereign mercy and grace, flowing from the appropriate organ of the government.

There can be no pardon where there is no actual or imputed guilt. The acceptance of a pardon is the confession of guilt, or of the existence of a state of facts from which a judgment of guilt would follow.

A pardon may be absolute and complete, or it may be conditional and partial. The whole penalty denounced by the law against an offender may be forgiven, or so much of it only as may seem expedient. The power to pardon is not exhausted by its partial use. A part of the penalty may be forgiven now, and, at a future time, another part, and so on till the whole is forgiven. This power

may be so used as to place the offender upon trial and probation as to his good faith and purposes.

A pardon may be upon conditions, and those conditions may be precedent or subsequent.

The conditions, however, appended to a pardon cannot be immoral, illegal, or inconsistent with the pardon.

If a condition precedent annexed to a pardon be immoral, as that the person in whose favor it is issued should never speak the truth; or illegal, as that he should commit murder; or inconsistent with the pardon, as that he should never eat or sleep, the pardon would never attach or be of avail. On the other hand, if those conditions were subsequent—that is, if it were declared that the pardon should be void if the party ever spoke the truth, or if he did not commit murder, or if he should eat or sleep—the pardon would attach and be valid, and the condition void and of no effect. If a condition subsequent is broken, the offender could be tried and punished for the original offence. The breach of the condition would make the pardon void. Any conditions, precedent or subsequent, may, therefore, be appended, that are not immoral, illegal, or inconsistent with the pardon. This great and sovereign power of mercy can never be used as a cover for immoral or illegal conduct.

As a pardon presupposes that an offence *has been* committed, and ever acts upon the past, the power to grant it never can be exerted as an immunity or license for future misdoing.

A pardon procured by fraud or for a fraudulent purpose, upon the suppression of the truth or the suggestion of falsehood, is void. It is a deed of mercy, given without other fee or reward than the good faith, truth, and repentance of the culprit. On the other hand, as an act of grace freely given, when obtained without falsehood, fraud, and for no fraudulent use, it should be liberally construed in favor of the repentant offender.

A promise to pardon is not a pardon, and may at any time be withdrawn; but a pardon may be offered, and the offer kept open, and thus be continuing, so that the person to whom it is offered may accept it at a future day. After the pardon has been accepted it becomes a *valid* act, and the person receiving it is entitled to all its benefits.

The principles hereinbefore stated forbid, however, that an offer of pardon be construed as a license or indulgence to commit continuing or future offences, or as giving immunity from the consequences of such offences.

After the offender shall have received notice of the offer, or after a reasonable time shall have elapsed within which he must be presumed to have received notice of the offer, he cannot continue his ill-doing and then accept and rely upon the offer of pardon as an indemnity against what he did before and also what he did after notice. Such a construction of the pardoning power would virtually convert it into a power to license crime.

The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law, "I now offer you a free pardon for the past: or at any future day when you shall, from baffled hopes, or after being foiled in dangerous and bloody enterprises, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past."

When men have offended against the law, their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. In this country, and under this government, violators of the law have offended against a law of their own making; out of their own mouths they are condemned—convicted by their own judgments—and, under a law of their own making, they cannot appear before the seat of mercy and arrogantly claim the fulfilment of a promise of pardon which they have refused and defied.

The excellence of mercy and charity, in a national trouble like ours, ought not to be undervalued. Such feelings should be fondly cherished and studiously cultivated. When brought into action they should be generously but wisely

indulged. Like all the great, necessary, and useful powers in nature or in government, harm may come of their improvident use, and perils which seem past may be renewed, and other and new dangers be precipitated. By a too extended, thoughtless, or unwise kindness, the man or the government may warm into life an adder that will requite that kindness by a fatal sting from a poisonous fang.

Keeping in view these obvious and fundamental principles that fix and limit the powers of pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and the law, I will proceed to consider the questions propounded by you on the proclamations dated, respectively, the 8th day of December, 1863, and the 26th day of March, 1864, commonly called the amnesty proclamations.

You ask my opinion, first, as to the proper construction and effect of those proclamations upon the citizens and residents of rebel States who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed therein.

These two proclamations must be read together and regarded as one instrument. That must, at least, be so, from the date of the last proclamation, 26th March, 1864. No doubt many persons did, betwixt the 8th December, 1863, and 26th March, 1864, take the oath, who could not have done so had the original proclamation contained the exceptions set forth in the second. What the rights are of those who took the oath in that intermediate space of time, and who could not have taken it after the 26th March, 1864, is purely a judicial question. The facts in such cases are accomplished, and the rights arising out of those facts have attached and become vested. If not improper, it would be, at least, idle in me to express an opinion on these cases. The judicial department of the government must determine the law in those cases when they are properly presented before the courts.

For all practical purposes, so far as the executive department of the government is concerned, both proclamations may therefore be regarded as of date the 26th March, 1864. From that point of view their proper operation and effect are now to be considered.

It is plainly stated on the face of the second proclamation that its objects "were to suppress the insurrection, and to restore the authority of the United States, and with reference to these objects alone." In the midst of a gigantic effort on the part of traitors to dismember our country and overthrow our government, the President, in the legitimate exercise of his great powers, invoked the healing influences of charity and forgiveness. His great heart but responded to the eager desire of the American people to win back this misguided people to their allegiance, and to peace and order, by gentleness, rather than to compel obedience by the dread powers of war.

It must not be supposed that, in giving expression to and making a law of this noble wish of his heart, and the heart of the people whom he represented, it was intended to give license and immunity to crime and treason for the then future. His expressed object was "to suppress the insurrection, and to restore the authority of the United States, and that alone."

His object was made still more manifest when he said that the person "shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

The reluctant, unrepentant, defying persons who, in their hearts, desired the success of the rebellion and the overthrow of the government, were not invited to take the oath; and if any such should take it, they would add perjury—a God-defying sin—to that of treason; and if that fact can be shown to a judicial tribunal, it seems to me that they should take no benefit from the pardon and amnesty. A mind and heart unpurged of treason were not invited by the amnesty proclamation to add thereto the crime of perjury.

It seems to me, then, that all the citizens and residents of the rebel States, not excepted from the amnesty, who did, after the issuing of the proclamation, or within a reasonable time within which it must be supposed they had notice thereof,

refrain from further hostilities, and take the oath of amnesty *voluntarily, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority*, being at the time free from arrest, confinement, or duress, and not under bonds, are entitled to all the benefits and rights so freely and benignly given by a magnanimous government. When the oath has been taken without the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, though taken promptly, it seems to me that the amnesty and pardon do not attach. This, however, is a judicial question, which the courts may decide contrary to my opinion. I ought not, perhaps, to express any.

In giving this construction to the amnesty proclamation, I have been constantly impressed by a paragraph in the last annual message of the President of the United States. It reads as follows: "A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes; and it was, at the same time, made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still open to all. But the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

A profound respect for the opinions of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, induces me to ponder long and well before I can venture to express an opinion differing even in a shade from his. But all who had the good fortune to know him well, must feel and know that, from his very nature, he was not only tempted but forced to strain his power of mercy. His love for mankind was boundless, his charity all-embracing, and his benevolence so sensitive that he sometimes was as ready to pardon the unrepentant as the sincerely penitent offender. Clearly and pointedly does the above paragraph show to the world that such was his nature. He says: "During the whole year that special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, no voluntary application has been denied." The door of mercy to his heart was, we know, ever open; and yet he closes the paragraph with this significant sentence: "But the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

It is probably fair to infer that the late President understood his proclamation of amnesty as giving pardon to all, no matter how long they had refused, and whether they had offended after notice of the offer or not. Whether his powers extended so far is, to say the least, a doubtful question.

I am clear and decided in my conviction that the President had no power to make an open offer of pardon which could be relied upon as a protection for offences committed after notice of the offer. This opinion is deduced from principle, and independently of the language of the proclamation.

The language of the first proclamation is, however, consonant with this opinion. It is addressed to "*all persons who have participated in the existing rebellion*"—words referring to the past.

If I am right in this construction of the proclamation—and I am satisfied in my own mind that I am—another proclamation should be issued. Persons should not be invited to take an oath and to comply with terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially due to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves, in good faith, of the benefits of pardon and amnesty, that another proclamation should be substituted covering the now past. Persons who

have been constantly engaged in rebellion should know distinctly what they are to do, when and how they are to do it, to free themselves from punishment, in whole or in part, or to reinstate themselves as before the rebellion. Such as have been affected merely by their treasonable associations should be absolutely forgiven. Appropriate conditions should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the government should now be large and generous, and the operation and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncertain.

The second question you ask is as to the rights of the citizens and residents of the rebel States who have not taken, nor offered to take, the oath and comply with the terms of the proclamation.

Here, again, we meet trouble and uncertainty.

The expressed objects of the proclamation are *to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States*. Can any one be permitted to take the oath and comply with the terms prescribed in the proclamation in a State or a community where the civil and military power of the insurrection has been destroyed and the rebellion suppressed, and the authority of the United States is re-established without let or hindrance? Or does the insurrection continue, in legal contemplation, though not in fact, until the executive department of the government shall, by proclamation, declare that it has been suppressed? And would this proclamation of pardon and amnesty continue and be open after proclamation that the rebellion had been suppressed?

It would seem from the proclamation that the amnesty was extended to those who were willing to aid in suppressing, as well as restoring; and yet it may and doubtless will be contended, and with much force and show of reason, that all who have stood by and clung to the insurrection till its organization and power, both civil and military, were gone, have nevertheless a right to take all the benefits of the amnesty, because they will lend a reluctant aid in restoring an authority which they hate. Amnesty is *proffered* for aid in suppressing and restoring; amnesty is demanded for aid in the work of restoration; full reward is required for less than half of the service that is needed.

As a measure *to aid in the suppression* of the rebellion, the late proclamation has done its full and complete office. Now, one is desired *to aid in restoring* order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not needed; that word conveys an erroneous idea. The construction of this government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacities have been subjected in this effort at revolution and dismemberment, proves with what wisdom its foundations have been laid. Ours is a task to preserve principles and powers clearly and well defined, and that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change. Society in the rebel States has not been and is not now in a normal condition, nor in harmony with the principles of our government. That society has rebelled against them, and made war upon the principles and powers of our government. In so doing it has offended, and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders only must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law—not in a spirit of revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal and freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good, and the good of mankind, that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such conditions, precedent and subsequent, can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion, and bring society in those States into perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly-tried principles of our government.

If this power of pardon is wisely used, peace will be established upon a sure and permanent basis.

On these grounds, in addition to what has been before said, I am of the opin-

ion that another and a new offer of amnesty, adapted to the existing state of things, should be proclaimed.

I do not conceive that it is in place just now, even if I were prepared to do so, which I am not—because not sufficiently advised of the temper of those so lately in rebellion—for me to say what should be the terms of the suggested proclamation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General*.

The PRESIDENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is by the Constitution made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled,

will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and to put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year [L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Removal of restrictions on trade.

[General Orders No. 107.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 2, 1865.

Ordered, That all military restrictions upon trade in any of the States or Territories of the United States, except in articles contraband of war, to wit, arms, ammunition, gray cloth, and all articles from which ammunition is manu-

factured, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraphic lines, shall cease from and after the present date.

By order of the President of the United States :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 110.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 7, 1865.

The following order of the President of the United States, in relation to transfer of abandoned lands, funds, and property set apart for the use of freedmen, to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1865.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, there was established in the War Department a Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and to which, in accordance with the said act of Congress, is committed the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district or country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President ; and whereas it appears that the management of abandoned lands, and subjects relating to refugees and freedmen, as aforesaid, have been, and still are, by orders based on military exigencies, or legislation based on previous statutes, partly in the hands of military officers disconnected with said bureau, and partly in charge of officers of the Treasury Department : It is therefore

Ordered, That all officers of the Treasury Department, all military officers, and all others in the service of the United States, turn over to the authorized officers of said bureau all abandoned lands and property contemplated in said act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, that may now be under or within their control. They will also turn over to such officers all funds collected by tax or otherwise, for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, or accruing from abandoned lands, or property set apart for their use, and will transfer to them all official records connected with the administration of affairs which pertain to said bureau.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Removing restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi river, and declaring insurrection suppressed in Tennessee, and certain disabilities in that State removed.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were

removed "in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation ;"

And whereas, by my proclamation of the twenty-second of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury ;

And whereas I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee ; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed ; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed, and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coast-wise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed ; and that, on and after the first day of July next, all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be likewise removed ; and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law ; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following articles contraband of war are excepted from the effect of this proclamation—arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee, and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee as recognized and constituted under their recently adopted constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed ; and, therefore, also, that all the disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, are removed.

But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in any way changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection ; nor shall this proclamation affect, or in any way impair, any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President, or any proclamations or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection, abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the rela-

tions of slavery, whether of persons or of property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and the loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, provisional governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi in force immediately before the

ninth (9th) of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

1st. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

2d. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

4th. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointments; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

5th. That the district judge for the judicial district in which Mississippi is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

6th. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

7th. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of June, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States

is, by the Constitution, made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Georgia, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint James Johnson, of Georgia, provisional governor of the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia in force immediately before the nineteenth (19th) of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

1st. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

2d. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be per-

formed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

4th. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

5th. That the district judge for the judicial district, in which Georgia is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

6th. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

7th. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of [L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is by the Constitution made commander-in-chief of the army and navy as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion, which has been raged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Texas of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of the State of Texas in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, provisional governor of the State of Texas, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for con-

vening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Texas to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Texas in force immediately before the first (1st) of February, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which Texas is included, proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Alabama of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Alabama, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, provisional governor of the State of Alabama, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided*, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama in force immediately before the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the

several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct—

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of the State government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which Alabama is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of June, in the year of our
[L. s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Rescinding the blockade as to all ports of the United States, including that of Galveston.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the nineteenth and twenty-seventh of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but whereas the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the twenty-second of May last.

It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of June, in the year
[L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Removing restrictions on trade west of the Mississippi river.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been the desire of the general government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States, as soon as the same could be safely done in view of resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents ;

And whereas that desire has been shown in my proclamations of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five ;

And whereas it now seems expedient and proper to remove restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi river, (excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or therein, on private account, of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth,) are annulled ; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed ; and also, that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, [who] shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions on the subject, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year
[L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Removing restrictions on articles contraband of war.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamations of the thirteenth and twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, removing restrictions, in part, upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade with those States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were excepted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and whereas the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year
[L. s.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a proclamation of the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the President of the United States, when the civil war was flagrant, and when combinations were in progress in Kentucky for the purpose of inciting insurgent raids into that State, directed that the proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus should be made effectual in Kentucky, and that martial law should be established there, and continue until said proclamation should be revoked or modified; and whereas since then the danger from insurgent raids into Kentucky has substantially passed away :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare that the said proclamation of the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall be, and is hereby, modified, in so far that martial law shall be no longer in force in Kentucky from and after the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

By order of the President of the United States :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the marshals by law ; and

Whereas, by another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, as might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States ; and

Whereas, by another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia ; and

Whereas, by another proclamation made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 18, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States ; and

Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following :

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital ; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country ; that this war was not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution

and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of aggression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equity, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or federal; and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, in view of the before-recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas the people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important restoration of national unity; and

Whereas, as it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued must be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional amendments only as States, and not as Territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; and

Whereas such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals and are placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be

and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance and

Whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace, endangers the public liberty, is incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppression of insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas the policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of [L S.] our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Document No. 37.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BUREAU OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 1, 1864.

The following revised regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Revised regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

OFFICERS DETAILED AS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHALS GENERAL FOR STATES OR DIVISIONS.

1. The officer detailed in each State or division to aid the War Department in securing uniformity in the execution of the enrolment act shall keep himself well informed as to the condition of the department throughout the State or division. He shall, under the Provost Marshal General of the United States, exercise supervision over the provost marshals and their subordinates for the congressional districts of that State or division, and shall see, by personal inspection or by his inspectors, that boards of enrolment and persons acting under them attend faithfully and diligently to their duties.

2. He shall communicate to them the orders and instructions of the Provost Marshal General, and see that they are promptly and efficiently executed, and shall from time to time give or transmit such instructions in accordance with these regulations, as hereinafter prescribed, as may be required to facilitate and enforce obedience to them.

3. He shall forward to the Provost Marshal General, with his remarks, all communications transmitted through his office; and in all matters requiring the decision of the Provost Marshal General shall carefully scrutinize the case and *indorse thereon his opinion and recommendation.*

4. He will communicate with the civil officers of the State, and, with their sanction, will make such extracts from their records as may facilitate the business of provost marshals and boards of enrolment, and shall obtain from boards of enrolment copies of such reports and rolls as may be properly required for the records of the State authorities.

5. He shall see that all possible means are taken by the provost marshals under his control to arrest deserters, and will promptly report any provost marshal, commissioner, or surgeon, who gives evidence of want of zeal or ability to execute the duties of his office.

6. He shall make full and frequent reports to the Provost Marshal General on the condition and wants of the service in the State or division, and shall apply to him for instructions regarding all doubtful points in the discharge of his duty.

OFFICERS MAKING TOURS OF INSPECTION.

7. All officers making tours of inspection in this bureau shall habitually examine the books and accounts of provost marshals, and shall give them such instructions as may be needed, to insure prompt and correct rendition of accounts and proper reports and returns, as required by regulations.

PROVOST MARSHALS' DISTRICTS.

8. The following is from section 4th of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863: "That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrolment districts as he may deem fit and convenient."

PROVOST MARSHALS.

9. The following is from section 5th of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863: "That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a Provost Marshal General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate Bureau of the War Department."

10. Provost marshals have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry, exclusive of commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters. The accounts for pay will be made on the forms furnished by the pay department.

11. The provost marshal, commissioner, and surgeon of the board of enrolment in each congressional district are entitled to draw forage in kind from the quartermaster's department, upon the usual requisition, for each horse actually kept by them, when and at the place where they are on duty, not exceeding the number authorized by law.

The officer must certify that his requisition is correct and just; that he has not drawn forage, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time charged; and that the horse or horses for which forage is required has or have been actually kept by him when and at the place where he is on duty.

If the quartermaster's department cannot furnish forage in kind, the officers above named are entitled to commutation for the same at the rate of \$8 per month for each horse.

12. The dress of the provost marshals, when engaged in the duties of their office, shall be that of a captain of the general staff, as prescribed in army regulations.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

13. The headquarters of each district shall be fixed and announced by the Provost Marshal General.

14. Each provost marshal shall take post at the headquarters of his district.

15. Each provost marshal, on taking post, shall, if there be no government building suitable for the purpose, make, subject to approval, written agreements (in quintuplicate) for the rent of an office upon the most reasonable terms possible. (See paragraph 129.)

16. This office will consist of not more than three rooms; one of which shall be used by the board of enrolment during its sessions, and may be devoted at other times to the wants of the service. The rent will be paid as hereinafter provided for other accounts.

17. He shall in like manner, whenever it is rendered necessary by the quantity of clothing on hand, select and hire a secure and dry clothing storeroom, and take proper care of the clothing at all times.

18. Each provost marshal may employ three regular clerks and one janitor, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General, and at the rates of compensation as follows, viz: One at \$100 per month, two at \$75 per month, and one janitor at \$40 per month. One of these clerks shall, in addition to his other duties, act as recorder of the board of enrolment; they may be appointed deputy provost marshals for local purposes, but shall not be entitled to additional compensation therefor. If more clerks become necessary, they may be employed from time to time, and paid at the rate of \$2 50 per diem *for the time actually employed*. Provost marshals, in reporting the appointments of their regular clerks, will send to the Provost Marshal General a specimen of the handwriting of each one appointed. (See paragraph 139.)

DUTIES OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

19. Immediately upon entering upon his duties, each provost marshal shall report, by letter, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States and the acting assistant provost marshal general for his State.

20. He shall place himself in communication with the principal executive officers of the civil service within his district, and all officers commanding organized military forces therein, and he shall acquaint himself with the regular stations occupied by the troops.

21. He shall see to securing and rendering the vouchers and accounts incident to all services pertaining to his office.

22. Section 7, act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved March 3, 1863, is as follows: "*And be it further enacted, That it shall be the*

duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrolment and calling into service of the national forces."

23. When transportation is required by the provost marshal for deserters after their arrest, or for the military guards in charge of them, he shall make requisition for it on the United States quartermaster, if there be one accessible; if not, he shall procure transportation and take vouchers as hereinafter provided.

24. It shall be the duty of the provost marshal in each district to call together, whenever required, the board of enrolment; to preside at its sessions, announce such of its decisions or directions as it may be necessary to make public, enforce its orders, see that a fair record is made of its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose by the recorder, and to transmit to the Provost Marshal General the enrolment lists, as consolidated by the board, and such other communications as the board may deem it necessary to lay before the Provost Marshal General.

25. The provost marshal shall himself, or through his agents, carry out that part of section 12 of the enrolment act which requires that the persons drawn in the draft "shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty." And all persons so drawn in the draft shall report at the place of rendezvous on the day required by said notice, which shall be within ten days after such notice has been thus served upon them.

26. He shall file with the district attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence shall have been committed, written information, containing a report of the facts against any and all persons within his district who shall have violated section 24 of the enrolment act, or sections 21, 22, and 23 of the act amendatory thereof, or any part of the same.

27. He shall arrest and forthwith deliver to the proper civil authorities, to wit, the marshal of the United States, within and for the district in which the arrest is made, with written charges in the case, any and all persons who shall have violated section 12 of the act amendatory of the enrolment act, or any part of the same.

28. If a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So, also, of the giving of false names with the same illegal intent, and the offender will, in either case, be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal.

29. It shall be the duty of the provost marshal to prepare and forward, through the assistant provost marshal general for his State, to the Provost Marshal General, charges and specifications in due form against the surgeon of the board of enrolment in his district, if said surgeon omits any of the duties, or renders himself liable to any of the penalties set forth in section 14 of the enrolment act, and section 25 of the act amendatory thereof.

30. The provost marshal shall, so far as it may be in his power, make the seizures provided for in section 23 of the enrolment act.

31. Provost marshals are required to complete all business which may originate in or properly belong to their respective districts, though in doing so they or their

deputies or agents may, for the time, be carried within the geographical limits of other districts.

32. To enable provost marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call upon the nearest available military force, or on citizens as a *posse comitatus*, or on United States marshals and deputy marshals; and these and all other persons are hereby enjoined to aid the provost marshal in the execution of his lawful duties when called on so to do.

33. Provost marshals will report, from time to time, as to what they deem necessary to secure an efficient performance of the duties required of them, and a complete execution of the law under which they act, giving the names and object of employés proposed.

APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY OF DESERTERS.

34. Every possible effort must be made by the provost marshal to secure the arrest of deserters; he shall see that they are securely held after arrest, and that all deserters arrested by other parties, and presented to him, or at his headquarters, are promptly received, and held in secure custody until delivered to the commanding officer of the nearest military post or station.

35. A reward of thirty dollars (\$30) for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to the nearest provost marshal will be paid by the nearest disbursing quartermaster of the United States. This reward is, of course, only due when the man presented is actually a deserter, and it shall include *all* expenses incurred in his arrest and delivery.

36. When a man, arrested as a deserter (by the officers or employés of this bureau,) claims that he is not a deserter, by reason of having been discharged from the service, or of never having been in the army, he shall not be forwarded from the provost marshal's headquarters until he shall have been afforded a fair and ample opportunity to present proof in support of his claim.

It is made the especial duty of provost marshals to investigate all such cases thoroughly and promptly. All doubtful cases shall be at once reported to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State for his orders as to holding or discharging the man.

37. Where there is a military station in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of the district, the provost marshal will send the deserters to it on the day of or the day following their arrest by or delivery to him. Where, however, the district headquarters are remote from all military stations, the deserters will be sent tri-monthly, or oftener, if there be more than five on hand at any intermediate period.

38. When a guard is necessary at the "district headquarters," and there is no *military force available* for this service, a special guard may be employed at a per diem *not to exceed* \$1 50 for the time actually and necessarily employed. (See par. 137 Reg.)

When it is necessary to conduct and guard deserters and other persons sent by provost marshal from district headquarters to a military station or rendezvous, and there is no *military force available for the service*, the provost marshal may, on the approval of the acting assistant provost marshal general, employ a special guard, under a deputy or special agent, to accompany them. The members of the guard may be allowed, "*for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip*," which must be so stated on the voucher for payment, a per diem not to exceed \$2 50, but if possible they will be employed at a lower rate of compensation.

39. The provost marshal shall see that the guards sent from his district to the military station, in charge of deserters and other persons, are armed and instructed to prevent the escape of those in their custody.

40. The provost marshal shall see that descriptive lists, *in duplicate*, are

made of every deserter, or party of deserters, sent off by him. These lists will be taken by the provost marshal, or deputy in charge of the deserters, to the officer to whom the deserters are turned over; this latter officer will retain one, and return the other, giving a receipt for the deserters, by name, on the back of it. This copy of the descriptive list will accompany the provost marshal's monthly return to the Provost Marshal General of deserters arrested. The \$30 paid as reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters will be stated opposite each man's name on the descriptive list. None of the expenses, however, incurred on the deserter's account, *after* he has been received by the provost marshal, shall be charged against him.

41. By section 13 of the enrolment act, any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as prescribed in the act, without furnishing a substitute or paying the requisite sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial; unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from draft. In case of such arrests the provost marshal shall send with each deserter, to the military post, written charges against him.

42. Provost marshals, while enjoined to a strict and inflexible performance of duty, are warned against improper arrests. It may happen that discharged soldiers may be imposed upon, and deprived of their papers, and then delivered for reward to the provost marshal as deserters. Sagacity and prompt and close scrutiny of every case, on the part of the provost marshals, must be exercised to prevent abuse or hardship of this nature.

43. Provost marshals shall keep books, in which they shall enter the descriptions of all deserters, spies, and other persons received as prisoners by them, with such dates and remarks as may be proper to complete, as far as practicable, the history of the arrest and disposition of the man.

STRAGGLERS.

44. Provost marshals shall arrest, and send to nearest military post, all stragglers from the army; men who may have left their commands, sick or with leave, and whose authority to be absent has expired, though they may not have left with the intention of deserting. They will be furnished with transportation, and reported on the provost marshal's returns in the same manner as deserters, but with proper explanatory remarks in each case.

SPIES.

45. A spy is a person who secretly, in disguise, or under false pretences, seeks information, with the intention of communicating it to the enemy. He is none the less a spy should he fail either in gaining such information or in communicating it to the enemy.—(General Orders 100 of 1863, from Adjutant General's office.)

46. It is the duty of provost marshals "to detect, seize and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested."

47. Spies, when arrested, must be securely guarded and conducted to the custody of the *general commanding the department*, by military or special guards, in a manner similar to that heretofore provided for deserters.

48. The accounts for all expenses in regard to the arrest, confinement, transportation and subsistence of spies will be similar to those prescribed for deserters. The fact of their being rendered in relation to a spy, and not to a deserter, must be stated.

BOARDS OF ENROLMENT.

49. Section 8th of act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863, provides "That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrolment, to be composed of the provost marshal as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon."

50. Section 5th of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, provides "That the surgeon and the citizen at large, who are, with the provost marshal, to form the enrolling board of each congressional district, shall receive the compensation of an assistant surgeon of the army, excluding commutation for fuel and quarters, for the time actually employed."

51. The accounts for pay will be paid by the pay department on the forms furnished by it, to which must be attached the certificate of the provost marshal of the district as to the identity of the person named, and that he has been "actually employed" during the time charged for.

52. Members of boards of enrolment are forbidden to absent themselves from their duties, or their district, without leave first obtained from the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, who shall not grant leave of absence for more than five days at any one time without the approval of the Provost Marshal General.

DUTIES OF BOARDS OF ENROLMENT.

53. Boards of enrolment shall meet daily, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise authorized or directed, from time to time, by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State.

54. For the purpose of enrolment under the provisions of the law, the board in each district is directed by the Secretary of War to divide the district into sub-districts at the rate of one for each ward of a city, and one for each town, township, precinct, county, or election district of a county, according as the adoption of one or other of these subdivisions will prove most convenient for the execution of the law.

55. Deputies and special agents will be required, in addition to their other duties, to keep the enrolment, as required by section 6 of the amended act approved February 24, 1864.

If, in addition, enrolling officers become necessary, they may be appointed *with the approval of the Provost Marshal General*, and may be paid not to exceed three dollars *per diem* for the time actually and necessarily employed.

56. The board will give the enrolling officers all necessary instructions.

57. The board shall require of each enrolling officer, before he enters on his duties, an oath duly administered and witnessed, that he will perform faithfully, and without partiality, favor, or affection, all the duties of his office as enrolling officer, and that he will obey all lawful instructions of the board of enrolment. (See oath prescribed, paragraph 131.)

58. All persons subject to military duty under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and section 6 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory thereto, shall be enrolled. Their respective places of residence, their ages, as they are at the time of enrolment, and their occupations, respectively, shall be noted.

59. The following must be enrolled:

1. All able-bodied male citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, not exempt from military service by law.

2. All persons of foreign birth, not so exempted, who shall have declared, on

oath, their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, and all persons of foreign birth who, though aliens, may have at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them.

3. All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, (under the provisions of enrolment act of March 3, 1863, and the amendatory act of February 24, 1864.)

4. All persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrolment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act.

60. Poll-lists, local records, or other reliable documents may be taken by enrolling officers as evidence that aliens are subject to enrolment under the preceding paragraph.

61. Persons having their legal domicile within any district are not exempt from enrolment therein by reason of temporary absence therefrom. Students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travellers, travelling merchants, and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles.

62. The board shall require the enrolling officers to judge of the ages of individuals by the best information they can obtain in each case, but always to make a decision as to whether the person in question is subject to enrolment, and if he is, to enrol him accordingly. The board shall at all proper times hear and decide cases of persons claiming to have their names stricken from the enrolment lists on account of—1st, alienage; 2d, non-residence; 3d, over-age; 4th, permanent physical debility; 5th, persons having served in the military or naval service of the United States two years during the present war, and having been honorably discharged.

63. Whenever any part of the national forces is to be called out, the number of men to come from each district will be announced to the board through the Provost Marshal General, with specific instructions as to the quotas to be assigned to sub-districts.

64. The board shall make the apportionment according to the sub-districts to be considered, and shall then make drafts on each sub-district for the number of men required.

65. The board shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons drafted, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first on the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. The draft shall be public, and under the direction of the board of enrolment. The name of each person enrolled shall be placed in a box or wheel to be provided for the purpose, and some person designated by the provost marshal (the drawer to be blindfolded) shall draw therefrom one name at a time until the required number is obtained.

66. The names, with the residences, shall be written on cards of uniform size, shape, and color.

67. The cards will then be assorted by sub-districts, verified by comparison with the enrolment lists, and placed in an envelope marked with the number of the sub-district, and the number of cards contained in it, and sealed.

After all the sub-districts have been thus prepared, all the envelopes will be put into one, and sealed up, and put away until the day of the draft.

68. On the day of the draft the board of enrolment will open the envelope

in presence of any who choose to attend, and take the envelope containing the cards of the first sub-district.

These cards will be counted as they are placed in the box or wheel, and must agree with the number on the envelope.

The box should be about one foot wide, one foot deep, and one and a half long, with a lid securely fastened on, and a hole in the lid large enough to admit a man's hand.

If a wheel is used, it should be similar to the wheels used for drawing jury-men.

69. As soon as these preparations are made it will be announced that the draft for such a number from such a place (naming the sub-district) will commence; and the provost marshal, or some trusty person selected by him, will then be blindfolded and draw from the box or wheel a single card, which he will hand to the commissioner, who will read aloud the name and residence on it. The clerk will immediately enter this name on a list previously prepared, opposite No. 1. Thus the draft will continue until the required number of names are drawn. The drawing will then be continued until all the names are drawn, to prove that the proper names were all in the box or wheel.

70. As the cards are drawn they will be indorsed with a number showing the order in which they were drawn, and a list will be carefully made of the names and residences in the same order.

71. The exact and complete roll of the names of persons drawn in the draft shall be entered by the board in a book to be kept for that purpose, ruled and headed to correspond with the descriptive roll of drafted men.—(Form 33)

72. The number required to fill the call will be taken from this roll, by commencing at the first name, and taking in order, until the required number is obtained, all who are not, by the board, decided to be excepted and exempt under the law. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, further drafts shall be made as soon as it shall appear that the quota is not obtained by the previous draft.

73. The names of the men thus called into service will be entered on "descriptive rolls," (in triplicate,) signed by the board. One copy of this roll will be sent to the Provost Marshal General direct, one copy to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, and one will be retained by the provost marshal.

74. Certified extracts from this descriptive roll shall be made in duplicate by the provost marshal for every party of drafted men sent off, and sent with the party to the officer to whom the party is to be delivered. One copy is to be retained by this officer, and the other is to be returned, with a receipt for the party, as delivered to him, on the back. The returned copy will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's office at the end of each month.

75. The board shall note on the roll-book of drafted men, in the column of remarks opposite each man's name, the disposition made of him—whether called into service and sent to the rendezvous, exempted by the board, replaced by a substitute, commuted for, deserted, or discharged as not being required.

Any person enrolled may furnish, previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. The non-liability to draft of the substitute offered, and the length of time which such non-liability will continue, must be proven to the board.

76. Any person after being drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute. (See paragraphs 96 to 106.)

77. The acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., provide that the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of these acts, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, and all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged; acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons, and commissioners of the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States. No person but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

78. Separate enrolment lists shall be made of all slaves enrolled, according to Form 35.

79. Any drafted man who is a mariner or able or ordinary seaman, may, within eight days after being drafted, make application, personally or by letter, to the board of enrolment for permission to enlist in the naval service.

80. The board of enrolment will furnish such applicants for enlistment in the navy with a certificate that they have been drafted, stating the time and place.

81. The applicant for enlistment in the navy will present the certificate to the naval officer commanding the rendezvous at which he enlists in the navy, with proof that he is a seaman or ordinary seaman required by law.

82. The naval officer commanding the rendezvous, after the applicant has enlisted and been received, will send to the provost marshal a certificate that the drafted man has been enlisted in the navy.

83. The board of enrolment will, upon receipt of this certificate, exempt the drafted man, and render a report upon the weekly abstract of exemptions.

84. The character and amount of evidence requisite to decide questions of exemption must be determined by the board of enrolment in accordance with section 19 of the amendatory act approved February 24, 1864.

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which *only* drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. *Manifest* mental imbecility.
2. Insanity. This includes *well established recent* insanity, with liability to a recurrence.
3. Epilepsy. For this disability the *statement of the drafted man is insufficient*, and the fact *must* be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him *in* the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the board; and, in addition thereto, such other evidence as the board may require.
4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be *adequately* determined. *Decided* atrophy of a limb.
5. *Organic* diseases of *internal* organs, which have so *seriously* impaired his *general health* as to leave *no doubt* of his incapacity for military service, and which prevents his pursuing any *equally* laborious occupation in civil life.
6. *Developed* tuberculosis.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the *large* arteries.
8. *Inveterate* and *extensive* disease of the skin, such as will *necessarily* impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. *Permanent* physical disability of *such degree* as to leave *no doubt* of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or *secondary* syphilis, which has so *seriously* impaired his *general health* as to leave *no doubt* of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by *positive* change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, *does not exempt*. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limb, alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not *manifestly* impaired, are to be proven by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.
12. Total loss of sight of *right* eye; cataract of *right* eye; loss of crystalline lens of *right* eye.
13. Partial loss of sight of *both* eyes, vision being *so greatly* impaired as to leave *no doubt* of the man's inability to perform military duty. *Serious permanent* diseases of the eye or eyelids, *so manifestly* affecting the use of the eyes as to leave *no doubt* of the man's incapacity for military service. *Nearsightedness does not exempt*.
14. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose *so great as seriously* to obstruct respiration; *ozæna*, dependent or *caries in progress*.
15. *Decided* deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but *must be proved* by the existence of *positive* disease, or by other *satisfactory evidence*; and it must be *so decided* as to leave *no doubt* of the man's unfitness for military service. *Chronic purulent otorrhœa*.
16. *Incurable* diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will *necessarily greatly* impede mastication or speech. Ankylosis of the lower jaw; *caries* of the bones of the face, *if in progress*; cleft palate (bony); *extensive* loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
17. Dumbness; *permanent* loss of voice: not to be admitted without *clear and satisfactory* proof.
18. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or *obstinate chronic* ulceration of the tongue, *if sufficient* in degree to interfere *seriously* with the use of the organ.
19. Stammering, *if excessive and confirmed*; to be established by *satisfactory* evidence under oath.
20. Total loss of *all* the front teeth, the eye teeth, and *first molars*, even if only of one jaw.
21. Tumors or wounds of the neck, *impeding* respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of *long standing* and well marked.
22. *Excessive* deformity of the chest, or *excessive* curvature of the spine, *sufficient* to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; *caries* of the spine, ribs, or sternum, *attended with ulceration*.
23. Hernia.
24. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano, *if extensive or complicated with visceral* disease.
25. *Old and ulcerated internal* hæmorrhoids, if in degree *sufficient* to leave *no doubt* of the man's unfitness for military service. *External hæmorrhoids* are *no cause* for exemption.
26. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospasia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
27. *Incurable permanent organic* stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is *complicated* by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. *Recent or spasmodic* stricture of the urethra *does not exempt*.
28. Incontinence of urine is *not, of itself, a cause for exemption*. Stone in the bladder *ascertained* by the introduction of the *metallic catheter*, is a *positive* disqualification.
29. *Confirmed* or *malignant* sarcocle; dydrocele, *if complicated with organic* disease of the testicle. *Varicocele* is *not in itself disqualifying*.

30. Loss of hand or foot.
 31. Wounds which would *manifestly* incapacitate the man for military service; muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would *prevent* marching, or otherwise *manifestly* incapacitate the man for military service.
 32. Fractures, *irreducible* dislocations or ankylosis of the *large* joints, or *chronic* diseases of the joints or bones, that would *prevent* marching, or *otherwise* unfit the man for military service.
 33. *Total* loss of *right* thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of *right* thumb; *total* loss of any *two* fingers of *same* hand; loss of the first and second phalanges of *all* the fingers of *right* hand; *permanent* extension or *permanent* contraction of two fingers of *right* hand; *all* the fingers adherent or united.
 34. Club feet; *total* loss of a great toe. Other *permanent* defects or deformities of the feet, such as will *necessarily* prevent marching.
 35. Varicose veins of *inferior* extremities, *if large* and *numerous* and *accompanied* with *chronic* swellings or *ulcerations*
 36. *Chronic* ulcers; *extensive*, *deep*, and *adherent* cicatrices of *lower* extremities.
86. No limits of stature are established for drafted men, beyond which they shall be exempted from military service. The matter of stature should be considered by the board only in the general examination as to the physical fitness of the man for military service.
87. Immediately upon the completion of the draft in any district, the surgeon of the board of enrolment therein will compile and forward to this office the statistics of the causes of exemption, on account of physical or mental disability, from such draft in his district, (Form 55.) This report will be accompanied by a detailed statement of such other facts as may be of scientific importance to the medical profession. He will, in addition thereto, forward to this office a tri-monthly report of drafted men rejected for physical or mental disability. This report will give the total number examined, and the total number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities, and also the number for each distinct infirmity in the different sections of paragraph 85, together with a list of the different diseases or infirmities for which he has rejected drafted men under section 9, paragraph 85.
- He will also keep a record of all persons he may examine, taking brief notes of their disabilities, and the result of his examination.
- This record is for future reference, and will doubtless contain many facts of scientific importance to the medical profession.
88. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption from military service, *unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a person authorized by law to administer oaths.*
89. Persons claiming exemption from enrolment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled where the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive.

SESSIONS OF BOARD OF ENROLMENT.

90. Section 14, act approved February 24, 1864, provides as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to permit or require boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men to hold their examinations at different points within their respective enrolment districts, to be determined by him: *Provided*, That in all districts over one hundred miles in extent, and in such as are composed of over ten counties, the board shall hold

their sessions in at least two places in such district, and at such points as are best calculated to accommodate the people thereof.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES, AND GENERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING.

91. The duty of inspecting men, and determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country, requires the utmost impartiality, skill, and circumspection on the part of the examining surgeon and board of enrolment; for upon the manner in which this duty is performed will depend, in a very great degree, the efficiency of the army.

92. It is impossible to give minute instructions in reference to the physical examination of recruits or substitutes. In his inspection of recruits the surgeon should bear in mind that it is the object of the government to secure the services of men who are effective, able-bodied, and free from disqualifying diseases. Substitutes must possess the same qualifications as recruits.

93. The examining surgeons will also remember that the object of the drafted men, in claiming exemption, may be to escape from service by pretended, simulated, or factitious diseases, or by exaggerating or aggravating those that really exist, and that the design of substitutes frequently is to conceal disqualifying infirmities.

94. The examination by the examining surgeon is to be conducted in the day-time, in the presence of the board of enrolment only, and in a room well lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted man to walk about and exercise his limbs, which he must be required to do briskly.

95. The man is to be examined stripped.

96. The surgeon will habitually conduct his examination of a drafted or enrolled man in the following order, to ascertain—

1. Whether his limbs are well formed and sufficiently muscular; whether they are ulcerated or extensively cicatrized; whether he has free motion of all his joints, and whether there are any varicose veins, tumors, wounds, fractures, dislocations, or sprains that would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate him for military service.
2. Whether the thumbs and fingers are sufficient in number, are well formed, and their motion sufficiently unimpaired as to meet the requirements of section 33, paragraph 85.
3. Whether the feet are free from permanent defects and deformities such as will prevent marching.
4. Whether he has any inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.
5. Whether he is sufficiently intelligent; is not subject to convulsions; and whether he has received any contusion or wound of the head that impairs his faculties.
6. Whether his hearing, vision, and speech are sufficiently good, and whether the eye and its appendages are free from disqualifying diseases.
7. Whether he has a sufficient number of teeth to conform to the requirements of section 20, paragraph 85.
8. Whether his chest is ample and well formed, in due proportion to his height, and with power of full expansion.
9. Whether there is any organic disease of the heart.
10. Whether there is any organic disease of the liver or spleen, and the rectum and anus are free from disqualifying diseases.
11. Whether the spermatic chords and testes are free from diseases which would impair his efficiency, and whether he has any rupture.
12. Whether there is any organic disease of the kidney or bladder, or permanent stricture of the urethra.

13. Whether his physical development is sufficiently good, and whether he is free from developed tuberculosis, scrofula, and secondary syphilis, so as to leave no doubt of his capacity for military service; and whether he is epileptic, imbecile, or insane.

Many of the physical defects above mentioned are insufficient to disqualify for military service. In determining whether the man is fit or unfit for service, the board must be governed by the list of diseases and infirmities enumerated in paragraph 85.

97. The substitute whom any drafted person is authorized to furnish must be presented to the board of enrolment; and it shall be the duty of the board to examine him, and, if accepted, to place his name on the book of persons drafted, with explanatory remarks. His name will then be transcribed on the descriptive rolls of men called into service.

98. Substitutes must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the enrolling board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

99. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the enrolling board, shall *enlist* in the service of the United States.—(Form 39.)

100. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the provost marshal for duty, the board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption.—(Form 30½.)

101. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the provost marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the provost marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph, unless it be discovered that at date of enlistment of such substitute he was a deserter from the land or naval forces of the United States, or that he had procured exemption from the draft by fraud, in which case the principal will be required to furnish another substitute or be held liable to draft, as not represented in the service of the United States.

102. In case the board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment, and annul the certificate of exemption granted, the certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains.

103. All persons who may be drafted, and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the board of enrolment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen, and whether he is liable to draft.

104. The board of enrolment shall make the enlistment papers of substitutes in duplicate, of which one shall be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, and the other retained among the records of the enrolling board.

105. After all the substitutes have been accepted and enlisted in a district, the board of enrolment will render a statement (Form 41) to the Provost Marshal General.

106. Certificates of exemption from the draft, by reason of having provided a substitute, or having paid commutation money, shall be furnished by the board of enrolment according to Form 30.

107. The board shall furnish a discharge (Form 30) to any drafted person who presents a *bona fide* receipt for the sum of \$300 for the procurement of substitutes from the person authorized by the Secretary of War to receive it.

108. All persons exempted from the draft by the board (section 14, enrolment act) shall be furnished with certificate of the fact, (Form 31;) and all persons "discharged," after the required number of able-bodied men shall have been obtained, shall be furnished by the board with a certificate of the fact.

BLANKS.

109. Blanks will be furnished from the office of the Provost Marshal General.

110. In order to have a sufficient quantity of blanks on hand at all times, provost marshals will forward timely requisition through the headquarters of the acting assistant provost marshals general of their respective States. The envelopes forwarded to provost marshals by this bureau are to be used only in transmitting accounts, as classified in circular 20, 1864, Provost Marshal General's bureau, and as indicated by the prescribed heading thereon.

RULES FOR MAKING OUT ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

111. One copy of the Monthly Reports, Returns, &c., must be transmitted to the Provost Marshal General's office within five days after the end of the month to which they relate, and one copy thereof will be kept on file in the office of each provost marshal.

112. Provost marshals are required to sign all official communications sent from their offices. In signing accounts and papers, provost marshals must append their rank and title to their names, and specify the number of the district and the State in which their headquarters are located. When absent by proper authority the commissioner will sign such official papers as require immediate action, and in so doing will append to his official signature the words "*in charge*."

113. No expenditure, except as authorized by these regulations, shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the Provost Marshal General.

114. Each voucher must be complete in itself, and be accompanied by all orders and explanations necessary to make it fully understood. Explanations must be written on the vouchers themselves, or on papers attached to them, and should be in the form of a certificate. If the explanation do not show the account to be correct and just, it will be charged against the provost marshal.

115. Vouchers for expenditures must state the date and place, the items and amount, to whom, for what purpose, and the number and names of the persons for whom the expenditure was made. Vouchers for services rendered must also specify the commencement and end of the period for which the expense was incurred, and must state whether both days are inclusive. In case the expenditure is for officers or enlisted men, the company and regiment to which each belongs must also be specified. If the names be numerous, a separate list of them should accompany the voucher.

116. Vouchers must, in all cases, be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made. No account will be paid by the disbursing officer unless the receipts are properly signed.

117. The receipts to vouchers and sub-vouchers must be signed, when practicable, by a principal, or be accompanied by a power of attorney. When this is not practicable, the provost marshal will add to his own certificate a statement that the agent is duly authorized to sign the receipt.

118. The certificates on the vouchers must be signed by the provost marshal, and the vouchers, in duplicate, shall be immediately transmitted for payment to the proper disbursing officer.

119. When an individual makes "his mark," instead of signing his name to the receipt, it must be witnessed by a third person.

120. When, there being no commissioned medical officer present, it is necessary to employ a physician, the provost marshal will apply to the nearest medical director, who will, upon such application, enter into contract with a suitable person. All such contracts must conform strictly to paragraphs 1304 to 1308, inclusive, Revised Army Regulations, 1863.

121. Hereafter accounts for medical attendance will not be allowed, unless in accordance with the regulations above cited.

NOTES.—Medical attendance is furnished by the medical department to officers and their authorized servants, to all enlisted men in service, to drafted men after acceptance by examining board, and to the authorized number of laundresses.

Attendants or nurses for post hospitals are detailed from the command. Contract nurses are not allowed.

122. Except as authorized in the regulations or orders from the office of the Provost Marshal General, provost marshals shall not incur expenditures for printing or advertising without the previous sanction of the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, through whom all accounts for such expenses must be forwarded for his approval or disapproval.

To each voucher for notices inserted in newspapers or posters, a copy of the notice or poster will be appended. The name of the newspaper, publisher, or firm, the place where published, the dates between which inserted, the rate per square or line for first and subsequent insertions, and if by the square, the number of lines counted as such, must be stated in the vouchers.

123. Vouchers to accounts which are to be paid by the Provost Marshal General's bureau shall be made out in duplicate, and be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

124. Expenses which may properly be incurred for the Provost Marshal General's department are as follows :

1. Rent of office for district provost marshals, of rendezvous, and of store-room for clothing for drafted men or substitutes, when authorized by the Provost Marshal General.
2. Purchase of necessary fuel, light, stationery, blank books, and furniture for offices of district provost marshals.
3. Subsistence of civil prisoners while at the rendezvous, and of *citizen* guards, when their employment has been authorized.
4. Transportation of all drafted men from place of residence to rendezvous, and from rendezvous to place of residence, except to those furnishing substitutes. (See pars. 133, 134, Reg. P. M. G. B.)
5. Pay of employés, when their employment has been authorized, and the appointment and rates of compensation have been approved by the Provost Marshal General.
6. Actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses incurred in the pursuit or arrest and delivery of deserters by the authorized agents of provost marshals.
7. Advertising in (not to exceed two) newspapers, in the city or district, the authorized notices, &c., concerning the draft, and for furnishing subsistence and lodging, job printing.
8. Lodgings for guards. (citizens) and prisoners, (citizens.)
9. Expenses incurred in making inspections, as provided in par. 7, Regulations.
10. Actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses incurred in the pursuit or arrest and delivery of spies of the enemy.
11. Mileage to witnesses summoned in accordance with section 15 act approved February 24, 1864.

125. All official communications relating to the Provost Marshal General's bureau must be addressed to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. The envelopes should be marked "Official Business," and under these words the branch to which the contents relate should be stated as follows, viz : Disbursements, Payment of Employés, (see par. 131,) Purchases Public Property, Rent, Transportation, (see pars. 124, 133, 147, 148,) Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, Subsistence, Lodging for Class II, (see pars. 121, 152, 163, 166 to 170, Reg.) Blanks, Deserters, Enrolment, Veteran Reserve Corps, &c., &c.;

then the official written signature, (name printed on the envelope is not sufficient.) Accounts, returns, and reports (except tri-monthly reports) must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal enumerating them, and relate to no other subject.

126. All copies of papers to accompany letters or accounts should be certified by the provost marshal as "true copies."

127. Vouchers to accounts for reimbursement must be supported by the properly receipted original bills of expenditure as sub-vouchers. The sub-vouchers shall be rendered to the provost marshal and be examined by him. If found reasonable and correct, vouchers (Form 19) shall be made out and certified to, in the manner prescribed for other accounts. When it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, the claimant must make affidavit that the amounts claimed for reimbursement were actually and necessarily expended by him in the public service, and that it was impossible to obtain sub-vouchers therefor. When a provost marshal claims reimbursement the affidavit may be omitted; but when it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, it must be so stated in the certificate to the account.

128. Accounts for the reward authorized for the arrest of a deserter, and his delivery to the nearest district provost marshal, must be made out, in duplicate, on Form 21, stating rank, company, and regiment to which the deserter belonged, and be duly certified to by the provost marshal, and shall be presented or transmitted to the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department for payment.

129. Provost marshals, their deputies and salaried special agents, and commissioned officers, are not entitled to the authorized reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. Vouchers for the payment of actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses incurred, (board and lodging excluded,) connected with the apprehension and delivery of deserters by these parties, must be made out on Form 16, in duplicate, in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph, and be accompanied in each case by the official order under which the expense was created, stating the name, rank, and regiment of each deserter. These accounts must be kept separate from any other expense, and shall be forwarded for payment to the Provost Marshal General. If no arrest is made, it must be so stated on each voucher.

130. All contracts which are required by the present regulations to be made in writing shall be made in quintuplicate, two copies of which shall be sent by the officer making and signing the same, as soon as completed, accompanied by the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the chief of the bureau to which the contract relates, one copy to be kept by the contractor, and one by the contracting officer, as a retained copy for his own information; the remaining one must be forwarded to the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same; all the papers in relation to each contract to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, numbered in regular order, numerically, according to the number of papers composing the whole return. (See circular 50, 1863, Provost Marshal General's office, and General Orders No. 69, 1862, War Department.) These agreements shall expressly provide for their termination at such time as the chief of the bureau to which the contract relates may direct, and for the exclusion of any interest therein on the part of members of Congress, officers or agents of the government, and all persons employed in the public service.

131. Provost marshals will take notice that before any appointee—such as clerk, deputy, special agent, enrolling officer, or any other person appointed to any office of honor or profit under this bureau—can be "entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof," he must subscribe to the oath prescribed

by the act of July 2, 1862, and forward the same for file to the Provost Marshal General. Blank forms of oath will be forwarded to provost marshals upon their application for the same to the Provost Marshal General.

132. In addition to the oath above mentioned, the following will be required from enrolling officers, viz :

Sworn and subscribed to beforeme, this ——— day of ———, 186 ; and ——— above named, at the same time, before me made oath that he would faithfully and without partiality, favor, or affection, perform all the duties of his office as enrolling officer of the sub-district to which he is appointed under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, and that he will obey all lawful instructions of the board of enrolment.

Witness : ——— ———.

133. Vouchers for the authorized purchases of public property, (Form 13,) made by provost marshals for the use of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, will be made out in quadruplicate. Two copies (the original and duplicate) will be sent for payment to the Provost Marshal General; the triplicate copy will accompany the abstract of purchases to the "monthly return of public property." The remaining one (the quadruplicate copy) will be kept on file by the provost marshal in his office, with the retained abstract of purchases. The receipts will be omitted on the triplicate and quadruplicate copies. Vouchers for all other expenses will be made out in duplicate.

134. All drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed *transportation* from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed *transportation* to their places of residence. (Section 7 of the act approved July 4, 1864.)

135. To the notification of draft for all drafted persons will be attached a requisition for transportation (over the shortest usually travelled route) from their place of residence to their place of rendezvous; and all discharged drafted persons, except those furnishing substitutes, will be furnished by provost marshals with transportation from the rendezvous to their place of residence.

136. Provost marshals are authorized to administer oaths and affirmations relating to the duties of their office. (See sec. 15, amendatory act, approved February 24, 1864.) The oath will be subject to the stamp duty stated in paragraph 140, Regulations.

137. When a provost marshal is relieved from duty, he will turn over to his successor all the public property in his possession; he will make out invoices, in duplicate, for the articles, in the order as stated in Form 8, and take like receipts for the same; he will then close his property return and forward it at once to the Provost Marshal General. Failure to comply with the requirements herein stated will cause a suspension of the officer's pay accounts.

EMPLOYÉES.

138. All appointments of employés, under district provost marshals, must be submitted by letter for approval, through the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State or division, to the Provost Marshal General. Letters of appointment must state the necessity for the employment, and for what purpose, the number required, the names of the persons proposed, the date of commencement of service, and a recommendation as to the amount of compensation proper to be allowed in each case, and must refer to no other subject.

139. Two deputy provost marshals, for each district composed of more than one county, may be appointed, if thought necessary, by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General. The pay of a deputy provost marshal shall not be more

than \$100 per month. Special agents may be paid at the rate of from \$65 to \$100 per month—depending on their usefulness. Employés are not entitled to receive any additional compensation whatever for their services beyond the amount approved by the Provost Marshal General at the time of their appointment. *No employé shall be retained in service longer than his services are absolutely required, nor for any other purpose than the one for which he was employed.* Provost marshals are especially directed to secure faithful execution of this rule. When discharged, the fact must be promptly entered, on Form 7, under this heading—giving the date of discharge.

140. After having received the approval of the Provost Marshal General of the appointment of employés, the provost marshal will forward immediately to the Provost Marshal General the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he may administer to the person so employed. The oath is subject to a stamp duty of five cents; the stamp must be furnished, affixed, and cancelled by the subscriber with his initials and the date. The names of all employés must be entered by the provost marshal on his monthly report of persons employed, (Form 7) No allowance will be made to any person (applicant for office) whose appointment has been submitted for approval and "*disapproved*" by the Provost Marshal General, but only to "approved employés," and for the time commencing from the date named in the approval.

141. Employés will be paid at the end of each calendar month, on receipt-rolls, (Form 18,) in duplicate, which they must sign with their own hands. One person can sign for another only by a power of attorney, a copy of which must, in each case, accompany the signature.

142. When employés are not present at the district headquarters to sign the receipt-rolls, their accounts may be made out on separate vouchers, (Form 19.)

TRANSPORTATION.

143. Provost marshals will, in all cases, when practicable, obtain the necessary transportation by requisition upon the quartermaster's department for all persons under their charge, in the military service of the United States, Class I, including veteran reserve corps, drafted men, substitutes, and recruits enlisted or mustered in by them, (from the place of rendezvous to their regiment, or to any general rendezvous established by the War Department,) deserters and their guards, and prisoners of war.

144. When it is impracticable to obtain from the quartermaster's department transportation, as above, it will be procured by the provost marshal by requisition upon the established lines of communication, and the accounts therefor will be paid by the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department, upon vouchers made out and supported as prescribed in paragraph 147.

145. Provost marshals will use the printed requisitions for transportation which have been sent to them in book form from this bureau, and strict compliance with the notings thereon will be required.

146. Provost marshals, commissioners, surgeons, deputies, and special agents, travelling on public duty connected with their respective offices, will be allowed the actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses of their transportation. The journeys of the commissioners, surgeons, special agents, and deputies must be performed under special written orders from the provost marshal in each case. The accounts for payment of the necessary expenses of these persons, as above, will be made out on Form 16, and must be accompanied by a copy of the order of the provost marshal under which the journey was performed, and also a detailed statement of the expenses incurred, as sub-vouchers. The affidavit will be made by the persons incurring such expense, as required on said form.

147. Accounts for transportation of provost marshals, on public duty properly connected with their office, within their respective districts, will be made out

on Form 17, and be certified to by them. The necessity for the journey, and the items of expenditure, must be stated in the account; and when the items are numerous, a detailed statement of the same must accompany the voucher for payment as a sub-voucher. A provost marshal is not allowed to travel beyond the limits of his district without the previous sanction, in writing, of the acting assistant provost marshal general.

148. Accounts for payment or transportation furnished upon the requisitions of provost marshals will be made out as follows, viz: At the end of each month, or sooner if necessary, the persons claiming payment for transportation furnished upon the requisitions during this period will present the original requisitions, properly signed, to the provost marshal who issued them; if found correct, he will give duplicate vouchers, made out on Form 14, and sign the certificate thereon. The requisitions must, in all cases, accompany the vouchers for payment as sub-vouchers. Accounts for transportation furnished to Class I (persons in the military service, see paragraphs 142 and 151) will be forwarded for payment to the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department. Accounts for payment of transportation furnished to Class II, and to the persons designated in paragraphs 134, 146 and 147, will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General. When requisitions for transportation are issued by provost marshals to deputies or special agents (see paragraphs 145, 148, Regulations) to go in pursuit of deserters, this fact must be entered on the *stub* of the requisition book, in order that the expense of such transportation, in case the arrest is made, may be charged to the deserter. When the requisition is forwarded with the account for payment, *mark on it* the fact whether or not the deserter was arrested and held to service, and to what general rendezvous turned over.

149. When clothing or other military supplies are sent from arsenals or depots to provost marshals of congressional districts, the transportation, drayage, and hauling of such supplies, until they are delivered to the provost marshals, are a proper charge against the appropriation for the quartermaster's department. When expenses are necessarily incurred for such service at stations where there is no officer of the quartermaster's department on duty, the accounts therefor, setting forth the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure, will be paid by the nearest disbursing quartermaster, upon the certificate of the provost marshal of the district where the account originated. At a place where there is an officer of the quartermaster's department on duty, the provost marshal will make requisition upon the quartermaster for the required service, instead of contracting for it himself.

LODGINGS.

150. Where district headquarters are in cities or elsewhere within reach of any of the regular posts, encampments, or other places provided by the government or by the public for soldiers, or when moving deserters or other men under his control from one point to another, it is made the duty of the provost marshal to seek and avail himself of these places of accommodation.

151. In case no place for quartering the men can be had, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, provost marshals will make written agreement with some responsible party for lodgings, at a rate ——— per day for each man, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General. The contract will be made in quintuplicate, accompanied by the contractor's oath of allegiance to the United States, subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

152. Lodgings will be obtained from contractors on returns, (Form 22,) which must be made out by the provost marshal, for each of the following classes, separately, viz:

For CLASS I. (Persons in the military service.)

1. Veteran Reserve Corps.
2. Drafted men and substitutes.
3. Deserters.
4. Guards, (enlisted men.)
5. Prisoners of war.
6. Recruits, (enlisted or mustered by provost marshals.)

For CLASS II. (Persons not in the military service.)

1. Prisoners, (citizens.)
2. Guards, (citizens.)

The number and rank of persons lodged, and the company, regiment, or other organization to which they belong, must be specified on the return. At the end of the month the provost marshal shall take up these returns and enter them on the abstract, (Form 23.) Separate abstracts, in duplicate, shall be made for Class I and for Class II. The abstract, after being properly certified by the provost marshal, will accompany, as a sub-voucher, Form 24, voucher for payment. These accounts must be kept separate and distinct from any other expense, and shall in no case be entered on the same voucher for any other expenditure.

153. The contractor will send for payment, monthly, his account for lodgings furnished Class I, (persons in the military service,) to the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department; and for Class II, (persons not in the military service,) direct to the Provost Marshal General.

154. Officers in command of companies or detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of other troops, at stations where there are public quarters and where there is an officer of the quartermaster's department on duty, will make requisition on said quartermaster for quarters and fuel, in accordance with paragraph 1086, Revised Army Regulations.

SUBSISTENCE.*

155. Subsistence shall be obtained in all cases, when practicable, from the commissary department, United States army, on ration returns, (Form 13, Army Regulations of 1863.) signed by the provost marshal, and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station. *Separate* ration returns shall be made for each description of persons specified in Classes I and II, of paragraph 162.

156. Where district headquarters are within reach of any of the posts, encampments, soldiers' rests, or other places of accommodation provided for soldiers by the government, or by the public, the provost marshal shall avail himself of these for subsisting his men.

157. When subsistence cannot be obtained, as prescribed in paragraphs 155 and 156, the provost marshal shall make a written contract (Form 20) with some responsible party to furnish subsistence on demand for as many men as he may from time to time present. Under a contract for *cooked* rations, three substantial meals shall constitute a complete ration.

158. Contracts for subsistence shall be made after due public notice, and on the lowest proposal received from a responsible person. These agreements shall expressly provide for their termination at such time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct, and for the exclusion of any interest in them on the part of members of Congress, officers or agents of the government, and all persons employed in the public service.

*The mode of procuring subsistence for the following description of troops, viz: recruiting parties and recruits made by them, new volunteer organizations *after* muster into the military service of the United States, as well as the manner of preparing, authenticating, and paying accounts for subsistence thus furnished, will be found in the regulations of the subsistence department, and in such instructions on this subject as may be published from time to time by competent authority.

159. A contract for rations shall be executed in *quintuplicate*; one copy to be kept by the contractor, and one by the provost marshal; two copies to be sent to the Commissary General of Subsistence, through the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State or division, for approval; the remaining copy to the "Returns Office," Washington, D. C. The oath of allegiance to the United States must be taken by the contractor, and forwarded with the copies of the contract to be furnished the Commissary General of Subsistence, which copies, together with that for the Returns Office, will be sent by the provost marshal, immediately after completion, accompanied by the advertisement and one copy of every bid received.

160. The provost marshal must certify upon each copy of a contract for subsistence that it was impracticable to obtain rations from the commissary department, United States army, or to subsist his men at any of the places of accommodation provided for soldiers by the government, or by the public, stating briefly the causes of the impracticability.

161. When bids to furnish subsistence are solicited, the advertisement or notice shall call for *sealed proposals in duplicate*. If the bids received be deemed unreasonable, or if there be other sufficient cause for not accepting them, they will be rejected, and others again invited. The time and place of opening proposals shall be stated in the advertisement, and bidders allowed to be present at the opening.

162. Subsistence will be obtained from contractors on ration returns, (Form 35,) which must be made by the provost marshal for a few days at a time, and for each of the following description of persons, separately, viz :

CLASS I.

Drafted men and substitutes, Deserters, Guards, Prisoners, Recruits, (enlisted or mustered by provost marshals,)	}	Persons in military service.
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CLASS II.

Prisoners, (citizens,) Guards, (citizens,)	}	Persons <i>not</i> in military service.
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The name and rank of each person to be subsisted, and the company, regiment, or other organization to which he belongs, must be stated on the ration return. At the end of each calendar month, the provost marshal shall enter each ration return on an abstract and account, (Form 26,) specifying thereon, in column of "Remarks," the description of persons (see Classes I and II) for whom the return was made.

163. *Separate* abstracts and accounts, in duplicate, shall be prepared for persons in military service, and for persons not in military service. These abstracts and accounts, when certified to by the provost marshal, shall be forwarded by him, *with the original ration returns*, to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State or division, for his examination and approval, who, after certifying on each abstract and account that he has compared it with the original ration returns, finds it correct and approves the account, shall transmit for payment, to the commissary or other officer designated for this duty, the abstracts and accounts which comprise persons described in Class I, paragraph 162, and to the Provost Marshal General, those embracing persons described in Class II of that paragraph. The original ration returns shall be filed and carefully preserved by the acting assistant provost marshal general, for future reference.

164. Subsistence will not be furnished to deputy provost marshals, salaried agents, or other employes (citizen guards, Class II, excepted) of the Provost Marshal General's bureau.

165. When persons comprised in either of the classes specified in paragraph 162 are to travel, the provost marshal, or other officer in charge of them, shall see that they are supplied with cooked rations for the trip, and no expense will be allowed for subsistence furnished to them on the route, unless the expense be reasonable, and unavoidable, from circumstances which could not have been anticipated, and which must be fully explained.

POSTAGE.

166. All letters on "official business," addressed to the Provost Marshal General from provost marshals and other officers of this bureau, pass free of postage.

167. For every indorsement of "official," falsely made, the person making the same is subject to a fine of \$300.

168. The franking privilege is limited to packages weighing not exceeding four pounds.

169. Postage on public business only, paid for by a provost marshal, will be refunded to him on his certificate to the account, made out on Form 15. Accounts for payment will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

170. Officers and employes under the orders of this bureau are notified that accounts for all telegrams on official business sent from, or received at, the office of the Provost Marshal General, will, in future, by arrangement with a telegraph company, be paid by the Provost Marshal General, in Washington. They are accordingly warned against making payment for any such telegrams received or sent by them. The telegraph should only be used in cases of urgent and imperative necessity, where the delay of the mail would be actually prejudicial to the interests of the public service. (See circular 4, Jan. 29, 1864.)

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

171. An affidavit is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

172. The *jurat* to the oath of allegiance is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

173. All questions relating to the payment of expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, or such other duties as provost marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be referred to the Provost Marshal General, whose decision thereon shall, so far as the War Department is concerned, be final.

174. Each district provost marshal shall at all times keep himself supplied with a sufficient amount of clothing to uniform such number of recruits, drafted men, and substitutes as may from time to time be called into the military service from his district.

For this purpose he will make timely requisitions on the nearest depot quartermaster, approved by the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State or division in which he is serving.

On receipt of clothing invoiced to him the provost marshal will give duplicate receipts therefor, and conform in other respects to paragraph 1147 Revised United States Army Regulations, and will account for the same, as provided by paragraph 1158, same regulations.

Blank clothing returns and receipt rolls will be forwarded to provost marshals from this office.

Provost marshals are held strictly responsible at the treasury of the United States for any and all public property which they receive.

A secure and dry clothing store-room must be selected, and proper care taken of the clothing at all times.

All issues of clothing must be made as prescribed in paragraphs 1151 and 1159, (see Form 52,) Quartermaster's Regulations. . Particular attention is called to paragraphs 1161, 1162, and 1163, as a strict compliance with them will be enforced.

When a drafted man presents himself at the district headquarters he must at once be put in uniform and supplied with one knapsack, haversack, canteen, and blanket. His citizen's dress must be disposed of by himself. He must also be furnished with one knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, and tin plate, (see paragraph 115 Regulations for the Government of Provost Marshal General's Bureau.) These latter articles will be purchased by the provost marshal, in accordance with regulations for the government of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

175. The following are the monthly reports and returns to be rendered by provost marshals to the Provost Marshal General, viz:

1. Monthly Report of Persons Employed and Property Hired, (Form 7.) Particular attention must be paid to all the requirements of this report, and entries made in accordance with the headings of each column as designated.

2. Monthly Return of Public Property, (Form 8.) An abstract of all articles purchased during the month belonging to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, (Form 9,) sub-voucher to this abstract, (Form 13,) being the triplicate copy of voucher for purchase; also abstract of articles expended, &c., (Form 10,) must accompany this return. Articles issued to drafted persons, viz: knives, forks, spoons, tin cups and tin plates, will be so accounted for on the abstract of articles expended, (Form 10,) giving the number of drafted men and the number of articles issued during the month.

3. Monthly return of deserters arrested, (Form 28.) Copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State.

The tri-monthly reports to be rendered on the 10th, 20th, and last days of the months to which they relate, viz:

1. Tri-monthly reports of deserters arrested, (Form 27.) A copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State.

2. Tri-monthly report of their business and general transactions, in the form of a letter, subdivided into subjects. This report will contain the names of *persons* arrested, and how disposed of. A copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State.

3. Tri-monthly report of the state of the draft (to be rendered only during the draft.)

4. Monthly return of quotas and credits to be transmitted through the office of the acting assistant provost marshal general.

LIST OF FORMS REQUIRED IN THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

1. Monthly Summary Statement of Funds Received and Disbursed on account of "Enrolment and Draft."
2. Account Current of "Enrolment and Draft."
3. Abstract of Disbursements on account of "Enrolment and Draft."
4. Monthly Summary Statement of Funds Received and Disbursed.
5. Account Current.
6. Abstract of Disbursements to Account Current.
7. Monthly Report of Persons Employed and Property Used.
8. Monthly Return of Public Property.
9. Abstract of Articles Purchased.
10. Abstract of Articles Expended.
11. Inspection Report (of Public Property.)
12. Vouchers for Payment of Rent.
13. Purchase of Public Property, (Provost Marshal General's Bureau.)
14. Transportation.

15. Postage.
16. Actual Expense of Transportation, (Employés.)
17. Account of Expenses of Provost Marshal, Travelling on Duty.
18. Receipt Roll of Persons Employed.
19. General Voucher.
20. Contract for Subsistence.
21. Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters.
22. Return of Lodgings, (original.)
23. Abstract of Lodgings.
24. Voucher for Payment of Lodgings.
25. Return of Rations, (original.)
26. Voucher for Payment of Rations.
27. Tri-monthly Report of Deserters Arrested.
28. Monthly Return of Deserters Arrested.
29. Certificate for Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.
30. Certificates of Non-liability to be given by the Board of Enrolment.
- 30½. Certificates of Exemption on Account of Having Furnished a Substitute.
31. Certificate of Exemption for a Drafted Person on Account of Disability.
32. Muster and Descriptive Roll of Detachment of Men Drafted and Mustered into the Service of the United States.
33. Descriptive List of Drafted Men called into the Service of the United States.
34. Enrolment List of all Persons (except as required in Form 35) Subject to do Military Duty in Sub-districts.
35. Enrolment List of Persons held to Service and Subject to do Military Duty in Sub-districts.
36. Consolidated List of all Persons Subject to do Military Duty in Congressional Districts.
37. Notice to Men who have been Drafted to Report.
38. Tri-monthly Report of the state of the Draft.
39. Substitute Volunteer Enlistment.
40. Abstract of Exemptions Granted to Drafted Persons.
41. Statement of Substitutes Accepted and Enlisted in Congressional Districts.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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FORM No. 1.—*Monthly summary statement of funds received and disbursed at ———, in DR. ———, 186—. CR.*

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.	Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
186—	To amount disbursed this month.....			186—	By balance as per last statement.....		
					By cash received this month from the Treasurer of the United States, being the amount of warrants No....		
	To balance due the U. S....						

I certify that the above is a true statement of all moneys received and expended by me on account of the "Enrolment and Draft," Provost Marshal General's department, during the month. The balance due the United States is deposited in ———.

———, Disbursing Officer.

FORM No. 2.—*The United States in account current with ———, disbursing officer, in the month of ———, 186—. CR.*

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.	Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
186—	To amount of abstract No..			186—	By amount on hand, as per last account.....		
					By cash received.....		
	To balance due the United States, carried to next account.....						

I certify that the above is a true statement of all the moneys which have come into my hands on account of the "Enrolment and Draft," Provost Marshal General's department, for the month of ———, 186—, and that the disbursements have been faithfully made. The balance due the United States is deposited in ———.

———, Disbursing Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A No. —.

FORM No. 3.—*Abstract of disbursements on account of the "Enrolment and Draft," Provost Marshal General's department, by ———, in the month ending on the — of —, 186—.*

Date.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
				Dolls.	Cts.
186—					

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

———, Disbursing Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FORM No. 4.—*Monthly summary statement of funds received and disbursed at* ———, in
DR. ———, 186—. CR.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.	Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
186—.	To amount disbursed this month.....			186—.	By balance, as per last statement.....		
					By cash received this month from the Treasurer of the United States, being the amount of.....		
	To balance due the United States.....						

I certify that the above is a true statement of all moneys received and expended by me during the month on account of incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, Provost Marshal General's department. The balance due the United States is deposited in ———.

—————, *Disbursing Officer.*

FORM No. 5.—*The United States in account current with* ———, *disbursing officer, in the month of* ———, 186—. CR.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.	Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
186—.	To amount of abstract No.			186—.	By amount on hand, as per last account.....		
					By cash received.....		
	To balance due the United States, carried to next account.....						

I certify that the above is a true statement of all the moneys which have come into my hands on account of incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, Provost Marshal General's department, for the month of ———, 186—, and that the disbursements have been faithfully made. The balance due the United States is deposited in ———.

—————, *Disbursing Officer.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

B No. ———.

FORM No. 6.—*Abstract of disbursements on account of incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, Provost Marshal General's department, by* ———, *in the month of* ———, 186—.

Date.	No. voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.		Remarks.
				Dolla.	Cts.	
186—.						

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

—————, *Disbursing Officer*

Provost Marshal.

I certify that the above is correct, and that the articles specified were actually and necessarily expended in the public service.

Station: _____

Date: _____

(Duplicates.)

NOTE.—All property, of whatever kind, (if belonging to the Provost Marshal General's department,) will be taken up on this return.

Purchased per abstract

Total to be accounted for

Transferred to

Expended per abstract

Total issued and expended

Remaining on hand

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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FORM No. 11.—*Inventory and inspection report of public property belonging to the Provost Marshal General's bureau, for which ———, provost marshal, ——— district, State of ———, is responsible, and which have been inspected by ———, inspector.*

Inventory.		Inspection report.	
No. or quantity.	Articles.	Condition of articles.	How to be disposed of.

I certify that the above is a correct inventory of public property for which I am responsible, and which, in my opinion, requires the action of an inspector; also that the articles above specified have not been heretofore condemned.

———, Captain,
and Provost Marshal,
——— district, State of ———.

Station : ———

Date : ———

I certify that I have this ——— day of ———, 186—, examined each of the above specified articles of public property, and that, under inspection report, I have stated their present condition and what disposition should be made of them.

(Duplicates.)

———, Inspector.

NOTE.—See paragraphs 1025, 1026, 1027, 1033, General Army Regulations.

FORM No. 12.—RENT ACCOUNT.

The United States to ———, Dr.

186—.		Dollars.	Cents.
	For rent of		
	at		
	used for		
	from....., 186—, to....., 186—, inclusive,		
	....., at \$..... per.....,		
	as per lease dated....., 186—.....		

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the premises were occupied, as stated, and were necessary for the public service, and are accounted for on my report of persons employed and property hired for the month of ———, 186—.

———, Captain,
and Provost Marshal ——— District of ———.

Received at ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—, from ———, United States army, ——— dollars and ——— cents, in full of the above account.
(Signed in duplicate.)

NOTES.—No rent account will be paid until a lease for the premises has been duly executed, and approved by the Provost Marshal General.

A power of attorney to receive or collect rent is subject to a stamp duty of twenty-five cents.—(See para. 129, and 175, 176, 177, Revised Regulations, Provost Marshal General's bureau.)

20—P G **

FORM No. 13.

[Original, duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate.]

The United States to ———, Dr.

[Voucher for purchases of public property belonging to the Provost Marshal General's bureau.]

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.
186—.	For		

I certify that the above account for ——— dollars and ——— cents is correct and just; the articles above specified have been received by me, and will be accounted for on my property return for the month of ———, 186—; that I was wholly uninterested in the purchase, and that it was necessary for the public service.

Date : ———.

Station : ———.

———, and Provost Marshal.

——— District, State of ———.

Received at ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—, of ———, ——— dollars and ——— cents, in full of the above account.

NOTE.—This voucher should be made out in quadruplicate, in name of person or firm furnishing the articles, and be certified to by the provost marshal making the purchase. Two copies, the original and duplicate, will be sent for payment, properly receipted, to the Provost Marshal General; the third, the triplicate copy, will accompany the abstract of purchases to the return of public property; the remaining one, the quadruplicate, will be kept on file by the provost marshal in his office with the retained abstract of purchases.

FORM No. 14.

The United States to ———, Dr.

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.
From ——— 186—.	For transportation as per accompanying regulations, as follows, viz :		
To ——— 186—.	No. ———, being ——— miles, at \$—— each		
	No. ———, being ——— miles, at \$—— each		
	No. ———, being ——— miles, at \$—— each		
	No. ———, being ——— miles, at \$—— each		
	Total.....		

I certify that the above account is correct and just; the services were rendered as stated, and were necessary for public service.

Date : ———.

Station : ———.

———, Provost Marshal.

Received at ———, the ——— of ———, 186—, of ———, the sum of ——— and ——— cents, in full of the above account.

(Duplicate.)

NOTE 1.—This voucher must be made out in duplicate, in name of company or person furnishing the transportation, and be accompanied by the original requisition of the provost marshal for transportation, as a sub-voucher.

2. The number and description of persons of each class must be written out in full.

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FORM No. 15.—POSTAGE, &c.

The United States to ———, Dr.

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.
186—	For cash paid for postage on letters and packages on public service, sent by him from the — of —, 186—, to the — of —, 186—, inclusive		
	For cash paid for telegrams		
	NOTE.—Certified copies of telegrams must accompany voucher, and amount for each telegram must be given.		

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just; that the number of letters, packages, and telegrams, as above, were received and sent as stated, and were all on public service; and that I have actually paid the amount charged.

Date: ———.

Station: ———.

Received at ———, the — of —, 186—, of ———, recruiting officer, — dollars and — cents, in full of the above account.

(Duplicates.)

NOTES.—This voucher can be made in the name of the officer. Copies of all letters sent on public business must be kept, and a list of them, together with a list of packages of public documents received or sent, on which postage has been paid.

FORM No. 16.—*The United States to ———, Dr.*

Date.			
186—	For the actual expense of his transportation while travelling under orders in the discharge of his duty as ———, from ——— to ———, as per annexed statement		

I certify that ——— was, during the time above specified, employed as ——— in the provost marshal's department, United States army, and that the journey charged for in the above account was performed by him in the discharge of his official duties under my orders; and that he has not been furnished with public transportation for any part of the above claim.

Station: ———

Provost Marshal, ——— District of ———.

Date: ———.

County, ss:

On this — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and sixty —, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a — in and for said county aforesaid, —, and made oath, in due form of law, that the above account is correct and just, and exhibits the actual expense of his transportation for and during the journey above specified.

(2) [Signed in duplicate.]

(An affidavit is subject to a stamp duty of five cents to each copy furnished, affixed and cancelled by the subscriber with his initials and date.)

Received at ———, the — day of —, 186—, of ———, the sum of — dollars and — cents, in full of the above account.

(2) [Signed in duplicate.]

\$——.

NOTE 1. An authenticated copy of the order of the provost marshal under which the journey was performed must accompany this voucher.

2. A detailed statement of the expenses incurred must also accompany this voucher.

3. Public transportation will always be furnished by provost marshals when persons are required, under orders, to travel over established lines of communication.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

FORM No. 17.

The United States to — — —, Dr.

[illegible]

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that I have travelled in the customary reasonable manner, and not returning from leave of absence to my station, and necessarily incurred the expense as stated: that I have not been furnished with public transportation, nor money in lieu thereof, for any part of the route: and that I have performed the journey, without orders, for the purpose of ____.

Provost Marshal, ——— District of ———.

Received at the _____, the _____ day of _____, 186____, of _____, United States army, _____ dollars and _____ cents, in full of the above account.
(Signed duplicates.) _____

Provost Marshal, ——— District of ———.

NOTE.—This form to be used for accounts for transportation of provost marshals while travelling on duty. The items of expenditure must be inserted in the above form, and when too numerous a detailed statement must accompany this voucher.

FORM No. 18.—We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received of _____, U. S. A., disbursing officer of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, the sums opposite our names, respectively, being in full of our pay for the period herein expressed, having signed triplicates herof.

[illegible]

I certify, on honor, that the above receipt roll is correct and just; that the claim for payment of the services rendered in each case as above stated has not been made in any other account; and that the names are reported on my "monthly report of persons employed."

Date: _____
Station: _____
Date: _____

_____, Captain and Provost Marshal,
_____ District of _____.

NOTE 1. This roll must be made out "monthly," and forwarded, in duplicate, for payment, to the Provost Marshal General, and should embrace the claims of all persons employed by the provost marshal during the month.

2. When it is impracticable for employ  s to sign this roll, their accounts must be made out, in duplicate, on Form 19, duly certified and receipted, by the provost marshal during the month.

3. When an individual makes his mark instead of signing his name to the receipt, it must be witnessed by a third person.
4. The elements of persons claiming payment for services on this roll must be written by themselves and not by another person for them.

4. The signatures of persons claiming payment for services on this roll must be written by themselves, and not by any other person for them.

5. In order to expedite the payment of this roll, frequent delays having occurred by errors of calculation in the columns of "amount taxable," "amount

J. In order to expedite the payment of this loan, frequent delays having occurred by errors of calculation in the columns of amount taxable, and amount tax paid, they will be left in blank, and be filled in by the disbursing officer when paid by him.

"In calculating the amount of pay due, both days are included—the day from and the day to."

"Triplicates"—two for payment; one for provost marshal, as a retained copy, to be kept on file by him.

FORM No. 19.—*The United States to ———, Dr.*

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.
186—.			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated, and were necessary for the public service.

_____, *Provost Marshal.*

Received at ——— this ——— day of ———, 186—, from ———, United States army, ——— dollars and ——— cents, in full of the above account.

(Signed in duplicate.)

NOTES.—“All accounts of expenditures shall set out a sufficient explanation of the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure.”

The dates between which employed, rate of pay per day or month, and if the person employed be in the military service, his rank, company, and regiment should all be specifically stated.

"The facts on which an account depends must be stated and vouched by the certificate of an officer or other sufficient evidence."

When a receipt is signed by a mark, it must be witnessed, and by a third person.

This form will be used in cases where no other is prescribed.

FORM No. 20. •

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, entered into this — day of —, eighteen hundred and sixty —, between —, provost marshal, — district, State of —, of the one part, and * —, of the county of —, and State of —, of the other part.

This agreement witnesseth, That the said —, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, have mutually agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows, viz:

First. That said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, shall supply and issue, at —, all the rations,† —, to consist of the articles hereinafter specified, that shall be required for the use of the provost marshal's rendezvous at the place aforesaid, commencing on the — day of —, eighteen hundred and sixty —, and ending on the — day of —, eighteen hundred and sixty —, or such earlier day as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct, at the price of — cents and — mills for each complete ration, † —, in the funds provided by the United States for public disbursement.

Second. The ration to be furnished daily by virtue of this contract shall consist of the following articles and quantities, viz: twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and, to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. When two or more different kinds of food constitute, as equivalents, a component part of this ration, the provost marshal shall have power to designate which of the equivalents shall be furnished. And it is understood and agreed that when cooked rations are to be furnished by the terms of this agreement, three substantial meals daily, consisting of the articles above specified, shall constitute a complete ration.

Third. Fresh beef shall be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the provost marshal. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of four quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Fourth. The provisions to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality.

Should any difficulty arise respecting their quality, then the provost marshal shall appoint a disinterested person to meet one of the same description to be appointed by the contractor. These two will have power to decide on the quality of the provisions; but should they disagree, then a third person is to be chosen by the two already appointed, the whole to act under oath, and the opinion of the majority to be final in the case.

Fifth. In case of failure or deficiency in the quantity or quality of the rations herein stipulated to be furnished, then the provost marshal of the district aforesaid shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the said —, contractor, will be charged with the difference of cost.

Sixth. No member of Congress, officer or agent of the government, or any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share herein, or to any benefit herefrom.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals the day and date first above written.

Witnesses:

— — — — —
— — — — —

— — — — —. [L. S.]
— — — — —. [L. S.]

I certify that this contract was made because it was impracticable to obtain rations from the commissary department, United States army, or to procure subsistence from any of the posts, encampments, soldiers' rests, or other places of accommodation provided for soldiers by the government, or by the public, and for the following reasons:



— — — — —,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
— — — — — District of — — — — —.

* When a firm is contracting, the full names of the individuals composing it will be stated in the contract, together with the business name or style of the copartnership.

† When the agreement is for cooked rations, the word "cooked" must be here inserted.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

FORM No. 21.—*The United States to ————, Dr.*

186—. For apprehending and delivering the following named deserters, viz :						Dolls.	Cts.
Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	State.	Remarks.		

I certify that _____ has apprehended and this day delivered to me, at this place, the above-named deserters from the military service of the United States, and that he is entitled to the reward authorized for such service.

_____, *Captain and Provost Marshal.*

Station : ———.

Date: _____.

Received at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186____, from _____, United States army, _____ dollars and _____ cents, in full of the above account.

NOTE.—The full name and designation of the deserter and the company and regiment to which he belongs must be stated.

A reward of thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to the provost marshal of the district in which the arrest is made. This reward of thirty dollars will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for the pursuit, apprehension, securing, and delivering a deserter.

FORM No. 22.—Return of lodgings furnished to (— — —) in the — district of —
under charge of — — —, provost marshal, from — to —, by — — —, contractor.

Date.	No. of men.	Commencing.	Ending.	No. of days drawn for.	Total.	Remarks, (stating rank, company, and regiment.)
186—.						

I certify that the above return is correct.

_____ *Provost Marshal.*

NOTES.—1. In the first space in this heading must be inserted the class to which this return relates.

1. In the first space in this heading must be inserted the class to which this return relates.
2. Separate returns must be made out for Class I, (*persons in the military service*), viz: Invalid corps, drafted men and substitutes, deserters, guards, (enlisted men,) and prisoners of war; and for Class II, (*persons not in the military service*), viz: Prisoners (citizens) and guards, (citizens.)
3. Contracts for lodging not to exceed twelve cents per day.
4. From this return the abstract of lodgings furnished will be made out, each being entered separately on the abstract, (Form 23.)

FORM No. 23.—*Abstract of lodgings furnished to ———, in the ——— district of ———, under charge of ———, provost marshal, from ——— to ———, by ———, contractor.*

Date.	No. of return.	No. of men.	Commencing.	Ending.	No. of days drawn for.	Total.	Remarks, (stating rank, company, and regiment.)
186—.							
Total number of lodgings furnished							

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully compared the above abstract with the original returns (Form 23) now in my possession, and find the abstract correct, and that the lodgings were furnished as stated, amounting to ———.

———, *Captain and Provost Marshal.*

Station: ———.

Date: ———.

NOTES.—1. In the first space in this heading must be inserted the class to which this return relates.

2. Separate returns must be made out for Class I, (*persons in the military service*), viz: Invalid corps, drafted men and substitutes, deserters, guards, (enlisted men,) and prisoners of war; and for Class II, (*persons not in the military service*), viz: Prisoners (citizens) and guards, (citizens.)

3. This form must accompany, as a sub-voucher, Form 24, voucher for payment.

4. Contracts for lodgings not to exceed twelve (12) cents per day.

FORM No. 24.—*The United States to ——— ———, Dr.*

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.
186—.	For lodgings furnished to ———, under the charge of ———, in ——— district of ———, from ——— to ———, as per accompanying abstract: ——— lodgings, at ——— cents each		
	Due contractor		

I certify that the above account for ——— dollars and ——— cents is correct and just; that the services charged for were rendered as stated, as per abstract (Form 24) accompanying, and were necessary for the public service; that the rates charged were in accordance with the agreement made with said ———, on the ——— day of ———, 1864, and that there were no quarters owned or hired by the public at ———, which could be assigned to the men designated in the accompanying abstract.

———, *Captain and Provost Marshal.*

Date: ———.

Station: ———.

Received from ———, at ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—, ——— dollars and ——— cents, in full of the above account.

———, *Contractor.*

NOTES.—1. Form 23 must accompany this account as a sub-voucher.

2. The contractor will send for payment, monthly, his account for lodgings furnished to Class I, (*persons in the military service*), to the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department; and for Class II, (*persons not in the military service*), direct to the Provost Marshal General.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

315

FORM No. 27.—*Tri-monthly report of deserters arrested in — district —, from the — day of — to the — day of —, 186—.*

Remaining in custody, last report.				Arrested during the last ten days.				Disposed of						Remaining in custody.					
								Deserters.			Substitutes.							Drafted men.	
Deserters.				Deserters.				Sent to				Sent to				Deserters.			
Substitutes.				Substitutes.				Sent to				Sent to				Substitutes.			
Drafted men.				Drafted men.				Released for want of evidence.											
Total.				Total.				Sent to				Sent to				Exempted by board of enrolment.			

REMARKS.

Station : ———.
Date : ———.

—————, Provost Marshal,
————— District, ———.

FORM No. 28.—*List of deserters arrested by ———, provost marshal of the ——— district ———, during the month ending ———, 186—.*

No.	Name.	Rank.	Com'y.	Reg't.	Date of arrest.	Turned over to military authorities.		
						Date.	Place.	To whom.

Station : ———.
Date : ———.

—————, Provost Marshal,
————— District, ———.

FORM No. 29.—*Certificate of exemption on account of unsuitableness of age.*

I, ———, of ———, ——— county, State of ———, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason :

That I am ——— years of age.

We, the subscribers, ——— and ———, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ———'s age is correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—.

—————, Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows :

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age ;

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE years" of age ; according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

FORM No. 30.—*Certificate of non-liability to be given by the Board of Enrolment.*

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrolment of the _____ district of the State of _____, provided for in section 8, act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that _____, of _____, _____ county, State of _____, having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act and the act approved February 24, 1864, by reason of _____, is exempt from all liability to military duty for the term of _____.

Provost Marshal, and President of Board of Enrolment.

Member of Board of Enrolment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186—.

NOTE.—This certificate is to be given in all cases where it is applicable, according to the act of Congress referred to above.

FORM No. 30½.—*Certificate of exemption on account of having furnished a substitute.*

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrolment of the _____ district of the State of _____, provided for in section 8, act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that _____, of _____, _____ county, State of _____, being properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act and the act approved February 24, 1864, is exempt from its performance by reason of having furnished a substitute [*] liable to draft.

DESCRIPTION.

Name.							Drafted.			
	Age.	Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where—Town and State.	By whom.	Period.
		Feet.	In.							

* Insert "not" in cases where the substitute is not liable to draft.

Provost Marshal, and President of Board of Enrolment.

Member of Board of Enrolment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186—.

NOTE 1.—Where the principal furnishes the substitute *before* the draft, this exemption is valid during time substitute is *not liable* to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute is accepted.

2.—Where the principal is *drafted* and furnishes substitute *not liable* to draft, this exemption is valid during time substitute is not liable to draft, but not exceeding term for which principal was drafted.

3.—Where principal is drafted and furnishes substitute *liable* to draft, the principal is exempt until present enrolment is exhausted, not exceeding, however, the term for which the principal was drafted.

NOTE.—This certificate is to be given in all cases where it is applicable, according to the acts of Congress referred to above.

FORM No. 31.—*Certificate of exemption for a drafted person on account of disability.*

This is to certify that _____, of _____, _____ county, State of _____, having been drafted, and claiming exemption on account of disability, has been carefully examined, and is found to be unfit for military duty by reason of _____, and, in consequence thereof, he is exempt from service under the present draft.

Provost Marshal, and President of Board of Enrolment.

Member of Board of Enrolment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186—.

4. Four copies of this muster and descriptive roll are to be made out by the provost marshal, who will see that they are duly signed—one for the Adjutant General, and one for the Provost Marshal General, both to be sent by the provost marshal direct; one for the detachment, to be sent to the Adjutant General when it reaches its destination, and one to be retained by the provost marshal who sends out the detachment.
5. Separate rolls will be made of drafted men for each regiment, and men for different regiments will not appear on the same muster and descriptive roll.
6. Men drafted will be considered as mustered in from the date of their draft, and will be mustered for pay on the usual rolls for volunteers. On the same line as the soldier's name, under the heading "Joined for duty and enrolled—commencement of first payment by time," will be written the word *drafted*; and under the heading "When mustered in," will be given the date when the soldier was drafted; under "Where mustered in," will be given the place from which drafted; under the heading "By whom mustered in," will be given the number of the enrolment district from which he was drafted, and the State to which it belongs, thus: *4th D., Mass.*, (meaning 4th enrolment district, State of Massachusetts.)

FORM No. 32.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation.		Commissioned officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.		Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
(To be filled up by the commander of the detachment after the arrival of the detachment at its final destination.)										
Present	{ For duty									
	{ Sick									
	{ In arrest or confinement									
Absent	{ Left sick on the march									
	{ In arrest or confinement									
Strength—present and absent										
Alterations on the march.	{ Discharged									
	{ Transferred									
	{ Died									
	{ Deserted									
	{ Apprehended									
Number drafted from this district since the 1st of January last										

I certify, on honor, that this "recapitulation" and the "remarks" set opposite the names of the members of this detachment by me are correct.

Station: _____.

Date: _____.

Commanding the Detachment.

Record of events which may be useful for future reference at the Adjutant General's office.

We certify, on honor, that this muster and descriptive roll is correct, and that it exhibits the true statement of this detachment of men, who are hereby declared duly drafted and mustered into the service of the United States for the time and from the date set opposite their respective names.

Station: _____.

Date: _____.

Provost Marshal.

Commissioner of Enrolments.

Examining Surgeon.

This detachment of drafted men has been minutely inspected this _____ day of _____, 186—, by the undersigned, agreeably to regulations, and all the members found to be _____.

Station: _____.

Date: _____.

Commanding.

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FORM No. 33.—*Descriptive list of drafted men called into the service of the United States.*

Number.	Names.	Description.						Where born.		Enrolled.		Drafted.		Money value of clothing issued by boards of enrolment.	Remarks.
		Age.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Feet.	Inches.	State or kingdom.	Town or country.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	When.	Where.	

We certify that the above is a correct transcript of the roll of names of persons drafted into the service of the United States from the _____ district, State of _____, on the _____, _____, in the order in which they were drawn.

_____,
Provost Marshal, President of Board of Enrolment.
 _____, *Member of Board of Enrolment.*
 _____, *Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.*

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186—.

FORM No. 34.

SCHEDULE I.—*Enrolment list of all persons (except as required in Form 35) subject to do military duty in the _____ sub-district of the _____ congressional district, consisting of the counties of _____ and _____, in the State of _____, enumerated by me on the _____ day of _____, 186—.*

Post office : _____.

_____, *Enrolling officer.*

Residence.	Name.	Description.			Place of birth, (naming State, Territory, or country.)	Former military service.	Remarks.
		White or colored.	Profession, occupation, or trade.	Married or unmarried.			
	1						1
	2						2
	3						3
	4						4
	5						5
	6						6
	7						7
	8						8
	9						9
	10						10
	11						11
	12						12
	13						13
	14						14
	15						15
	16						16
	17						17
	18						18
	19						19
	20						20

Station : _____.

Date : _____.

_____, *Enrolling Officer.*

To Capt. _____, *Provost Marshal of the _____ Cong. Dist. of _____.*

RECAPITULATION.

Sub-districts.	Towns or wards.	No. of whites.	No. of colored.	Total number enrolled.
1st sub-district.....	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			
2d sub-district	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			
	{ Town of			

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

FORM No. 35.—Enrolment list of persons held to service and subject to do military duty in the ——— sub-district of the ——— congressional district, consisting of the counties of ——— and ———, in the State of ———.

Post office : ———.

————, Enrolling officer.

Residence.	Name.	Description.	Place of birth, (naming State, Territory, or country.)	Name of person to whom ser- vice is owed.	Residence of per- son to whom service is owed.	Remarks.
		Profession, occupation, or trade.				

Station : ———.

Date : ———.

————, Enrolling Officer.

To Captain ———, Provost Marshal of the ——— Cong. Dist. of ———.

FORM No. 36.

SCHEDULE I.—Consolidated list of all persons subject to do military duty in the ——— congressional district, consisting of the counties of ——— and ———, State of ———, enumerated during the month of ———, 186—, under direction of ———, provost marshal.

Residence.	Name.	Description.			Place of birth, (naming State, Territory, or country.)	Former mili- tary service.	Remarks.
		White or colored.	Profession, occupation, or trade.	Married or unmarried.			
	1						1
	2						2
	3						3
	4						4
	5						5
	6						6
	7						7
	8						8
	9						9
	10						10
	11						11
	12						12
	13						13
	14						14
	15						15
	16						16
	17						17
	18						18
	19						19
	20						20

Station : Headquarters ——— Cong. Dist. of ———.

Date : ———.

————, Provost Marshal.

To Colonel JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General U. S., Washington, D. C.

RECAPITULATION.

Sub-districts.	Towns or wards.	No. of whites.	No. of colored.	Total number enrolled.
1st sub-district.....	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			
2d sub-district.....	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			
	Town of.....			

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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FORM No. 37.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, — District, State of —, —, 186—.

To —, —, —:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you were, on the — day of —, 186—, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of —, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and in pursuance of the order of the Provost Marshal General to make a draft in the town of —, dated —, 186—. You will accordingly report, on or before the —, at the place of rendezvous, in —, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

—, Provost Marshal, — Dist. of —.

FORM No. 38.—Tri-monthly report of the state of the draft in —, district of —, from — day of —, to the — day of —, 186—.

Number examined last ten days.	Number exempted and specification of cause.						Number deserted.	Drafted men held to service.	Substitutes held to service.			Remarks.				
	Physical disability.	Mental disability.	By reason of being actually in the military or naval service of the U. S. at time of draft.	Furnished substitutes.	Paid commutation money.	Having served two years and been honorably discharged.			Number sent to general rendezvous.	Number disposable.	Total.					
							Total exempted.	Failed to report.	Deserted after reporting.	Number sent to general rendezvous.	Number disposable.	Total.	Number sent to general rendezvous.	Number disposable.	Total.	

Station: —, District of —.

Date: —, 186—.

Captain and Provost Marshal, — District of —.

NOTE.—This report, properly indorsed, shall be forwarded, without a letter of transmittal, direct to the Provost Marshal General's office, on the 10th, 20th, and last day of the month. A duplicate thereof will be sent at the same time to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State.

FORM No. 39.

Substitute volunteer enlistments.

STATE OF —, TOWN OF —:

I, —, born in the State of —, aged — years, and by occupation a —, do hereby acknowledge to have agreed with —, esq., of —, to become his substitute in the military service, for a sufficient consideration paid and delivered to me on the — day of —, 186—; and having thus agreed with said —, I do hereby acknowledge to have enlisted this — day of —, 186—, to serve as a soldier in the army of the United States of America for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; I do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for soldiers. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to at —, this — day of —, 186—, before —.

We certify, on honor, that we have carefully examined the above-named volunteer substitute agreeably to the regulations, and that, in our opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier; that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that he is of lawful age, (not under 18 years); and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, and as a substitute in lieu of —, drafted* in —, 186—, we have strictly observed the regulations which govern in such cases. This soldier has — eyes, — hair, — complexion; is — feet — inches high.

—, Provost Marshal.
—, Commissioner of Board.
—, Surgeon of Board.

Board of Enrolment of —, District of —.

* Where the substitute is offered by a person who has not been drafted, leave this blank.

Declaration of substitute.

I, —, desiring to enlist in the army of the United States for three years, do declare that I am — years and — months of age; that I have never been discharged from the service on account of disability or by sentence of a court-martial; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for three years.

Given at —, the — day of —.

Witness: —, —.

21—P G**

(* No. —.)

FORM NO. 40.—*Abstract of exemptions granted to drafted persons by the Board of Enrolment, in the ——— district, State of ———, during the week ending ———, 186—, with the cause of exemption stated in each case.*

Number.	Name.	Residence.	When drafted.	Cause of exemption.

We certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct.

———, Provost Marshal.
 ———, Commissioner.
 ———, Surgeon.

Board of Enrolment ——— district of ———.

* This is the number of the sheet, to be filled up when more than one sheet is used.

FORM NO. 41.—*Statement of substitutes accepted and enlisted in the ——— district of ———, from ——— day of ——— to ——— day of ———.*

Number.	Name.	Description.						For whom substituted.	Date of enlistment.	Date of report of duty.	Date sent to general rendezvous.
		Age.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Feet.	Inches.				

Station: ———.
 Date: ———.

(Signed)

———, Provost Marshal.
 ———, Commissioner.
 ———, Surgeon.

FORM 42.—*Amount paid for purchases of public property, rent, transportation, travel pay to discharged drafted men, refunding commutation, percentage on commutation money, postage, telegrams, advertising, and subsistence and lodging for class II, in the ——— division of the disbursing branch of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, for the month ending ———, 186—.*

By ———, Capt. U. S. A., Disbursing Officer.

States.	Amount paid.	
	Dollars.	Cents.
Maine		
New Hampshire		
Vermont		
Massachusetts		
Rhode Island		
Connecticut		
New York		
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania		
Delaware		
Maryland		
Virginia		
Kentucky		
Ohio		
Michigan		
Indiana		
Illinois		
Iowa		
Minnesota		
Wisconsin		
Missouri		
District of Columbia		
Kansas		
Nebraska Territory		
Colorado Territory		
Dakota Territory		
Total		

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 186 .

———, Disbursing Officer.

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FORM 43.—Letter transmitting checks.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., _____, 186—.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose you checks, from No. _____ to No. _____, inclusive, on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at _____, in payment of _____, as follows:

Date.	No. of check.	To whom payable.	On what account.	Amount.		Tax.	
				Dolla.	Cts.	Doll.	Cts.
186—							
Total.....							

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Captain U. S. A., Disbursing Officer, Pro. Mar. General's Bureau.

To Capt. _____,
Pro Mar. _____ District of _____.

FORM 44.—Disbursement on account of commutation fund.

The United States to _____

Dr.,

Receiver of Commutation Money, _____ District, State of _____.

186—					Dollars.	Cents.
For percentage on commutation money received by him from _____, 186—, to _____, 186—, as per schedule of rates, from the Provost Marshal General, dated Washington, D. C., _____, 186—, _____.						
Am't collected.		Rate per cent.			Percentage.	
Dollars.	Cts.				Dollars.	Cts.
		per cent				
		"				
		"				
		"				
		"				
		"				
		Deduct internal revenue tax, 3 p. ct. \$				
Total..		Balance.....				

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the amount above stated has been collected and deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as per accounts rendered for the month of _____, 186—.

Receiver of Commutation Money, _____ District, State of _____.

Received, at Washington, D. C., this _____ day of _____, 186—, from _____, disbursing officer, U. S. A., _____ dollars and _____ cents, in full of the above account.
(Signed in duplicate.)

Receiver of Commutation Money, _____ District, State of _____.

NOTE.—The rates of percentage to be allowed on the amounts of commutation money, received by collectors of internal revenue who have been authorized to receive such money, have been established, as follows:

On the first, \$10,000.....2½ per cent.
On the next, 15,000.....2 per cent.
On the second, 25,000.....1 per cent.
On the third, 25,000.....½ of 1 per cent.
On the fourth, 25,000.....¼ of 1 per cent.
On all sums above \$100,000, one-eighth of one per cent.

Accounts for the percentage will be made out in duplicate and on the above form. After the certificates and receipts are signed the vouchers will be forwarded "monthly" to the Provost Marshal General for payment.

The amounts of commutation money collected and percentage allowed must be entered separately, in conformity with the rates of percentage allowed.

No expenses, except for commission, shall be entered on these forms.

STATION: _____

DATE: _____

(Received _____ 186—.)

Pro. Mar. General's Office.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

FORM 45.

[This form will be used by provost marshals in acknowledging receipt of checks from disbursing officers of this bureau, separately for each remittance.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
— District, State of —, 186—.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of —, 186—, enclosing checks drawn by Captain —, U. S. A., disbursing officer, on the assistant treasurer of the U. S. at —, in payment of vouchers, as follows, viz:

No. of voucher.	Date of voucher.	Payable to the order of—	On what account.	No. of check.	Amount	
					Dollars.	Cents.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

—, Capt. and Provost Marshal, — Dist., State of —.

Brigadier General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General U. S., Washington, D. C.

FORM 46.—Bond.

Know all men by these presents: That we, —, all of the —, State of —, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of — dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, for and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated the — day of —, eighteen hundred and sixty —.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden —, — heirs, executors, or administrators, — shall and do, in all things, well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, accomplish, and keep all and singular the covenants, conditions, and agreements whatsoever, which, on the part of the said —, — heirs, executors, and administrators, are, or ought to be, observed, fulfilled, performed, accomplished, and kept, comprised in certain articles of agreement, bearing date the — day of —, 186—, made between — and the said —, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then the above obligation to be null and void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

—, [L. S.]
—, [L. S.]
—, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

—, Witnesses.

FORM 47.—List of employes for approval of Provost Marshal General, by —, provost marshal, — district of —, 186—.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
— District of —, 186—.

—, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, State of —.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your approval, to be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General for his action, as follows, viz:

Names.	For what purpose.	Date of commencement of service.	Amount of compensation to be allowed.		Per day or month.
			Dollars.	Cents.	

The appointment of the above persons is necessary for —.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

—, Provost Marshal,

(Approved or disapproved.)

—.

Respectfully forwarded to—

Brig. General JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

—, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, State of —.

Form No. 48.—Monthly return of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and issued at _____, in the month of _____, 18—, by _____.

CLOTHING.			BED SACKS.	
When received.	No. of invoice.	Of whom received.		
		On hand per last re- turn.		
Total to be accounted for.....				
When issued.	No. of roll.	To whom issued.		
Total issued.....				
On hand to be accounted for.....				

NOTE.—A letter of advice and duplicate of the return, without vouchers, to be enclosed and sent with this to the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.
All communications to the Quartermaster General relating to "clothing and equipage" should be indorsed on the envelope, under the word "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Communications thus addressed and indorsed need no postage stamp.

FORM No. 49.—*Clothing receipt-roll.*

Statement exhibiting the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment, and his proportion for each year respectively, as established by the Secretary of War.

Clothing.	For five years.					Total in the five years.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Hat, trimmed	1	1	1	1	1	5
Forage cap	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform coat or jacket	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blue flannel sack coat	2	2	2	2	2	10
Trowsers	3	3	3	3	3	15
Flannel shirt	3	3	3	3	3	15
Flannel drawers	3	3	3	3	3	15
Bootees, pairs	4	4	4	4	4	20
Stockings, pairs	4	4	4	4	4	20
Leather stock	1	1	1	1	1	5
Great coat	1	1	1	1	1	5
Stable frock	1	1	1	1	1	5
Fatigue overall	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blanket	1	1	1	1	1	5

We, the undersigned non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of ———, do hereby acknowledge to have received of ——— the several articles of clothing set opposite our respective names.

Date of the issue.	Name and designation of the soldier.	Hat.	Feathers.	Badges.	Eagles.	Cords and tassels.	Hair plumes.	Forage caps.	N. U. S.	Sergeants'.	Corporals'.	Musicians'.	Privates'.	Uniform coats.	Uniform jackets.	Flannel sack coats.	Trowsers, pairs, sergeants'.	Trowsers, pairs, corporals'.	Trowsers, pairs, privates.	Flannel shirts.	Drawers, pairs.	Boots, cavalry, pairs.	Bootees, infantry, pairs.	Stockings, pairs.	Greatcoats.	Leather stocks.	Fatigue overalls.	Stable frocks.	Blankets.	Signatures.	Witness.

NOTES.—Erasures and alterations of entries are prohibited.

Regular and extra issues will not be blended in the same receipt roll.

Each signature, whether written by the soldier or acknowledged by mark, must be witnessed.

Where no issues have been made, spaces will be filled by a parallel, (thus ———.)

Mounted men may, at their option, receive one pair of "boots" and two pairs of "bootees," instead of four pairs of bootees.

As the metallic shoulder scales, letters, numbers, castles, and shells and flames, will last for many years, they will be borne on the returns as company property, in the same manner as are sashes, knapsacks and straps, haversacks, canteens and straps, and other articles of camp and garrison equipage, and will be charged to the soldier only when lost or destroyed through neglect.

FORM No. 50.—*Invoice No. ———, public property, Provost Marshal General's bureau, in the month of ———, 186—, "———"*

Invoice of stationery turned over to Captain ———, provost marshal ——— district of ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—, by ———, acting assistant provost marshal general, for ———.

Number of—	Articles.	Number of—	Articles.
	Folio-post..... quires..		Elastic bands, (gum).....
	Letter paper.....do...		Blotting paper.....
	Cap paper.....do...		Mucilage.....bottles..
	Envelope paper.....do...		Paper weights, (iron).....
	Envelopes.....		Blank books.....
	Black ink.....bottles..		.....do.....
	Red ink.....do...		.....do.....
	Steel pens.....		.....do.....
	Tape.....pieces..		Inkstands.....
	Lead pencils, black.....		Rulers.....
	Lead pencils, blue and carmine..		Paper folders, (tin).....
	Penholders.....		Shears.....
	Blank cards, (for draft box).....		Pen racks, (iron).....

(Signed in duplicate.)

———, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

All property, of whatever kind, if belonging to the Provost Marshal General's bureau, must be accounted for on the "monthly return of public property," Form 8.

NOTE.—One copy of each invoice should accompany "Return of Public Property."

"These two lines will be filled up with the name and official designation of the officer who signs the invoice."

FORM No. 51.—Receipt No. —.—Public property, Provost Marshal General's bureau. In the month of _____, 186—, "_____."

Received at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186—, from _____, A. A. P. M. G., for _____ the following articles of public property belonging to the Provost Marshal General's bureau, viz:

Number of—	Articles.	Number of—	Articles.
	Folio-post quires..		Elastic bands, (gum)
	Letter paper do....		Blotting paper
	Cap paper do....		Mucilage bottles..
	Envelope paper do....		Paper weights, (iron)
	Envelopes		Blank books
	Black ink bottles..		..... do
	Red ink do....		..... do
	Steel pens .....		..... do
	Tape pieces..		Inkstands
	Lead pencils, black		Rulers
	Lead pencils, blue and carmine		Papers-folders, (tin)
	Penholders		Shears
	Blank cards, (for draft box)		Pen-racks, (iron)

* These two lines will be filled up with the name and official designation.

(Signed in duplicate.)

Provost Marshal, _____ District of _____.

NOTE.—One copy of each receipt should accompany "return of public property."

All property, of whatever kind, if belonging to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, must be accounted for on the monthly return of public property, Form 8.

FORM No. 52.—Requisition No. —.—Public property, Provost Marshal General's bureau. For the month of _____, 186—. "_____."

Requisition for stationery for the use of provost marshal's office at _____, for the month commencing the _____ day of _____, 186—, and ending the _____ day of _____, 186—.

Number of—	Articles.	Number of—	Articles.
	Folio-post quires..		Elastic bands, (gum)
	Letter paper do....		Blotting paper
	Cap paper do....		Mucilage bottles..
	Envelope paper do....		Paper weights, (iron)
	Envelopes		Blank books
	Black ink bottles..		..... do
	Red ink do....		..... do
	Steel pens .....		..... do
	Tape pieces..		Inkstands
	Lead pencils, black		Rulers
	Lead pencils, blue and carmine		Papers-folders, (tin)
	Penholders		Shears
	Blank cards, (for draft box)		Pen-racks, (iron)

* These two lines will be filled up with the name and other official designation of the officer who signs the receipt.

To _____
A. A. P. M. Gen. of _____
(Signed in duplicate.)

Provost Marshal of _____ District of _____.

NOTE.—One copy will be retained by the provost marshal on file in his office for reference.

See "Regulations of the War Department relative to newspaper advertising and job printing, January 1, 1865."

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FORM 54.—*Requisition for transportation.*

No. ____.

From
 To
 For persons.
 Distance miles each.
 Total miles, at 2 cents, \$.....
 Dated 186—.

I certify, on honor, that transportation has been furnished to the persons named on the within requisition, by _____, from _____ to _____, for _____.

Date: _____.
 Station: _____.

Agent of _____ R. R. Company.

- NOTES.—1. At the end of each month, or sooner if necessary, these requisitions will be presented to the provost marshal who issued them, for his examination. If found correct, he will make out duplicate vouchers for each class, (Form 14,) and sign the certificate thereon.
2. The number and description of persons of each class must be written out in full. Separate requisitions must be made for each of the following classes, viz: For Class I, (persons in the military service,) and for Class II, (persons *not* in the military service,) and the persons named in paragraph 133, 145, and 146, Regulations.—(See paragraph 151, Regulations Provost Marshal General's bureau.)

Requisition No. —.	<i>Requisition for transportation.</i>
To —.	No. —.
For transportation—	PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C.
From	This requisition for transportation will be honored when properly filled up and signed by _____, provost marshal for the _____ district of _____. The accounts made out in duplicate, (Form 14,) accompanied by these requisitions as sub-vouchers, will be forwarded monthly for payment, as follows, viz: For Class I, (persons in the military service,) to the nearest disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department, and for Class II, (persons <i>not</i> in the military service,) and the persons named in paragraphs 133, 145, and 146, Regulations Provost Marshal General's bureau, to the Provost Marshal General.
To	JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
No.	
"	
"	
"	
"	
Date, 186—.	PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, For the _____ District of _____, 186—.
Given by	AT GOVERNMENT RATES.
Provost Marshal,	Please furnish transportation from _____ to _____ for _____.
— Dist., State —.	_____, and Provost Marshal. (This order is only for transportation of persons in one direction.)
The number and description of persons of each class must be written out in full.	The conductor will procure the signature of the officer or person in charge, if there be one, or that of one of the party, to the following certificate: I certify that the _____ has furnished transportation to the following persons, viz:
	Date: _____. Station: _____. In Charge.

FORM No. 55.—Articles of agreement for rent.

Articles of agreement, made and entered into this — day of —, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty —, between —, of the one part, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, of the other part.

This agreement witnesseth, that the said —, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows, viz:

First. That the said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby lease to the said —, for and on behalf of the United States, to be used as —, commencing on the — day of —, 186—, and ending at the pleasure of the Provost Marshal General U. S. A., at a rent of — per month.

Second. No member of Congress, officer, or agent of the government, or any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share herein or any benefit herefrom.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals, the day and date first above written.

— — —. [L. S.]
— — —. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Approved: (Quintuplicates.)

NOTES.—This contract is to be executed in *quintuplicate*—one copy to be kept by the contractor; one to be kept by the provost marshal making the agreement; two to be sent to the Provost Marshal General; one to be sent to the "Returns office," Department of the Interior, Washington.

Each copy of every contract or agreement for rent of room or building must have upon it a fifty-cent stamp for every sheet of paper upon which it is written. The stamp must be furnished, affixed, and cancelled by the contractor. The stamp is cancelled by the contractor writing on its face his initials and the date.

The copies of the contract for the Provost Marshal General and the Returns office must be sent by the provost marshal making and signing them immediately after completion.

FORM No. 56.—Contract for stationery.

Articles of agreement, made and entered into this — day of —, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty —, between —, acting assistant provost marshal general for the State of —, of the one part, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, of the other part.

This agreement witnesseth, that the said —, acting assistant provost marshal general, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows, viz:

First. That the said —, heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby agree to furnish such stationery, of the description and at the prices specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and equal in quality to the sample shown by the acting assistant provost marshal general, for — of —, commencing on the — day of —, 186—, and ending on the — day of —, 186—.

Second. That in case of failure on the part of the said — to furnish the stationery as above agreed, the acting assistant provost marshal general or his successor in office, may cause such stationery to be furnished by any other person, as nearly as practicable of the quality contracted for, and the said — shall be held liable for all damages or loss sustained by the United States, in consequence of such failure, the measure of damages or loss being the difference between the contract price and the price paid for such stationery, with the addition of all charges thereon until their delivery to the said acting assistant provost marshal general or his successor in office.

Third. The payment, at the prices specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be made to the said — for all stationery furnished by him under this agreement, so soon after the delivery thereof as the accounts can be properly examined and the requisite funds drawn from the treasury.

Fourth. No member of Congress, officer, or agent of the government, or any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share herein or any benefit herefrom.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals, the day and date first above written.

— — —. [L. S.]
— — —. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Approved: (Quintuplicates.)

NOTES.—This contract is to be executed in *quintuplicate*—one copy to be retained by the contractor; one to be retained by the acting assistant provost marshal general making the agreement; two to be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General; and one to be forwarded to the "Returns office," Department of the Interior, Washington.—(See circular No. 50, Provost Marshal General's office, July 18, 1863.)

Each copy of every contract or agreement must have upon it a five-cent stamp for every sheet of paper upon which it is written. The stamp must be furnished, affixed, and cancelled by the contractor, he writing on its face his initials and the date.

The copies of the contract for the Provost Marshal General and the Returns office must be forwarded by the acting assistant provost marshal general making and signing them, immediately after completion.

OATH PRESCRIBED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1862.

CITY AND COUNTY OF —, ss:

I, —, of —, in the county of —, and —, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this — day of —, 1864.

— — —.
— — —.

FORM No. 57.—Articles of agreement for lodging.

Articles of agreement, made and entered into this — day of —, A. D. 186—, between — of the one part, and — of —, in the county of — and State of —, of the other part.

This agreement witnesseth, that the said —, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said — heirs, executors, and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows, to wit:

First. That the said — heirs, executors, and administrators, shall supply, or caused to be supplied, at —, in the State of —, proper lodging for —, commencing on the — day of —, 186—, and ending at the pleasure of the Quartermaster General of the United States, at the price of — cents per day for each man so lodged.

Second. No member of Congress, officer or agent of the government, or any person employed in the public service, shall be admitted to any share herein or any benefit to arise herefrom.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals the day and date above first written.

Witness: ———. [L. S.]
Witness: ———. [L. S.]

Approved:

————, Act'g Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen'l, State of —.

NOTE.—This contract must be made in quintuplicate: one copy to be kept by the officer, one by the contractor, one to be sent to the returns office, Washington, D. C., and two to the Quartermaster General, through the A. A. P. M. G.

Each copy of this contract must bear a five-cent internal revenue stamp, properly cancelled.

* See paragraphs 149, 151, and 152, Regulations Provost Marshal General's bureau.

FORM No. 58.—Proposal for stationery

— hereby propose to furnish the acting assistant provost marshal general of the — with the following, or such other quantities of stationery as he may require, from —, 186—, to —, 186—, at the rates fixed to the articles respectively.

— will give as security for the faithful performance of the contract, if it be awarded to —.

————, Contractor.

————, Sureties.

Description of articles.	Amount.		Total.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
— reams foolscap, ruled or plain, weighing 14 lbs. per ream.				
— reams folio-post, ruled or plain. per ream.				
— reams quarto-post, ruled or plain, weighing 10 lbs., headed as per pattern. per ream.				
— reams note paper, ruled or plain. per ream.				
— reams note paper, ruled or plain, headed as per pattern. per ream.				
— reams blotting paper, red. per ream.				
— reams envelope paper, buff or yellow, royal. per ream.				
— reams Manilla wrapping paper, super-royal. per ream.				
— envelopes, official sizes, plain. per 1,000.				
— envelopes, letter sizes, plain. per 1,000.				
— envelopes, official sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern. per 1,000.				
— envelopes, letter sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern. per 1,000.				
— gross metallic pens. per gross.				
— quills, No. 80. per 1,000.				
— dozen Faber's black lead pencils. per dozen.				
— dozen Faber's blue and carmine pencils. per dozen.				
— dozen penholders. per dozen.				
— dozen paper folders, (tin) per dozen.				
— dozen erasers, ivory handles. per dozen.				
— dozen Maynard and Noyes, or other black inks, quarts. per dozen.				
— dozen French carmine ink. per dozen.				
— dozen inkstands, Draper's, Whitney's, or equal. per dozen.				
— pound sealingwax, scarlet. per pound.				
— pounds India-rubber, prepared in pieces. per pound.				
— dozen red tape, in pieces, assorted. per dozen.				
— dozen jars mucilage and brushes. per dozen.				
— dozen blank books. per dozen.				
— dozen cards, (drafting). per dozen.				
— dozen pen-racks. per dozen.				
— dozen rulers. per dozen.				
— dozen India-rubber bands. per dozen.				
— dozen shears, Rogers's. per dozen.				
— dozen memorandum books. per dozen.				
— dozen paper weights. per dozen.				
— dozen eyelet machines or punches. per dozen.				
— dozen boxes eyelets. per dozen.				
— dozen letter clips. per dozen.				
Total.				

— well acquainted with —, and have full and entire confidence that if a contract for the above be awarded to — will faithfully and satisfactorily fulfil it.

Provost Marshal.

STATION: —
DATE: —

FORM No. 62.—*Report of corrections in enrolment list of ——— district, State of ———.*

No. of sub-district.	Local name of sub-district, town and county.	Dropped from list of first enrolment on account of—									Total dropped from list.					Remarks.
		Alienage.	Non-residence.	Unsuitableness of age.	Manifest permanent physical disability.	Died since enrolled.					Number enrolled in first enrolment.	Number remaining subject to draft.	Number enrolled since first enrolment.	Total number subject to draft.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING OUT CORRECTED ENROLMENT LISTS.

The columns of the forms are numbered from left to right, immediately under the heading.
In column 1, the number of the sub-district is to be placed in figures. Sub-districts are to be those of the new system.

In column 2, the local name of sub-district.

In columns 3, 4, 5, and up to column 12, will be given the number to be stricken off the lists, according to the heading; and if for other causes than those printed, one of the blank columns must be headed in writing. Column 12 is the total of all the previous ones from 3.

Column 13 contains the number enrolled in the sub-district as it stood previous to a draft or to any exemptions being granted.

Column 14 is the difference between columns 12 and 13, and gives the number remaining subject to draft.

Column 15 contains the number added to the enrolment on account of having been accidentally omitted.

Column 16 is the sum of columns 14 and 15, and shows the number finally subject to draft.

As many sheets are to be used as are necessary for the number of sub-districts.

FORM No. 63.—*Statement of the results of the draft.*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, — District, State of —, —, —, 186—.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the time for drafted men to report in this district expired on the ——. The number who failed to report on that day is —.

My special officers commenced this day to arrest and bring in the deserters.

I hereto annex a statement of the results of the draft in this district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brigadier General JAMES B. FRY, ———, Captain and Provost Marshal, — District of —.

Provost Marshal General U. S., Washington, D. C.

Statement of the results of draft at the expiration of time for drafted men to report, in ——— district of ———, ———, 1863.

Exempted for physical disability	
“ Only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support	
“ Only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support	
“ Elected under 4th clause, section 2, of enrolment act.	
“ Only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support.	
“ Father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support	
“ Two brothers in service as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates	
“ Convicted of felony	
“ In service 3d of March, 1863	
“ Aliens	
“ Over 45 years of age	
“ Over 35 years of age, and married	
“ Under 20 years of age	
“ Non-residents	
Paid commutation money	
Substitutes accepted, (delivered at general rendezvous)	
Substitutes accepted, (deserted before delivery at general rendezvous)	
Drafted men delivered at general rendezvous	
Drafted men deserted before reaching general rendezvous	
Total	
Number failed to report	
Total number drawn in draft	

Respectfully submitted.

———, Captain and Provost Marshal, — District of —.

FORM No. 64.—Daily report of the draft.

	No. of sub-districts.	No. held to personal service.	No. furnished substitutes after having been drafted.	No. exempted for physical disability.	No. exempted for all other causes.	No. examined.	No. failed to report.	Total obtained by draft.	Mustered in.			Total number obtained.	Total quota of the sub-district.	Total deficiency to be obtained	No. yet deficient.	No. sent to rendezvous.			Date on which the draft commenced.	Remarks.
									Volunteers.	Substitutes for enrolled men.	Representative recruits.					For old organizations.	For new organizations.	Drafted men, substitutes for drafted men, and men liable to draft.		

RECAPITULATION.

Men received for 1 year
 Men received for 2 years
 Men received for 3 years
 Total.....

I certify that the above is correct.

_____, Capt. and Prov. Marshal.

Station : _____.

Date : _____.

FORM No. 65.—Certificate of the board of enrolment of _____ Cong. Dist. of _____.

We, the subscribers, composing the board of enrolment of the _____ district, of the State of _____, provided for in section 8, act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that _____, who was formerly a _____ in the _____ regiment of _____, appeared before us, and from a personal examination of him, and of the papers produced by him, find—

- 1st. That he is unfit for service in the field, on account of _____.
 2d. That he is fit for garrison duty, as appears by the report of the surgeon of this board.
 3d. That he has produced evidence before us that he is meritorious and deserving.
 4th. That he has produced sufficient evidence that he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability, as a _____ in the regiment above named.

_____, Prov. Marshal and Pres. of Board of Enrolment.
 _____, Member of Board of Enrolment.
 _____, Surgeon of Board of Enrolment.

Station : Headquarters _____ Cong. Dist. of _____.

Date : _____.

* Here state the nature of disability as appears in the report of the surgeon of the board.

FORM No. 66.—Daily report of credits.

Names.	Period of service.	Reg't.	Date of muster.	Where credited.				By whom mustered.	Remarks.
				Ward.	Township.	County.	District.		

Captain _____.

The above-named men have been mustered into the United States service for your district. You will credit them as designated.

_____, Act'g Asst. Provost Marshal General.

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22—P G **

Station: —.
Date: —.

NOTE.—This return will be made in duplicate: one copy to be retained by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, and one to be sent within five days after the last day of each month to the Provost Marshal General's office, "enrollment branch." Such credits as may not be reported to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General in time to be embraced in the return for the month when due, will be entered on the return next succeeding their receipt.

As this return is the one to which the accounts of the Provost Marshal General's office will be made to conform, the utmost accuracy must be observed. No correction can be allowed after sending the return.

FORM No. 68.—*Instructions to Enrolling Officers.*

BOARD OF ENROLMENT,
HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
— District, State of —, 1864.

To _____.

SIR:

You are hereby informed that the board of enrolment has appointed you as enrolling officer for the sub-district described as follows, to wit:

1. You will immediately enter upon your duties, and complete the enrolment of such sub-district without the least delay.
2. You are to enroll all persons subject to military duty. Observe the enrolment blanks, and carefully study the headings and divisions of the same. You will see that you are required to enter in the proper columns the residence, name, age at time of enrolment, complexion, whether white or colored, profession, occupation or trade, (in class I, whether married or single,) place of birth, and former military service of each person enrolled, with such remarks in the column appropriated to that purpose as may apply to the case of any to whom special remarks may be applicable.

WHO SHALL BE ENROLLED.

3. The enrolment, so far as you are concerned, must include all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five. In the case of any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage enroll his name, and, under the head of "remarks," state your belief, from what you have known or heard, whether or not he has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen. So of other cases of exemption. Enroll ALL, informing persons claiming exemption that this board will determine, when such persons shall be presented before it in pursuance of the law, whether or not they are subject to military duty.

PERSONS PRESENT IN OR ABSENT FROM THEIR RESIDENCE.

4. You will enroll all who have their legal domicile within your district, though some may be temporarily absent therefrom. For instance: students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travellers, travelling merchants, and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles. Under the head of "Remarks," note such absence, and where.

DETERMINATION OF AGE.

5. You will judge of the ages of individuals from the best information you can obtain in each case, but in every case make a decision as to whether the person in question is between the ages of twenty and forty-five; and if so, enroll him.

RETURN OF LISTS.

6. You will submit your lists, as far as completed, to this board as often as _____.

OATH REQUIRED.

7. Previous to entering upon your duties you will take and subscribe an oath, in form as enclosed, and at once return the same to this office.

COMPENSATION.

8. Your compensation will be at the rate of _____ per day for the time actually employed.

Board of Enrolment.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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FORM NO. 69.—Return of quotas and credits, under calls of 1864, of the sub-districts of the
 ——— congressional district, State of ———, for the month ending ———, 186—.

No. of sub-districts.	Town.	County.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.		Deficiencies under former calls.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.		Deficiency.	Surplus.
								New recruits.	Veterans.					

Station: _____
 Date: _____

Captain and Provost Marshal, ——— Dist. of ———.

NOTE.—This return is intended to show, at the end of every month the surplus or deficiency of each sub-district, and will be made in duplicate—one copy to be forwarded, without letter of transmittal, through the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General to the Provost Marshal General's office within ten days after the last of each month; and one to be retained and filed in book form for convenient reference by the provost marshal.

The credits by voluntary enlistment will be ascertained by provost marshals from the Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General.

If one sheet is not sufficient to contain the number of sub-districts, two or more will be attached together at the top.

FORM NO. 70.—Monthly medical report of examination of drafted men in the ——— district
 of the State of ———, for the month of ———, 186—.

Date.	Number.	Name.	Where drafted.		Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Description.					Measurem't of chest.		Remarks.	No. of section, paragraph 85.	
			Town.	County.				Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Inspiration.	Expiration.			
								Ft.	In.								

Station: _____
 Date: _____

Surgeon Board of Enrolment, ——— District, State of ———.

NOTE.—This report, together with that for recruits and substitutes and for enrolled men, will be forwarded promptly to the Provost Marshal General in duplicate—one copy direct, and one copy through the proper channels—on the last day of each month, and will contain a true copy of the Medical Record Book now kept by surgeons of boards of enrolment of their examinations of drafted men. Should the blank be insufficient to contain the names of all examined, additional copies will be used. Should no examination be made during the month, a blank form will be forwarded stating the fact, and officially signed by the surgeon. The Monthly Medical Report, comprising the three forms prescribed, will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal enumerating the reports for what month, and relating to no other subject.

FORM 71.—Report of the medical statistics of the draft in — district of —, terminating —, 1864.

No. of sections of para- graph 85.	DISEASES.	OCCUPATION.	Total.....	Numbers.	
				Atrophy decided, of a limb.	4
				Annus, artificial.	24
				Ani, prolapsus.	24
				Ano, fistula in.	24
				Arteries, large, aneurism of.	7
				Bones of face, caries in progress of.	16
				Bladder, stone in.	28
				Bones, chronic disease of.	33
				Chorea.	4
				Cancer.	7
				Cheeks, extensive loss of substance of.	16
				Chest, extensive deformity of.	23
				Cutaneous contractions.	31
				Cubit feet.	34
				Cicatrices of lower extremities.	36
				Deafness, permanent physical.	9
				Deafness, decided.	15
				Dumbness.	17
				Epilepsy.	3
				Eye, right, total loss of sight of.	12
				Eye, right, cataract of.	12
				Eye, right, crystalline lens of, loss of.	12
				Eyes, both, partial loss of sight of.	13
				Eyes, serious permanent disease of.	13
				Eyelids, serious permanent disease of.	13
				Ezippedia.	26
				Fistula, salivary.	16
				Fistula, urinary.	27
				Foot, loss of.	30
				Fractures of superior extremities.	32
				Fractures of inferior extremities.	32
				Fingers, total loss of any two of the same hand.	33
				Fingers of right hand, total loss of 1st and 2d phal. of all.	33
				Fingers of right hand, permanent extension of two.	33
				Fingers of right hand, permanent contraction of two.	33
				Fingers, all adherent or united.	33
				Feet, permanent defects or deformities of.	34
				Hemorrhoids, internal, old, and ulcerated.	25
				Hypospadia.	26
				Hydrocele, complicated.	29
				Hand, loss of.	30
				Hernia, right inguinal.	23
				Hernia, left inguinal.	23
				Hernia, right femoral.	23
				Hernia, left femoral.	23
				Hernia, ventral.	23
				Hernia, umbilical.	23
				Hernia, double inguinal.	23
				Hernia, double femoral.	23
				Imbecility, manifest.	1
				Insanity.	2
				Jaw, incurable disease or deformities of.	16
				Jaw, anchylosis of lower.	16
				Joint, large, irreducible dislocations of.	32
				Joint, large, anchylosis of.	32
				Joint, chronic diseases of.	32
				Larynx, stricture of.	21
				Muscular contractions.	31
				Numbers.	

Form No. 71.—Report of the medical statistics of the draft, &c.—Continued.

Numbers.	Total.....	OCCUPATION.	DISEASES.	No. of sections of para- graph 85.	Numbers.
					Nose, total loss of.
					Nose, tumors of.
					Neck, wounds of.
					Neck, deformity of.
					Organs, internal organic disease of.
					Otorrhoea, chronic purulent.
					Ozena, dependent on caries in progress.
					Paralysis, general.
					Paralysis in one limb.
					Palate, cleft, (bony.)
					Penis, loss or nearly total loss of.
					Rheumatism, chronic.
					Ribs, caries of.
					Rectum, stricture of.
					Skin, inveterate and extensive disease of.
					Scrofula.
					Syphilis, secondary.
					Stammering, excessive and confirmed.
					Spine, excessive curvature of.
					Spine, caries of.
					Sternum, caries of.
					Sarcocoele, confirmed or malignant.
					Tuberculosis, developed.
					Tongue, total loss of.
					Tongue, hypertrophy of.
					Tongue, atrophy of.
					Tongue, mutilation of.
					Tongue, obstinate chronic ulceration of.
					Teeth, total loss of front, eye, and first molars.
					Trachea, stricture of.
					Torticollis.
					Tumors.
					Thumb, right, total loss of.
					Thumb, right, loss of ungual phalange of.
					Toe, great, total loss of.
					Urethra, stricture of, incurable, perm. organ.
					Urethra, stricture of, complicated with disease of bladder.
					Ulcera, chronic.
					Voices, permanent loss of.
					Varicose veins, inferior extremities.
					Wounds.
					Number of each occupation of all drafted men exempted for physical and mental disability.
					Number of each occupation of all drafted men appearing before the board.
					Number of each occupation of all drafted men physically ex- amined.

FORM No. 71.—*Report of the medical statistics of the draft, &c.—Continued.*

[illegible]

FORM No. 71.—*Report of the medical statistics of the draft, &c.*—Continued.

TABLE 3.

Number examined.	Nativity.	Height.			Measurement of the chest.					
	State or country.	Greatest height.	Least height.	Average height.	Greatest measurement at inspiration.	Greatest measurement at expiration.	Least measurement at inspiration.	Least measurement at expiration.	Average measurement at inspiration.	Average measurement at expiration.

TABLE 4.

Measurement of the chest.							Height.				Age.			
Average measurement at inspiration.	Average measurement at expiration.	Greatest measurement at inspiration.	Least measurement at inspiration.	Greatest measurement at expiration.	Least measurement at expiration.	Total number of chests measured.	Average height of all examined.	Greatest height of any examined.	Least height of any examined.	Total number measured.	Average age of all examined.	Greatest age of any examined.	Least age of any examined.	Total number examined.

REMARKS.

NOTE 1. Tables Nos. 1 and 2 are exclusively for the statistics of drafted men examined and exempted for physical disability.

NOTE 2. Tables Nos. 3 and 4 include statistics of all men examined, whether drafted men, recruits, or substitutes.

NOTE 3. This report will be forwarded in duplicate, one copy to be sent *direct* to the Provost Marshal General, and one through the acting assistant provost marshal general of the division or State.

NOTE 4. Any additional or tabulative information, not called for by this report, which may be of interest to the medical profession, may be entered under the column headed "Remarks," or forwarded in a separate communication, together with this report.

I certify that the above report is correct.

Station : _____
Date : _____

Surgeon Board of Enrolment, — District, State of _____.

344 REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

FORM No. 72.—*Monthly medical report of examination of recruits and substitutes in the ——— district, State of ———, for the month of ———, 186—.*

Date.	Number.	Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	Description.					Measurement of chest.		Married or single.	White or colored.	Physique.	Recruit or substitute.	Result.	Remarks.	
						Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Inspiration.	Expiration.							
						Feet.	In.												

NOTE.—This report, together with that for enrolled and for drafted men, will be forwarded promptly to the Provost Marshal General in duplicate—one copy direct, and one copy, through the proper channel, on the last day of each month—and will contain a true copy of the medical record book now kept by surgeons of boards of enrolment of their examinations of recruits and substitutes. Should the blank be insufficient to contain the names of all examined, additional copies will be used. Should no examinations be made during the month, a blank form will be forwarded stating the fact, and officially signed by the surgeon. The monthly medical report, comprising the three forms prescribed, will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal enumerating the reports, for what month, and relating to no other subject.

Station: ———. *Surgeon Board of Enrolment, ——— District, State of ———.*
Date: ———.

FORM No. 73.—*Monthly medical report of examination of enrolled men in the ——— district, State of ———, for the month of ———, 186—.*

Date.	Number.	Name.	Where enrolled.		Occupation.	Age.	Nativity.	Description.					Measurement of chest.		Married or single.	White or colored.	Physique.	Result.	Remarks.
			Town.	County.				Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Inspiration.	Expiration.					
								Feet.	In.										

NOTE.—This report, together with that for recruits and substitutes, and for drafted men, will be forwarded promptly to the Provost Marshal General in duplicate—one copy direct, and one copy through the proper channels—on the last day of each month, and will contain a true copy of the medical record book now kept by surgeons of boards of enrolment of their examinations of enrolled men. Should the blank be insufficient to contain the names of all examined, additional copies will be used. Should no examination be made during the month, a blank form will be forwarded stating the fact, and officially signed by the surgeon. The monthly medical report, comprising the three forms prescribed, will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal enumerating the reports, for what month, and relating to no other subject.

Station: ———. *Surgeon Board of Enrolment, ——— District, State of ———.*
Date: ———.

FORM No. 78.—*Oath for enrolling officers, under the act of March 3, 1863, comprising also the oath required by act of July 2, 1862.*

COUNTY OF _____, _____, ss :

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, and _____, do solemnly _____ that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further _____ that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this _____ day of _____, 186 ; and _____, above named, at the same time, before me made oath that he would faithfully and without partiality, favor, or affection perform all the duties of his office as enrolling officer of the sub-district to which he is appointed under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, and that he will obey all lawful instructions of the board of enrolment.

Witness:
_____.

FORM No. 79.—*Oath prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF _____, _____, ss :

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, and _____, do solemnly _____ that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further _____ that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this _____ day of _____, 186 .

FORM No. 80.—*Charges and specifications.*

Charge and specification preferred against _____, drafted in the
_____ district of _____.

Charge.—Desertion.

Specification.—In this: that the said _____ was, on the _____ day of _____, 186 , drafted into the military service from the _____ sub-district, _____ district of _____, for _____ years, according to due form of law; was duly notified to report on the _____ day of _____, 186 , but failed to report; was arrested on the _____ day of _____, 186 , examined by the board of enrolment, found fit for duty, and held to service.

_____,
Captain and Provost Marshal, — District, —.

I certify that the facts stated in the foregoing charge and specification are true extracts from the records of this office.

_____,
Captain and Provost Marshal, — District, —.

FORM No. 81.—*Certificate of representative recruit.*

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Circular No. 25.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1864.

Persons not required by law to perform military duty have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure recruits at their own expense, and present them for enlistment in the service. Their patriotism is worthy of commendation and encouragement.

Provost marshals, and all other officers acting under this bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable *representative recruits*, presented in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom each recruit thus represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Certificates of this *personal representation* in the service will be forwarded from this office, and issued by provost marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting :

Whereas _____, of _____, in the State of _____, a citizen of the United States, not being required by law to perform any military service, has voluntarily, and at his own expense, furnished _____, of _____, in the State of _____, as a representative recruit, to serve in his stead in the military forces of the Union: he is, in accordance with the foregoing order, entitled to this official acknowledgment of his disinterested patriotism and public spirit.

JAMES B. FRY,
Brigadier General and Provost Marshal General.

By the Provost Marshal General:

_____,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
_____ *District, State of _____.*

APPENDIX.

Extracts from General Regulations of the Army.

ARTICLE XLI.

PUBLIC PROPERTY, MONEY, ACCOUNTS, AND CONTRACTS.

995. Any officer who shall, directly or indirectly, sell or dispose of, for a premium, any treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security in his hands for disbursement, or sell or dispose of the proceeds or avails thereof without making returns of such premium and accounting therefor by charging it in his accounts to the credit of the United States, will forthwith be dismissed by the President.—(Act August 6, 1846.)

996. If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions, and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department.

1000. No officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to the department of the public service in which he is engaged, nor shall take, receive, or apply to his own use any gain or emolument, under the guise of presents or otherwise, for negotiating or transacting any public business, other than what is or may be allowed by law.

1002. No officer or agent in the military service shall purchase from any other person in the military service, or make any contract with any such person to furnish supplies or services, or make any purchase or contract in which such person shall be admitted to any share or part, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

1003. No person in the military service whose salary, pay, or emoluments is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and explicitly set out in the appropriation.

1004. All accounts of expenditures shall set out a sufficient explanation of the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure.

1005. The facts on which an account depends must be stated and vouched by the certificate of an officer, or other sufficient evidence.

1006. If any account paid on the certificate of an officer to the facts is afterwards disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer, and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

1007. An officer shall have credit for an expenditure of money or property made in obedience to the order of his commanding officer. If the expenditure is disallowed, it shall be charged to the officer who ordered it.

1009. When a disbursing officer is relieved, he shall certify the outstanding debts to his successor, and transmit an account of the same to the head of the bureau, and turn over his public money and property appertaining to the service from which he is relieved, to his successor, unless otherwise ordered.

1010. The chief of each military bureau of the War Department shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, regulate, as far as practicable, the employment of hired persons required for the administrative service of his department.

1011. When practicable, persons hired in the military service shall be paid at the end of the calendar month, and when discharged, separate pay-rolls shall be made for each month.

1012. When a hired person is discharged and not paid, a certified statement of his account shall be given him.

1014. No officer has authority to insure public property or money.

1015. Disbursing officers are not authorized to settle with heirs, executors, or administrators, except by instructions from the proper bureau of the War Department upon accounts duly audited and certified by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

1017. No public property shall be used, nor labor hired for the public be employed, for any private use whatsoever not authorized by the regulations of the service.

1027. If any article of public property be lost or damaged by neglect or fault of any officer or soldier, he shall pay the value of such article, or amount of damage, or cost of repairs, at such rates as a board of survey, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess, according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage. And he shall, moreover, be proceeded against as the Articles of War provide, if he demand a trial by court-martial, or the circumstances should require it.

1029. If any article of public property be embezzled, or by neglect lost or damaged, by any person hired in the public service, the value or damage, as ascertained, if necessary, by a board of survey shall be charged to him, and set against any pay or money due him.

1030. Public property lost or destroyed in the military service must be accounted for by affidavit, or the certificate of a commissioned officer, or other satisfactory evidence.

1031. Affidavits or depositions may be taken before any officer in the list, as follows, when recourse cannot be had to any before named on said list, which fact shall be certified by the officer offering the evidence: 1st, a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths; 2d, a judge advocate; 3d, the recorder of a garrison or regimental court-martial; 4th, the adjutant of a regiment; 5th, a commissioned officer.

1033. No officer making returns of property shall drop from his return any public property as worn out or unserviceable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection, and ordered to be so dropped.

1034. An officer issuing stores shall deliver or transmit to the receiving office an exact list of them in duplicate invoices, and the receiving officer shall return him duplicate receipts.

1053. It is the duty of every commanding officer to enforce a rigid economy in the public expenses.

1258. No charge for printing blank forms will be allowed. When practicable to provide them, these forms will be furnished officers by the Provost Marshal General's bureau. When officers are not thus furnished, they must *rule out* forms for use from the public stationery to correspond with those prescribed. The want of printed blanks will furnish no excuse to an officer for delay or failure in the rendition of his returns and accounts.

1304. When it is necessary to employ a private physician as medical officer, the commanding officer may do it by written contract, conditioned as in form 18, (Medical Regulations, U. S. A.,) at a stated compensation, not to exceed \$50 a month when the number of officers and men, with authorized servants and laundresses, is 100 or more; \$40 when it is from 50 to 100; and \$30 when it is under 50.

1305. But when he is required to abandon his own business, and give his whole time to the public service, the contract may be not to exceed \$80 a month, and not to exceed \$100, besides transportation in kind, to be furnished by the

quartermaster's department, where he is required to accompany troops on marches or transports. But a private physician will not be employed to accompany troops on marches or transports, except by orders from the War Department, or in particular and urgent cases by the order of the officer directing the movement, when a particular statement of the circumstances which make it necessary will be appended to the contract.

1306. And when a private physician is required to furnish medicines, he will be allowed, besides the stipulated pay, from 25 to 50 per cent. on it, to be determined by the Surgeon General.

1307. In all cases, a duplicate of the contract will be transmitted forthwith by the commanding officer to the Surgeon General, and the commanding officer for the time being will at once discontinue it, whenever the necessity for it ceases, or the Surgeon General may so direct.

1308. The physician's account of pay due must be sent to the Surgeon General for payment, vouched by the certificate of the commanding officer that it is correct and agreeable to contract, and that the services have been duly rendered. But when it cannot conveniently be submitted to the Surgeon General from the frontier or the field, it may be paid on the order of the commanding officer, not to exceed the regulated amount, by a medical disbursing officer or a quartermaster.

Document No. 38.

CASUALTIES.

Casualties among the employés of the Provost Marshal General's bureau, while in the performance of their legal duties, apprehending deserters, enrolling and drafting the national forces, &c.:

Killed.....	38
Wounded.....	60
	—
Total.....	98
	==
Injured in property in addition to the above.....	12
	==

The above includes only the employés proper of the bureau, and does not embrace the losses among troops and special forces employed in suppressing riots, and whose reports of casualties have been made through the ordinary military channels.

Document No. 39.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO PUT IN REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS, AND NAMES OF RECRUITS.

MAINE.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Residence of principal.
1st	Francis P. Adams.....	Michael Ryon	Newfield.
5th	Nehemiah Abbott.....	Thomas May	Belfast.
1st	John B. Brown.....	George Francis.....	Portland.
1st	Edward P. Burnham.....	Henry B. King.....	Saco.
1st	James Bailey	Eranklin H. Eaton.....	Portland.
2d	Henry Bonney	S. R. Bearce.....	Lewiston.
2d	John Butler.....	Henry Day.....	Do.
4th	Samuel A. Baker.....	Emory C. Dunn	Bangor.
1st	George W. Cobb.....	Hugh Dointy.....	Westbrook.
1st	Rensselaer Cram.....	Hartley D. Leonard.....	Portland.
1st	Cyrus S. Clark.....	George N. Phelps.....	Do.
1st	Jesse Dyer.....	John Danahy	Do.
2d	A. K. P. Dixon.....	N. W. Farwell.....	Lewiston.
4th	George E. Dale.....	Loring Merrill.....	Bangor.
4th	James Dunning.....	James Mahony	Do.
4th	James Dunning.....	Richard Firth	Do.
4th	James Dunning.....	James H. Duffy.....	Do.
5th	J. G. Dickerson.....	Benjamin Sprague.....	Belfast.
1st	Rufus Gibbs.....	Daniel B. Jackson.....	Bridgton.
1st	Sewell N. Gross.....	Thomas Wilson.....	New Gloucester.
5th	William Grindle.....	William C. Boyd.....	Penobscot.
1st	Miss Maria T. Hersey.....	Daniel A. Brown.....	Portland.
1st	Robert Holyoke.....	Eli St. Julien.....	Do.
1st	T. C. Hersey.....	George H. Rand.....	Do.
5th	Paul R. Hazeltine.....	John Wilkinson.....	Belfast.
5th	Prescott Hazeltine.....	John Deller.....	Do.
3d	Edward Hawes.....	David Woodbury.....	Waterville.
1st	George E. B. Jackson.....	John Quinn.....	Portland.
4th	William Jewell.....	Alvah M. Young.....	Bangor.
3d	Edward C. Lowe.....	William J. Sharpe.....	Waterville.
5th	Mark H. Lufkin.....	Hezekiah Greenlow.....	Deer Isle.
1st	Nathaniel J. Miller.....	Isaac F. Polly.....	Portland.
1st	Jacob McClellan.....	Valentine R. Jackson.....	Do.
2d	William F. Murray.....	E. P. Crosby.....	Phillips.
3d	Charles M. Morse.....	Andrew H. Porter.....	Waterville.
4th	Eliab W. Metcalf.....	James A. Durgin.....	Bangor.
4th	Franklin Muzzy.....	Franklin L. Perkins.....	Do.
3d	Joshua Nye.....	George C. Tracy.....	Waterville.
5th	Salathiel Nickerson.....	Eugene Manly.....	Belfast.
1st	John C. Proctor.....	George N. Floyd.....	Portland.
1st	John P. Perly.....	Gardiner B. Boynton.....	Bridgton.
1st	Samuel F. Perly.....	George N. Furbush.....	Naples.
1st	Samuel F. Perly.....	John McCarty.....	Do.
1st	E. N. Perry.....	Hiram Downs.....	Cape Elizabeth.
2d	A. J. Potter.....	George A. Preble.....	Bath.
2d	Reuben D. Pratt.....	Jesse L. Lyford.....	Lewiston.
4th	Joab W. Palmer.....	Charles Belcher.....	Bangor.
5th	Augustus Perry.....	Edward Stokes.....	Belfast.
1st	William O. Poor.....	A. J. Ross.....	Do.
1st	Hosea J. Robinson.....	Lewis Rone.....	Portland.
2d	Charles Richardson.....	A. D. Lockwood.....	Lewiston.
5th	Andrew J. Ross.....	Andrew Spearin.....	Belfast.
1st	Samuel E. Spring.....	Charles Barnard.....	Portland.
1st	Andrew Spring.....	David H. Leighton.....	Do.
1st	Andrew S. Sawyer.....	Frederick Hardy.....	Cape Elizabeth.
4th	Isaiah Stetson.....	Thomas E. Wiggins.....	Bangor.
4th	George Stetson.....	James A. Stroud.....	Do.

MAINE—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Residence of principal.
5th	Albert Small	Henry Stokes	Belfast.
5th	James E. Stinson	Joseph Driscoll	Deer Isle.
1st	William W. Thomas	Stephen Noyes, jr.	Portland.
1st	Hananiah Temple	Joseph Wilbur	Saco.
5th	J. R. Talbot	James Burgess	East Machias.
1st	George W. Woodman	Daniel Hennessy	Portland.
4th	Aaron A. Wing	George S. Sullivan	Bangor.
5th	Henry Whiting	Calvin J. Sergeant	Ellsworth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

2d	James O. Adams	John Williams	Manchester, ward 6.
1st	Robert Bradford	John Scott	Francestown.
2d	Charles H. Brooks	Charles H. Robinson	Peterboro.
2d	Thomas E. Bixby	Charles E. Wells	Francestown.
2d	Robert B. Carswell	John Brown	Weare.
2d	Andrew C. Cochran	Patrick Mullen	Peterboro.
2d	Erastus B. Claggett	Hugh McGuire	Lyndeboro.
2d	Moody Currier	Charles Clarke	Manchester.
3d	Reuel Durkes	William Gilson	Croydon.
2d	Hosea Eaton	George Hutchinson	New Ipswich.
2d	Isaac Elwell	James McKeever	Concord.
2d	Herman Foster	Alonzo M. Flanders	Manchester.
3d	William W. George	Monroe Clough	Canaan.
2d	Eli S. Hunt	George Adams	Peterboro.
2d	Israel Herrick	John Morgan	Lyndeboro.
3d	Solomon E. Jones	George Williams	Washington.
2d	Thomas Little	Frank Clark	Peterboro.
1st	Benjamin F. Martin	George B. Jenness	Manchester.
2d	Humphrey Moore	Almond Lord	Milford.
2d	Nancy Moore	William Waugh	Manchester.
2d	A. P. Morrison	William Simpson	Peterboro.
2d	N. G. Ordway	James Robinson	Warner.
1st	Henry Peyser	Charles Neff	Portsmouth.
2d	Horace Potter	Joseph De Marce	Manchester.
2d	Edward H. Rollins	Edwin F. Dexter	Concord.
3d	Daniel Richardson	John Williams	Lebanon.
2d	Ezekiel A. Straw	Edward B. Leonard	Manchester.
2d	Frederick Smith	Edward F. Brown	Do.
2d	Edward P. Spaulding	Edward O'Connor	Lyndeboro.
2d	Albert Smith	Benjamin Moody	Peterboro.
3d	Benjamin Smith	Charles Hill	Lebanon.
2d	George F. Wheeler	Charles H. Littlefield	Peterboro.
2d	Josiah Wheeler	Charles Campbell	Lyndeboro.

VERMONT.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Period of service.
2d	Bether W. Bartholomew	Asa H. Pepper	1 year.
2d	Bether W. Bartholomew	Thomas F. S. Thurber	1 year.
3d	L. J. Bishop	Richard Roach	3 years.
1st	George Chipman	Edward Dougherty	
1st	A. J. Downing	Peter Barrett	
1st	Mrs. Mary H. Dana		
1st	S. P. Giddings	Geo. Gregory	
1st	William T. Hall	Patrick McCann	
1st	L. B. Hurd	Paul Eglin	
1st	Job Lyman	Charles Price	3 years.
1st	Horace Loomis	Hollis Tyron	3 years.
2d	Hon. Justin S. Morrill	Charles Parmenter	3 years.
2d	Chester Pierce	Alfred Tensweyer	3 years.
1st	C. K. W. Strong	James T. Maybury	
1st	John H. Squier	Jordan Parker	
1st	Samuel A. Wilkins	Elisha Walker	

MASSACHUSETTS.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
1st	Samuel Atwell	David Ross	Dec. 21, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Eben Adams	William Richardson	Aug. 12, 1864.
2d	Dr. E. Alden	Peter Slater	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d	Mrs. James C. Anthony	Stephen Barry	Sept. 1, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Wyman Abercrombie	Robert Pigotts	Nov. 30, 1864.
4th	Joseph W. Aborn	Joseph Hutchinson	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	Francis Amory	Lewis Jones	Oct. 15, 1864.
4th	Francis Amory	Isom Newton	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	Francis Amory	Robert Johnson	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	Francis Amory	Lawson Madison	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	Robert E. Apthorp	Jesse Wyatt	Jan. 5, 1865.
4th	Paul Adams	Richard Flowers	Dec. 27, 1864.
4th	Alex. Agassiz	Franklin Griffin	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	E. G. Alden	John McCarpenter	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th	H. O. Apthorp	Simon Evans	Feb. 20, 1865.
6th	Mrs. Elisha Atkins	James Johnson	Sept. 23, 1864.
6th	George S. Adams	Emett Boton	Oct. 13, 1864.
6th	Daniel Allen	Frank Craskey	Jan. 16, 1865.
6th	William E. Allen	Benjamin Folz	Sept. 21, 1864.
7th	Henry E. Allen	Benjamin Brooks	Oct. 6, 1864.
9th	Justin W. C. Alles	Edward Robinson	Jan. 16, 1865.
10th	James T. Ames	Pinckney Jourdan	Sept. 2, 1864.
10th	William C. Allen	John Kirk	Nov. 30, 1864.
10th	William S. Ames	James Levi	Aug. 12, 1864.
8th	John H. Aldrich	Shadrach Fraynor	April 6, 1865.
1st	Charles C. Bearce	Lafayette Clark	Aug. 15, 1864.
1st	Henry H. Baker	Robert Jamison	Aug. 12, 1864.
1st	Horatio Barrows	John Weaver	Aug. 2, 1864.
2d	David H. Bates	Howard White	Jan. 28, 1865.
2d	Silas P. Briggs	Dabner Lewis	Oct. 13, 1864.
2d	De Witt Clinton Bates	Dennis Riley	Oct. 13, 1864.
2d	John Brewer	Frank Robinson	Jan. 19, 1865.
2d	Elias S. Beales	Lawrence Turner	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d	Z. L. Bicknell	Trimm Watkins	Aug. 27, 1864.
2d	Edmund Baylees	John Keys	Aug. 1, 1864.
2d	Mrs. E. L. Baylees	Edward Heekey	Aug. 6, 1864.
3d	Wm. L. Bullard	Sandy Simons	Dec. 6, 1864.
3d	Chas. A. Babcock	Fleming Briggs	Aug. 20, 1864.
3d	Thos. J. Bancroft	Edward Taylor	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d	Samuel G. Bowdlear	James Steale	Oct. 12, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
3d	Mrs. W. J. Bowditch	Andrew Horton	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d	John A. Burnham	Henderson Keller	Jan. 11, 1865.
3d	Mrs. J. A. Burnham	Richard Stevens	Jan. 11, 1865.
3d	Miss Jennie D. Burnham	Clayburn Wilson	Feb. 20, 1865.
3d	Miss Maria D. Burnham	George Washington	Feb. 25, 1865.
3d	John A. Burnham, jr.	George King	Feb. 20, 1865.
4th	P. A. Bruce	Richard Williams	Oct. 13, 1864.
4th	Albert Bowker	John H. Diggs	Dec. 5, 1864.
4th	John A. Blanchard	John Hodge	Jan. 12, 1865.
4th	Dr. H. J. Bowditch	Gilbert Baldwin	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	Mrs. Olivia Bowditch	Green Warren	Feb. 8, 1865.
4th	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch	Charles Legg	Feb. 8, 1865.
4th	Charles Beek	William Crunn	Dec. 20, 1864.
4th	N. Boynton	Sancho Bryant	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	Mrs. N. Boynton	John Brown	Sept. 5, 1864.
5th	Henry Bancroft	Samuel Aye	Sept. 1, 1864.
5th	Robert Brookhouse	Robert H. Fort	Sept. 9, 1864.
5th	John Bertram	William Roberts	Oct. 21, 1864.
5th	Mary A. Bertram	James Helpin	Oct. 29, 1864.
5th	Annie P. Bertram	Joseph Anderson	Jan. 19, 1865.
6th	James Brown	Pleasant Spradley	Jan. 4, 1865.
6th	Daniel R. Bickford	Simon Evans	Sept. 23, 1864.
6th	George H. Bailey	Alexander Jackson	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	Dexter Bryant	William Parsons	Sept. 21, 1864.
6th	H. A. Breed	Robert Morgan	Sept. 20, 1864.
6th	N. W. Bridge	Simon Windham	Sept. 23, 1864.
6th	Wm. J. Bride	Peter Williams	Sept. 20, 1864.
6th	Charles V. Bemis	Elijah Roberts	Jan. 16, 1865.
6th	Mrs. Henry W. Bigelow	Martin Davis	Feb. 24, 1865.
6th	Wm. Ellery Bright	David Stone	Oct. 14, 1864.
6th	Jonathan B. Bright	Henry J. Scarborough	Oct. 21, 1864.
6th	Charles Burchard	John E. Simpson	Sept. 21, 1864.
6th	Wm. A. Balcom	William Wallace	Aug. 19, 1864.
7th	Jos. H. Billings	Richard Hurd	Oct. 14, 1864.
7th	Lewis Burr	Timothy Dodson	Sept. 20, 1864.
7th	John Burr	Wm. H. Smith	Jan. 14, 1865.
7th	Jackson Burr	John T. Roberson	Jan. 21, 1865.
7th	Isaac G. Braman	Connell Holt	Aug. 9, 1864.
7th	Hiram Barker	Robert Savage	Aug. 26, 1864.
7th	Daniel Baxter	William Collins	Oct. 13, 1864.
7th	George H. Brooks	John Cobb	Oct. 14, 1864.
7th	Joseph Breck	Jacob Crocker	Oct. 20, 1864.
7th	Wm. D. Bickford	William Dosier	Jan. 11, 1865.
7th	L. D. Benjamin	Sydney Paris	Sept. 24, 1864.
7th	Mary Benjamin	William Simpson	Dec. 22, 1864.
7th	Zenos Brown	Josephus Jones	Jan. 16, 1865.
7th	Benjamin Brown	Thomas Smith	Oct. 16, 1864.
8th	Ira Broad	Alfred Holland	Sept. 27, 1864.
8th	George W. Bascom	Charles Walker	Sept. 9, 1864.
8th	William B. Boyd	Henry Watts	Oct. 8, 1864.
8th	Warren P. Bush	Richard Overton	Oct. 7, 1864.
8th	J. C. Bigelow	Henry Evans	Oct. 6, 1864.
8th	Daniel W. Batchelder	William Williams	Jan. 23, 1865.
8th	Willard Brown	William Sullivan	Sept. 21, 1864.
9th	Charles C. Bassett	John Meed	Sept. 29, 1864.
9th	Mrs. Hiram Barnes	Franklin Strahan	Oct. 7, 1864.
9th	David Billings	John Kennedy	Jan. 16, 1865.
9th	Gilbert Bascom	Samuel McLean	Jan. 16, 1865.
9th	Elisha Belden	Mingo Jenkins	Sept. 1, 1864.
9th	Charles Blackmur	Patrick Barry	Aug. 15, 1864.
10th	G. T. Barker	Cephas Lancaster	Nov. 30, 1864.
10th	John N. Barker	Richard Mansfield	Nov. 23, 1864.
10th	Charles T. Barker	Baze North	Nov. 30, 1864.
10th	Otis R. Barker	Stephen Pannan	Dec. 24, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
2d	John A. Burgess	John Grant	April 6, 1865.
4th	David H. Blaney	Thomas Grant	April 6, 1865.
8th	Chandler Batchelder	Paul Blunt	April 6, 1865.
9th	Joseph D. Billings	William Smith	April 6, 1865.
9th	William D. Billings	Jim Brown	April 6, 1865.
10th	W. S. Bullard	George Wright	April 6, 1865.
1st	Alexander C. Childs	James Bruce	Oct. 13, 1864.
1st	Benj. B. Church	Benjamin Dregs	Aug. 24, 1864.
1st	Latham Cross	Samuel Briden	Dec. 3, 1864.
1st	Christopher A. Church	George W. Wheeler	Aug. 15, 1864.
1st	Christopher A. Church	Joseph Allen	Aug. 20, 1864.
1st	Cyrus W. Chapman	Richard Bryant	Aug. 21, 1864.
2d	William T. Cobb	James Green	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d	Edward Capen, jr	Dennis Davis	Jan. 16, 1865.
2d	Susan H. Cowan	Burton Cooper	Jan. 9, 1865.
3d	E. A. M. Clark	Dennis Evans	Dec. 14, 1864.
3d	C. W. Clark	Samuel Brown	Dec. 14, 1864.
3d	Samuel D. Crane	Lorenzo Dow	Aug. 20, 1864.
3d	Gilman Currier	Henry Bottley	Dec. 15, 1864.
3d	Charles G. Currier	John Smith	Dec. 15, 1864.
3d	Mrs. Frederick Cabot	Peter Butler	Aug. 26, 1864.
3d	Miss M. E. Cabot	Spencer Clark	Aug. 20, 1864.
3d	Frederick T. Chase	John Fitzgerald	Oct. 31, 1864.
4th	Edward F. Chapin	David Chew	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	Horace D. Chapin	Sidney Hunt	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	Herman Chapin	Washington Conor	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	James F. Clark	Henry Murrel	Dec. 5, 1864.
4th	C. C. Chadwick	Robert Williams	Jan. 13, 1865.
4th	Joshua Crane	Timothy A. Holmes	Jan. 21, 1865.
4th	Samuel Cabot, M. D.	Andy Linn	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	Faulkner Chapman	Stephen Gregory	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	Francis L. Chapman	Ephraim Davis	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	George W. Colburn	Charles Hutchinson	Jan. 20, 1865.
4th	Luke Carter	Stephen Turner	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th	Franklin K. Cushing	John Cash	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	Josiah P. Cook	Peter McCurley	Jan. 6, 1865.
5th	Robert Couch	Frederick Meschack	Sept. 9, 1864.
5th	James B. Curwen	Hiram Harris	Sept. 6, 1864.
6th	Francis Cogswell	Peter Boston	Oct. 12, 1864.
6th	Frederick L. Church	Isaac Jupiter	Sept. 12, 1864.
6th	Dr. George Cogswell	Henry Hogans	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	William C. Childs	Watson Randolph	Jan. 16, 1865.
6th	Charles Choate	Alexander Dillingham	Sept. 27, 1864.
7th	George W. Carnes	Lucas Henderson	Jan. 11, 1865.
7th	Patrick Colley	Abraham Smith	Jan. 28, 1865.
7th	William R. Champney	John Jackson	Jan. 28, 1865.
7th	James H. Cogswell	Napoleon Bonaparte	Feb. 20, 1865.
7th	J. V. B. Coburn	John Elsey	Oct. 4, 1864.
7th	G. W. Coburn	Robert Granton	Sept. 27, 1864.
7th	James G. Carney	Daniel Russell	Sept. 16, 1864.
7th	George S. Curtis	Alfred Curtis	Oct. 14, 1864.
7th	Isaac H. Carey	Benjamin Mitchell	Nov. 21, 1864.
7th	Nathaniel H. Carey	William Mitchell	Nov. 16, 1864.
8th	Gates Chapman, jr	John Jones	Sept. 1, 1864.
8th	James P. Clarke	James Wright	Oct. 4, 1864.
9th	Eli F. Cady	Silas Canfield	Aug. 31, 1864.
10th	Henry Chickering	Robert Houston	Oct. 16, 1864.
10th	George W. Campbell	Eh Royand	Dec. 24, 1864.
10th	George Campbell	George Rochester	Dec. 27, 1864.
10th	David Campbell	James Jones	Jan. 23, 1865.
10th	Edwin Clapp	Henry Jourdan	Jan. 19, 1865.
10th	Colonel Thaddeus Clapp	Charles Montgomery	Jan. 19, 1865.
10th	P. A. Chadbourne	Etheridge Wright	Sept. 28, 1864.
10th	Luther Childs	James Gill	

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
3d	Miss Sarah Cabot	Peter Weeks	April 6, 1865.
4th	Harriet J. Colby	Charles Owen	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	John Collamore	Jim Rivers	April 6, 1865.
1st	Walter C. Durfee	Benjamin Johnson	Aug. 15, 1864.
1st	Daniel E. Damon	Cornelius Henderson	Oct. 21, 1864.
1st	Charles Dillingham	Boston Chapman	Aug. 2, 1864.
2d	Benjamin F. Dean	Richard Manly	Sept. 12, 1864.
2d	Theodore Dean	Simon Jenkins	Oct. 18, 1864.
3d	Charles E. Davis, jr.	Charles C. Byam	Nov. 26, 1864.
4th	Charles H. Dow	Lewis Nutterville	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	E. C. Dyer	Houston Holmes	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	Francis Draper	James Mahan	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th	Richard H. Dana	John Rollins	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	Miss C. L. Donnison	Jonathan Scarborough	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th	Alexander Dickinson	Seneca A. Blake	Nov. 7, 1864.
4th	Eben Denton	Solomon T. Bick	Oct. 31, 1864.
4th	E. F. Davies	James Mack	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	John Davenport	Lewis Monroe	Dec. 9, 1864.
4th	E. S. Dixwell	William J. Pamplin	Jan. 13, 1865.
4th	E. M. Dunbar	Joseph Swinton	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th	Miss L. A. Dana	Logan Carson	Jan. 18, 1865.
4th	Miss E. E. Dana	Tilman Currier	Jan. 18, 1865.
4th	Warren Damon	David White	Feb. 20, 1865.
8th	Ethan Davis	Harrison Selden	Sept. 1, 1864.
8th	Paul Daniel	James Hubbard	Oct. 12, 1864.
8th	P. W. Dudley	Minton Burnett	Jan. 16, 1865.
10th	Thomas Duvant	Burton Jones	Nov. 30, 1864.
4th	Dr. John H. Dix	John Smith	April 6, 1865.
4th	Dr. John H. Dix	Washington Boss	April 6, 1865.
4th	Charles Deane	John Owen	April 6, 1865.
7th	John Dunkley	John Legree	April 6, 1865.
7th	Joseph Dunkley	John Smith	April 6, 1865.
7th	J. S. Dudley	John Grant	April 6, 1865.
3d	Edward Everett	Adam Whitman	Aug. 31, 1864.
3d	Jonathan Ellis	John Jameson	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	John S. Emery	Benjamin Dorth	Dec. 5, 1864.
4th	Daniel S. Emery	Benjamin Dunnell	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	William S. Eaton	Robert Barry	Dec. 19, 1864.
4th	George B. Emerson	Jesse Field	Sept. 5, 1864.
5th	Ezra Eames	James Walker	Sept. 9, 1864.
5th	Mrs. Ephraim Emmerton	Scipio Thompson	Oct. 18, 1864.
5th	Alvah A. Evans	Jonathan G. Day	Sept. 7, 1864.
6th	George D. Edmonds	James Wembley	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	Thomas Emmerson	George Washington	Jan. 19, 1865.
6th	Thomas Emerson	Robert Long	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	Betsey H. Emmerson	Stephen Colman	Jan. 16, 1865.
10th	William P. Elliott	Frank Williams	Aug. 25, 1864.
10th	Joseph Morrison	Henry Mack	Sept. 8, 1864.
1st	J. D. Flint	Frederick J. Yank	Aug. 11, 1864.
2d	E. S. Fellows	Dawsey Pleasant	Nov. 23, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Washington M. French	Reuben Sargent	Dec. 24, 1864.
2d	George A. Field	George W. Harris	Aug. 31, 1864.
3d	Morrill Frost	Edward Cordelius	Aug. 30, 1864.
3d	N. L. Frothingham	Jacob S. Hamilton	Aug. 27, 1864.
4th	Jabez Fisher	William Beck	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	Herbert G. Fisher	Samuel Parky	Dec. 5, 1864.
4th	Arthur L. Fisher	George Panky	Dec. 6, 1864.
4th	William B. Fisher	Peter Hays	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	A. W. Farrar	Willis Blow	Oct. 23, 1864.
4th	E. Farnsworth	Brown Washington	Aug. 29, 1864.
4th	D. B. Flint	George Williams	Dec. 14, 1864.
4th	Isaac Fay	Perry Nevils	Jan. 30, 1865.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
5th.....	Charles Fitz	Richard Thomas.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
6th.....	I. V. Fletcher	John Jenkins	Feb. 4, 1865.
6th.....	David Fairbanks.....	Samuel Harris	Oct. 12, 1864.
6th.....	Jonathan Frost.....	James Baker	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th.....	Mark Fish	Benjamin Jordan	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th.....	John Field	William McGuinn	Oct. 17, 1864.
6th.....	Peter Folsom	Alexander Williams.....	Nov. 16, 1864.
6th.....	George A. Fuller	James Smith	Aug. 19, 1864.
7th.....	Richard F. Fuller.....	William G. Sanborn.....	Sept. 24, 1864.
8th.....	Simeon G. Fisher	Henry Ringold	Nov. 9, 1864.
8th.....	Samuel Fletcher.....	Lewis Paine	Oct. 7, 1864.
8th.....	Charles Fowler.....	John L. Troup.....	Oct. 7, 1864.
9th.....	John H. Fairbanks.....	Alexander Richardson.....	Sept. 19, 1864.
9th.....	Sidney Fairbanks.....	Jim Gore	Sept. 21, 1864.
10th.....	W. O. Fletcher.....	Dick Heywood.....	Aug. 21, 1864.
2d.....	Jonah French.....	Jim Richardson.....	April 6, 1865.
6th.....	Mrs. F. O. French.....	Cupid Vanderhaust	Mar. 4, 1865.
7th.....	Benjamin Fobes.....	Burtis Butler	April 6, 1865.
7th.....	Granville Fuller.....	Sandy Edwards	April 6, 1865.
8th.....	Elisha B. Fisk	John Morgan.....	April 6, 1865.
10th.....	Miss Jennie L. Field.....	Wamey Kennedy.....	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	Charles Follen.....	Paul Blunt.....	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	Charles Follen.....	Paul Bryant.....	April 6, 1865.
1st.....	David R. Green	Frank Butts	Dec. 3, 1864.
2d.....	Samuel Gove	Davis P. Bowman	Oct. 20, 1864.
2d.....	Reuben Green.....	Henry Simmons	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d.....	Mrs. John Glover.....	Charles Thomas	Dec. 27, 1864.
2d.....	Jeremiah Gray	Alexander Lyons	Aug. 30, 1864.
2d.....	Peleg S. Gardner.....	Joseph Jenkins	Oct. 18, 1864.
3d.....	Henry F. Gardner.....	Samuel Clarke	Oct. 8, 1864.
3d.....	Miss Matilda Goddard.....	Alfred Thompson.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Nathaniel Goddard.....	Lafayette Bentley.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Mrs. Louisa M. Goddard	John Beasley	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Phineas E. Gay	Benjamin Howe	Aug. 26, 1864.
4th.....	Charles B. Grinnell	Sandy Mitchel	Aug. 30, 1864.
4th.....	Lydia S. Gale	Columbus McKee.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	B. H. Gould.....	Benjamin Black	Feb. 20, 1865.
4th.....	Joseph Greely.....	Richard Freeman	Oct. 22, 1864.
6th.....	Joseph H. Gibson.....	Samuel Johnson.....	Oct. 13, 1864.
6th.....	Addison Gage	Stephen Douglas	Sept. 16, 1864.
7th.....	Joshua G. Gooch	John Grundy.....	Aug. 19, 1864.
9th.....	E. F. Gunn	Stephen Morris	Oct. 3, 1864.
10th.....	Emerson Gaylord	Randolph Young.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
10th.....	Sereno Gaylord	James Brown	Sept. 2, 1864.
10th.....	J. Z. Goodrich.....	Ebenezer Bateman.....	Sept. 28, 1864.
10th.....	James R. Gillett.....	Joshua Johnson	Sept. 5, 1864.
6th.....	Smith Gerrish	Closs Jackson	Mar. 4, 1865.
7th.....	John Gordon	Napoleon Kinlear	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	Mrs. Henry Green.....	Hector Williams.....	April 6, 1865.
1st.....	Nathaniel Hinkley.....	Samuel W. Brown.....	Aug. 16, 1864.
1st.....	Maria G. Hoadley	Robert Foster	Aug. 15, 1864.
1st.....	Jonathan Howland.....	Albert Jones	Dec. 3, 1864.
1st.....	Mrs. C. G. Hoadley.....	George Harrison.....	Dec. 3, 1864.
1st.....	Miss C. E. Hoadley.....	Ephraim Crocker	Dec. 3, 1864.
1st.....	Mrs. A. F. Hunt	Peter Sagars	Dec. 3, 1864.
2d.....	Nathaniel H. Hunt.....	Dennis Woods	Jan. 11, 1865.
2d.....	Lewis W. Hobart.....	Richard Oliver.....	Jan. 28, 1865.
2d.....	Francis J. Humphreys	Samuel Priest	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d.....	William L. Hathaway.....	Jacob Jackson	Dec. 21, 1864.
2d.....	Henry C. Harding.....	William Williams.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d.....	Reuben Hersey	Andrew Jones	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d.....	John E. Howard.....	William Major.....	Aug. 8, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
2d	Albert Humphrey	Alfred Trent	Aug. 28, 1864.
2d	Abner Holbrook	James Blackburn	Nov. 14, 1864.
2d	James Humphrey	Franklin Harris	Dec. 29, 1864.
3d	Charles Hall	Isaac Mayhorn	Dec. 31, 1864.
3d	George Higginson	William H. Furman	Dec. 14, 1864.
3d	William S. Houghton	Joseph Wilson	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d	Ichabod Howland	William Bolivar	Aug. 26, 1864.
4th	J. W. Harris	Moses Williams	Oct. 11, 1864.
4th	Harriet K. Hunt	Montgomery Price	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	James P. Higginson	Washington Sarsy	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	George O. Hovey	Richmond Alexander	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th	Benjamin Humphrey	Thomas Moore	Oct. 11, 1864.
4th	Louisa G. Higginson	Benjamin Bigsby	Oct. 17, 1864.
4th	Francis Hall	Joshua Knight	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th	David B. Hadley	Charles Stowe	Dec. 17, 1864.
4th	A. E. Hildreth	Mark Merryweather	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th	Estes Howe	John Henry	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th	James Winthrop Harris	Taylor Withers	Feb. 22, 1865.
4th	Tracy U. Howe	John Williams	Mar. 7, 1865.
4th	J. M. Hollingsworth	Joreh B. Loud	Dec. 14, 1864.
6th	David J. C. Hidden	George Jennings	Jan. 24, 1865.
6th	Sylvester S. Hill	Edward Johnson	Sept. 23, 1864.
6th	James B. Homer	Reuben Butler	Feb. 4, 1865.
6th	George W. Hills	William Gray	July 11, 1864.
6th	Edward O. Holmes	Hugo Heyman	July 11, 1864.
6th	James Hunnewell	George F. Shaw	Sept. 27, 1864.
7th	Charles A. Hamblett	Alexander Maxfield	Dec. 21, 1864.
7th	George Hamblett	Titus Walley	Feb. 17, 1865.
7th	John M. Hollingsworth	Jacob Henderson	Sept. 27, 1864.
8th	Thomas J. Hall	William Johnson	Oct. 1, 1864.
8th	Asa Hapgood	Edwin P. Martin	Nov. 16, 1864.
9th	Asa Hill	Dennis Caldwell	Sept. 30, 1864.
9th	George W. Hubbard	Orange Drake	Oct. 1, 1864.
2d	David N. Hollis	Adam Singleton	April 6, 1865.
3d	Charles D. Head	E. Davis	April 6, 1865.
4th	Samuel Hall, jr.	Peter Brown	April 6, 1865.
6th	Dudley Hall	Dick Wright	Mar. 4, 1865.
4th	William R. Inman	Samuel C. Gates	Sept. 27, 1864.
4th	P. T. Jackson	William Riggs	Aug. 30, 1864.
4th	Mrs. Susan M. Jackson	Andy Jennings	Jan. 5, 1865.
4th	John Jeffries, jr.	Hampton Wade	Jan. 13, 1865.
6th	William Jenkins	John Whideman	Oct. 9, 1864.
7th	Cyrus Jones	Jim Walley	Feb. 17, 1865.
4th	D. B. Kidder	Levi Webb	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th	Chester W. Kingsley	David Johnson	Sept. 5, 1864.
6th	Samuel Knight	Thornton Walker	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	Francis H. Knight	Thornton Alexander	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th	William H. Keith	Henry Johnson	Nov. 25, 1864.
6th	Rufus Kendrick	Daniel Morton	Mar. 4, 1865.
8th	William Knowlton	William Sherman	Sept. 28, 1864.
8th	William Kendall	William Adams	Jan. 19, 1865.
9th	Calvin Kelton	Daniel Bruce	Oct. 13, 1864.
10th	Ensign H. Kellogg	John Mallen	Jan. 23, 1865.
10th	Lorenzo A. Kellogg	Reuben Kennedy	Sept. 2, 1864.
2d	William F. Lock	John Bell	Feb. 20, 1865.
2d	John P. Lovell	John Ward	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d	Henry P. Lord	Augustus Hank	Nov. 25, 1864.
2d	Charles D. Lathrop	Charles J. Newcomb	Sept. 17, 1864.
3d	Miss Rebecca A. Lowell	Lemon Strickland	Nov. 23, 1864.
3d	Miss Anna C. Lowell	James Smiley	Nov. 23, 1864.
3d	George Lewis	Michael Cushing	July 15, 1864.
4th	B. Lincoln	William Gillmore	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th	Albert P. Lovejoy	John Brady	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th	Charles G. Loring	Harry Jones	Oct. 17, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
4th.....	Charles G. Loring	Daniel Watson	Feb. 15, 1865.
4th.....	Charles G. Loring	George Johnson	Feb. 15, 1865.
4th.....	Miss Isa E. Loring.....	James Bright.....	Oct. 23, 1864.
4th.....	F. C. Loring.....	John A. Payne.....	Jan. 28, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. Anna S. Loring	Thomas Gosney	Jan. 17, 1865.
4th.....	Miss Mary G. Loring.....	William Hazzard	Jan. 29, 1865.
4th.....	John Livermore	Hiram W. Aldrich	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Caroline H. Livermore	Charles A. Bridge	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Emma C. Livermore	Orlando L. Doherty	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Mary C. Livermore	John Green	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	George Livermore	William McBride	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th.....	Elizabeth C. Livermore	Samuel Wilson.....	Jan. 30, 1865.
4th.....	Charles C. Livermore	Preston Green	Jan. 12, 1865.
4th.....	H. W. Longfellow	Alexander Thackston.....	Jan. 12, 1865.
4th.....	Israel Livermore	Peter Davis	Mar. 7, 1865.
6th.....	Edward Lawrence	Robert Davis	Oct. 13, 1864.
6th.....	George W. Little.....	Dennis Easter	Oct. 13, 1864.
6th.....	George Lawton.....	George Iglon	Nov. 24, 1864.
7th.....	Eliab Lee.....	Richard Corwin	Mar. 8, 1865.
8th.....	James Lovering	Alexander Scott	Dec. 22, 1864.
10th.....	W. C. Langdon	John Walker	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th.....	John A. Lowell	Henry Griffin.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Augustus Lowell	Prince Hamilton	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	J. Russell Lowell	Paul Owen	April 6, 1865.
2d.....	Alvah Morrison.....	Jack Carter.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Joseph Murdock	Albert Jenkins	Oct. 18, 1864.
3d.....	Richard Moffatt.....	Ephraim Jenkins	Oct. 4, 1864.
4th.....	Isaac B. Mills	Charles May	Dec. 9, 1864.
4th.....	George Morey	William Hawley	Dec. 12, 1864.
4th.....	Watson Matthews	Charles Harden	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Rev. Sumner Mason.....	Samuel Jackson	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Lorenzo Maret.....	Spencer Jurnigan.....	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Calvin Morse.....	Cornelius Briggs	Dec. 27, 1864.
4th.....	Nathaniel G. Manson	James Brown	Dec. 27, 1864.
5th.....	Dr. William Mack	Jackson Hays	Nov. 14, 1864.
7th.....	Francis Monroe	Edward Bailey	Mar. 8, 1865.
9th.....	Garry Munson	Kato Little	Jan. 16, 1865.
9th.....	Cleeson Merriman	Lewis L. Fairchilds	Aug. 16, 1864.
10th.....	Francis F. McLean	Jacob Sheppard	Sept. 17, 1864.
2d.....	Alvah Morrison, 2d	Elick Scott.....	April 6, 1865.
2d.....	Bradford Marble	John Wilson	April 6, 1865.
6th.....	Frederick May	Quenters Hunt	Mar. 4, 1865.
1st.....	Seth Nickerson	David R. Arlett	Oct. 30, 1864.
3d.....	John A. Newell	George A. Moore	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Samuel Neal	Henry G. Warmon	Jan. 16, 1865.
10th.....	H. S. Noyes.....	Gibson Mohaka	Aug. 12, 1864.
4th.....	George Nichols.....	Kipp Mitchell	April 6, 1865.
2d.....	Henry Newton	George Jones	Oct. 10, 1864.
6th.....	Miss Lucy Osgood.....	Anthony Gaines	Oct. 12, 1864.
10th.....	Charles M. Owens	Samuel Dudley	Dec. 28, 1864.
10th.....	Mrs. Sarah B. Owen	Joseph Wheeler	Jan. 23, 1865.
1st.....	David Parker, 2d	James P. Yates	Oct. 26, 1864.
2d.....	Edward D. Peters	Richard Olmstead.....	Aug. 8, 1864.
3d.....	R. F. Payne	John Hanmond	July 19, 1864.
4th.....	Henry A. Pierce	Jacob Thomas	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	John G. Palfrey	Lewis Williams	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Henry Potter	George Jefferson	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th.....	George C. Piper	Thomas Brown	Dec. 19, 1864.
5th.....	Alfred Peabody	Jas. Sanford Myer	Sept. 6, 1864.
5th.....	Edwin R. Peabody	Elmo Bradford	Sept. 6, 1864.
5th.....	Mrs. Jerusha Peabody	Richmond Robinson	Oct. 21, 1864.
6th.....	Henry A. Paige	Eldridge K. Hewitt	Oct. 22, 1864.
6th.....	Miss Helen Porter	Peyton Richardson.....	Feb. 24, 1865.
7th.....	Jonas O. Peck	Henry Miller.....	Sept. 25, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
7th.....	Charles W. Pierce.....	James Monroe.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
7th.....	Charles F. Pierce.....	Lewis McPherson.....	Sept. 28, 1864.
7th.....	John C. Potter.....	Madison Johnson.....	Oct. 18, 1864.
8th.....	Samuel A. Porter.....	Benjamin Glover.....	Sept. 22, 1864.
9th.....	Lewis J. Powers.....	George H. Mason.....	Aug. 12, 1864.
10th.....	Thomas F. Plunkett.....	Benjamin Price.....	Jan. 19, 1865.
10th.....	Theo. Pomeroy.....	Abram Reynolds.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
10th.....	Robert Pomeroy.....	Richard Birdswood.....	Mar. 9, 1865.
10th.....	Captain Jabez Peck.....	Lewis Clark.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Theophilus Parsons.....	Morgan Heard.....	April 6, 1865.
8th.....	Israel Plummer.....	Jim Burrough.....	April 6, 1865.
9th.....	John Parks.....	Robert Wigtall.....	April 6, 1865.
2d.....	Mary Jane Quincy.....	Michael Wilsford.....	Aug. 12, 1864.
2d.....	Edward E. Rice.....	Frank Smith.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
2d.....	Charles Robinson.....	Amos Young.....	Dec. 24, 1864.
2d.....	Enoch Robinson.....	Lewis Wilson.....	Jan. 19, 1865.
2d.....	Josiah Reed.....	Thomas Bass.....	Nov. 14, 1864.
2d.....	Elias Richards.....	George Foster.....	Nov. 14, 1864.
3d.....	John Rogers.....	Bowlin Gilbert.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
3d.....	William C. Reeves.....	James Kelley.....	Nov. 10, 1864.
4th.....	Edward S. Rand.....	Asam Butler.....	Dec. 10, 1864.
4th.....	H. B. Rogers.....	Patrick Phillips.....	Jan. 19, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. H. B. Rogers.....	John Smith.....	Jan. 23, 1865.
4th.....	H. B. Rogers.....	Leonard F. Dunn.....	Feb. 23, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. A. P. Rogers.....	John L. Tracy.....	Mar. 16, 1865.
4th.....	William T. Richardson.....	Richard O'Donnell.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
4th.....	H. C. Rand.....	Hampton Higgins.....	Feb. 20, 1865.
6th.....	Daniel Russell.....	David Jones.....	Oct. 28, 1864.
6th.....	Jos. C. Robinson.....	Anderson Minor.....	Sept. 20, 1864.
6th.....	Miss Emily Ruggles.....	Matt. Briggs.....	Dec. 22, 1864.
6th.....	John Roberts.....	Richard Lynchcomb.....	Nov. 15, 1864.
6th.....	Royal E. Robbins.....	James Phillips.....	Nov. 15, 1864.
6th.....	Mrs. Thomas Richardson.....	Isaac Cummings.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
7th.....	James Richardson.....	Absalom Perkins.....	Mar. 8, 1865.
7th.....	Henry Richardson.....	Virgil Hedliston.....	Mar. 8, 1865.
9th.....	Mary S. Rogers.....	George Roy.....	Oct. 6, 1864.
1st.....	George P. Richardson.....	Hector Cashere.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Z. L. Raymond.....	Joe Kiddles.....	April 6, 1865.
10th.....	N. F. Roys.....	Edward Freeman.....	April 6, 1865.
7th.....	John F. Robbins.....	Henson Dyson*.....	
2d.....	Rev. R. P. Storrs.....	John W. Miner.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d.....	Jonathan Slade, 2d.....	Clem. Spears.....	Dec. 22, 1864.
2d.....	Farnham H. Smith.....	Patrick Daniels.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
2d.....	William L. Slade.....	George Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
3d.....	Mrs. Mary L. Shaw.....	John Scott.....	Dec. 5, 1864.
3d.....	Miss M. L. Shaw.....	James Scott.....	Dec. 5, 1864.
3d.....	Edward A. Strong.....	William Taylor.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	D. D. Stackpole.....	George Edwards.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	William B. Spooner.....	Sebon Ring.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. Wm. B. Spooner.....	Frank Williams.....	Oct. 13, 1864.
4th.....	William F. Shaw.....	Albert Prince.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th.....	Nathaniel D. Samin.....	Neil Kenny.....	Dec. 21, 1864.
4th.....	Martin L. Smith.....	James A. Steward.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. W. V. Spencer.....	Wm. Butler.....	Dec. 22, 1864.
4th.....	John Sargent.....	John C. Gattis.....	Jan. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Jared Sparks.....	Lewis Jackson.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
4th.....	A. C. Sanborn.....	Alfred Lewis.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
5th.....	Francis H. Silsbee.....	Michael Burke.....	Oct. 26, 1864.
5th.....	Benjamin H. Silsbee.....	William Graham.....	Oct. 26, 1864.
6th.....	Andrew Sawtelle.....	Sidney Johnson.....	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th.....	Daniel Saunders.....	Dick Stanwood.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
6th.....	Amos Stone.....	Henry Jones.....	Sept. 16, 1864.
6th.....	Redmond St. Croix.....	Francis Morgan.....	Mar. 14, 1865.

* Enlisted in District of Columbia.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
6th.....	George L. Stearns.....	Patrick Galliger.....	Dec. 3, 1864.
6th.....	Mrs. Mary E. Stearns.....	Daniel Raskins.....	Dec. 21, 1864.
6th.....	George H. Sweetser.....	William Beresford.....	July 20, 1864.
7th.....	Elial Shumway.....	John Hitchings.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
8th.....	William P. Shumway.....	Thomas Brooks.....	Sept. 30, 1864.
9th.....	C. L. Swan.....	Josephus Matthews.....	Sept. 13, 1864.
9th.....	E. A. Smith.....	William Fitz Hugh.....	Sept. 30, 1864.
9th.....	Orvin Sage.....	Oliver Dyer.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
10th.....	De Witt S. Smith.....	Abram Brown.....	Oct. 11, 1864.
10th.....	Daniel Stearns.....	Robert Jenkins.....	Oct. 17, 1864.
10th.....	Mrs. M. F. Stearns.....	Titus Micah.....	Oct. 17, 1864.
10th.....	Henry Stearns.....	Ned Alston.....	Oct. 17, 1864.
10th.....	Mrs. M. B. Stearns.....	Thomas Coleman.....	Oct. 21, 1864.
10th.....	William Stowe.....	Bony Knight.....	Aug. 12, 1864.
10th.....	John B. Stebbins.....	Andrew Jones.....	Nov. 14, 1864.
10th.....	Sumner Southworth.....	Harry Dickson.....	Jan. 9, 1865.
2d.....	Avery P. Slade.....	Brown Waley.....	April 6, 1865.
6th.....	Joseph Swan.....	Abram Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
6th.....	Daniel Swan.....	Lewis Jenkins.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
9th.....	Jabez Stanton.....	Jacob Edward, jr.....	April 6, 1865.
3d.....	Charles Stoddard.....	William H. Cowder.....	Jan. 24, 1865.
1st.....	Robert Tuckerman.....	Harvey McGill.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
1st.....	Henry Tabor.....	Nathan McCoy.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
2d.....	James P. Thorndike.....	William Morris.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d.....	William Sydney Thayer.....	Robert Smith.....	Jan. 16, 1865.
2d.....	Edward Turner.....	Thomas Johnson.....	Sept. 8, 1864.
2d.....	E. B. Taylor.....	Thomas Brown.....	Sept. 6, 1864.
3d.....	John Tappan.....	Alex. Rowe.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	W. W. Titcomb.....	William Griffitt.....	Aug. 26, 1864.
3d.....	Charles Tappan.....	Andrew Wilson.....	Oct. 25, 1864.
3d.....	Supply C. Thing.....	William H. Isaacs.....	July 14, 1864.
4th.....	James F. Tweedy.....	Wallace Diggs.....	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th.....	John H. Tweedy, jr.....	John W. Jackson.....	Dec. 2, 1864.
4th.....	L. L. Tower.....	Brown Murphy.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
6th.....	Wm. True Jackson.....	Cam. Gruggs.....	Sept. 12, 1864.
6th.....	Edward Taylor.....	Randall Spradley.....	Dec. 24, 1864.
6th.....	Rev. John L. Taylor.....	Henry Jordan.....	Dec. 27, 1864.
6th.....	Amos Tufts.....	Tilson Ewing.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
9th.....	Lewis Thorp.....	William Freeman.....	Dec. 4, 1864.
9th.....	Walter Thorp.....	Moses Wilkinson.....	Feb. 3, 1865.
10th.....	Henry Talmage.....	Mack Williams.....	Jan. 23, 1865.
6th.....	Samuel Train.....	John Waring.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
6th.....	Mark Temple.....	William Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
2d.....	James H. Upham.....	William Stokes.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
7th.....	A. O. Varnum.....	Dick Wright.....	April 6, 1865.
7th.....	Daniel Varnum.....	Jim Bailey.....	April 6, 1865.
1st.....	G. B. Weston.....	William Alexander.....	Aug. 30, 1864.
1st.....	Mrs. G. B. Weston.....	Cato Kitchen.....	Oct. 14, 1864.
1st.....	J. W. Wheelwright.....	Henry Clay.....	Sept. 2, 1864.
2d.....	John D. Witcher.....	John L. Smith.....	Jan. 19, 1865.
2d.....	William Wilber.....	Thomas McDonald.....	Jan. 19, 1865.
2d.....	Cyrus Washburn.....	Ransom Clarke.....	Nov. 25, 1864.
2d.....	Daniel Wilber.....	Simon Garrison.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
3d.....	William W. Warren.....	Thomas Trowbridge.....	Aug. 23, 1864.
3d.....	Warren J. Whitney.....	George West.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Henry A. Whitney.....	Samson Steele.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Thomas C. Wales.....	George Washington.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
3d.....	Mrs. Thomas C. Wales.....	Fortune Jenkins.....	Dec. 15, 1864.
3d.....	Annie Willard.....	William Alston.....	Dec. 15, 1864.
3d.....	Henry Wenzell.....	George Hill.....	Oct. 13, 1864.
3d.....	Henry B. Wenzell.....	James Sheridan.....	Dec. 9, 1864.
4th.....	Edward W. Wigglesworth.....	James Barry.....	Dec. 10, 1864.
4th.....	George Wigglesworth.....	Peter Dix.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Thomas Worcester.....	Joseph Caswell.....	Jan. 13, 1865.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
4th.....	Morrill Wyman.....	John H. Henderson.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th.....	John M. S. Williams.....	Thomas Leonard.....	Jan. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. E. M. L. Williams.....	William P. Fuller.....	Jan. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. Emily L. Williams.....	John J. Richards.....	Jan. 9, 1865.
4th.....	Miss Caroline Williams.....	Hugh McVey.....	Jan. 11, 1865.
4th.....	J. B. Williams.....	William Kidwell.....	Jan. 11, 1865.
4th.....	Caled Woods.....	John McGrath.....	Jan. 14, 1865.
5th.....	Parker Wells.....	Edwin Ackworth.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
5th.....	W. D. Wheelwright.....	William Collins.....	Oct. 21, 1864.
6th.....	Horatio Wellington.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Sept. 23, 1864.
6th.....	Edward Whitney.....	Stepney Black.....	Mar. 4, 1865.
6th.....	Luther F. Whitney.....	Michael Curtin.....	July 28, 1864.
6th.....	George W. Warren.....	John F. Wilbur.....	Aug. 3, 1864.
8th.....	Harvey Waters.....	Henry Green.....	Nov. 30, 1864.
8th.....	Paul Whitin.....	William Jackson.....	Feb. 28, 1865.
8th.....	John C. Whitin.....	Joseph Jenkins.....	Feb. 28, 1865.
9th.....	David F. Wood.....	Henry Williams.....	Feb. 2, 1865.
9th.....	Moses Wood.....	Alfred Lawyer.....	Sept. 13, 1864.
9th.....	J. S. Ward.....	Dempsey Spate.....	Mar. 8, 1865.
9th.....	Nelson D. White.....	Lewis Robinson.....	Oct. 10, 1864.
9th.....	Harvey Wyman.....	Evans McGee.....	Jan. 9, 1865.
10th.....	Jerome Wells.....	Edmund Randall.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
10th.....	Marshal Wilcox.....	William Green.....	Oct. 11, 1864.
4th.....	N. D. Whitney.....	Hiram Gadsden.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Theodore D. Whitney.....	Charles Cooper.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	George D. Whitney.....	James Brown.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Mrs. Carrie F. Whitney.....	John Brown.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Thomas Wigglesworth.....	Samuel Jenkins.....	April 6, 1865.
4th.....	Miss Ann Wigglesworth.....	William Cuyler.....	April 6, 1865.
8th.....	Charles P. Whitin.....	Sam. Rivers.....	April 6, 1865.
8th.....	Eli Warner.....	Henry Pringle.....	April 6, 1865.
10th.....	D. R. Williams.....	Robert Simmons.....	April 6, 1865.
10th.....	Stephen Walley.....	Jack Simmons.....	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	J. Sullivan Warren.....	David Robinson.....	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	Miss Mary Wigglesworth.....	Jemmy Perry.....	April 6, 1865.
Com'nwealth	Edward Warren.....	William Boarn.....	April 6, 1865.
2d.....	Atherton Wales.....	Wilson Sheppard.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
4th.....	Joseph E. Worcester.....	Elias Johnson.....	Feb. 20, 1865.
6th.....	Thomas E. Whitcomb.....	John Jackson.....	Nov. 28, 1864.

RHODE ISLAND.

2d.....	Henry Howard.....	John Holland.....	Aug. 19, 1864.
2d.....	Mrs. Henry Howard.....	William H. Chaplin.....	Aug. 19, 1864.

CONNECTICUT.

3d.....	Miss Elizabeth C. Greene.....	Charles Hall.....	Aug. 2, 1864.
3d.....	Miss A. E. Greene.....	Daniel Huntington.....	Aug. 5, 1864.
1st.....	William H. Hunter.....	Charles White, (one year)...	Oct. 7, 1864.
1st.....	William T. Lee.....	Michael Ahern, (three years)...	July 27, 1864.
1st.....	Lyman H. Tuttle.....	James F. King, (one year)...	Sept. 27, 1864.

NEW YORK.

Northern division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	On call of—
14th.....	J. J. Austin.....	Charles L. Ferrill.....	July 18, 1864.
14th.....	Henry M. Benedict.....	Nelson Martell.....	July 18, 1864.
16th.....	Edwin S. Bogue.....	J. Frank Wait.....	July 18, 1864.
18th.....	Master Walter Butler.....	William Carroll.....	July 18, 1864.
19th.....	Norman Bissell.....	George D. Barringer.....	July 18, 1864.
12th.....	Edward C. Cline.....	Levi Gounder.....	July 18, 1864.
18th.....	James M. Cook.....	Charles M. Price.....	July 18, 1864.
20th.....	Zenas Eldred.....	Timothy Guilfoil.....	July 18, 1864.
16th.....	Thomas S. Gray.....	Morgan F. Smith.....	July 18, 1864.
14th.....	William Newton.....	Joseph W. Stevens.....	July 18, 1864.
14th.....	T. W. Olecott.....	J. R. Bradstreet.....	July 18, 1864.
16th.....	William H. Richardson.....	Jerome B. Tallman.....	July 18, 1864.
16th.....	Samuel T. Richards.....	Marshal L. Brown.....	July 18, 1864.
12th.....	Charles W. Swift.....	Theodore Roloff.....	July 18, 1864.
14th.....	R. M. Van Sickler.....	Richard W. Stevens.....	July 18, 1864.
14th.....	C. P. Williams.....	John W. Robe.....	July 18, 1864.

Southern division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
1st.....	Thomas Barron.....	John Hart.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
5th.....	William O. Brien.....	Frederick Sinclair.....	Sept. 3, 1864.
8th.....	John O. Brien.....	George Muller.....	Sept. 8, 1864.
9th.....	Henry K. Bull.....	James N. Drake.....	July 26, 1864.
10th.....	D. J. Blauvelt.....	Herman Ramalade.....	Aug. 9, 1864.
10th.....	William F. Bates.....	John Meyers.....	Sept. 14, 1864.
10th.....	William R. Brown.....	Philip Trainor.....	Sept. 20, 1864.
3d.....	Anthony F. Campbell.....	Patrick F. Mallen.....	July 11, 1864.
8th.....	George Collins, jr.....	James Higgins.....	July 19, 1864.
8th.....	Victor L. Conrad.....	Eilert Kuch.....	Aug. 29, 1864.
8th.....	Peter Cooper.....	Martin Schlotter.....	Nov. 12, 1864.
8th.....	Peter Cooper.....	Daniel Reardon.....	Dec. 5, 1864.
10th.....	Hugh N. Camp.....	John Pennington.....	Sept. 14, 1864.
3d.....	Sidney Dorian.....	William Brown.....	July 11, 1864.
8th.....	Charles Donohue.....	James J. Turpie.....	Sept. 7, 1864.
7th.....	Charles Easton.....	Joseph Reich.....	Nov. 11, 1864.
3d.....	J. W. Frothingham.....	Gustav Blum.....	Mar. 10, 1864.
10th.....	Charles B. Fosdick.....	Benjamin Buckbee.....	June 3, 1864.
10th.....	J. H. Godwin, jr.....	Samuel G. Hodnett.....	July 5, 1864.
8th.....	Edwin M. Hulburt.....	Noah Easton, (colored).....	Aug. 18, 1864.
8th.....	Richard M. Hoe.....	Frederick W. Foyer.....	Mar. 15, 1865.
9th.....	Edgar Ketchum.....	Jeremiah Murphy.....	July 25, 1864.
6th.....	Cyrus H. Loutrel.....	Robert Hoffman.....	July 25, 1864.
10th.....	William F. Moller.....	John Moorhouse.....	Nov. 14, 1864.
1st.....	A. W. Nathans.....	Peter Stoneman.....	Sept. 27, 1864.
1st.....	George L. Peck.....	John Meddillish.....	Nov. 30, 1864.
8th.....	Percy R. Pine.....	James P. Varick.....	April 5, 1865.
10th.....	Samuel Purdy.....	John McMann.....	Aug. 3, 1864.
9th.....	Benjamin F. Raynor.....	Richard Williams.....	Mar. 11, 1865.
4th.....	John S. Sammis.....	John Morrow.....	Nov. 30, 1864.
10th.....	H. F. Spaulding.....	Patrick Shelly.....	July 9, 1864.
8th.....	William L. Taylor.....	John Entwistle.....	Mar. 14, 1865.
9th.....	Abram Wakeman.....	John Hodges.....	July 1, 1864.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Western division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
24th.....	James C. Avery	Patrick Halpin	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Charles E. Avery	Agiduis Van Ord	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Martha R. Avery	Lafayette Robinson	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Mrs. E. H. Avery	Isaac B. Race	July 18, 1864.
25th.....	Stephen H. Ainsworth	Willis Cooper	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Allen W. Adams	Benjamin Fields	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Joseph P. Barber	Joseph Thompson	July 18, 1864.
26th.....	George D. Beers	James W. Van Gelder	July 18, 1864.
27th.....	Alvine C. Barney	John Bennitt	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Daniel S. Bennett	Robert Griffin	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Charles V. D. Blackman	William Wilson	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	David H. Bowles	John A. Hazzard	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	John H. Chedell	John S. Cummings	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Mrs. John H. Chedell	Jackson Shuman	July 18, 1864.
25th.....	Frank O. Chamberlin	Peter Washington	July 18, 1864.
29th.....	Duncan Cameron	James R. Sanders	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Rufus Dunham, M. D.	Charles W. Eastman	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	E. G. Day	William Booth	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George B. Daniels	Benton H. Benham	July 18, 1864.
28th.....	John H. Denio	William H. Lee	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Philip Dorsheimer	John Sims	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Charles Ensign	Allen Curry	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Elisha W. Ensign	George Allen	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	Frederick Eaton	Charles Smith	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	Reuben E. Fenton	Henry B. Taylor	July 18, 1864.
25th.....	George W. Gates	William Uphamer	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Solomon S. Guthrie	Alexander Curry	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Henry D. Garvin	Arthur Benton	July 18, 1864.
23d.....	Arthur Holmes	James E. McCormick	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Henry Henion	Cornelius L. Younglove	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	William Hills	George Applegate	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George Hocknell	Huntington Jay	July 18, 1864.
26th.....	John H. Hawes	Charles Wright	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	John D. Hillyer	Jackson Kelly	July 18, 1864.
27th.....	Thomas A. Johnson	George H. Taylor	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	John E. Leonard	James Richey	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Miss E. Leonard	John Doyle	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George W. Leonard	George A. Phillips	July 18, 1864.
23d.....	De Witt C. McGraw	William W. Douglass	July 18, 1864.
23d.....	Daniel McGraw	John Martin	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Christopher Morgan	David B. Carrovan	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Mary E. P. Morgan	James S. Moore	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Adam Miller	Michael Reachert	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George W. Mead	Melvin N. Smith	July 18, 1864.
29th.....	Abel Minard	Thomas Anderson	July 18, 1864.
23d.....	Timothy R. Porter	John McDonnell	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George W. Peck	James Knox	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	George R. Peck	James Bohan	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Asa S. Parker	Alexander De Witt	July 18, 1864.
29th.....	Hopkins C. Pomeroy	Barney Quinn	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	William H. Peabody	Louis Bueckner	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	A. R. Reynolds	William L. Braman	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	Dexter P. Rumsey	Benjamin Corey	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Shirley R. Snow	George W. Van Alstyne	July 18, 1864.
26th.....	John Southworth	George Hemmingway	July 18, 1864.
26th.....	John Southworth	Lowren Stone	July 18, 1864.
28th.....	Henry R. Selden	Michael Gill	July 18, 1864.
29th.....	Franklin Spaulding	John Firth	July 18, 1864.
29th.....	Thomas Scovil	George Williams	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	James G. Stevens	George Anderson	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	William E. Sanders	James Thomas	July 18, 1864.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Western division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
30th.....	Jacob Schoellpopf.....	George Washington.....	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	Newton Slawson.....	Johnson D. Ensign.....	July 18, 1864.
31st.....	Patrick Shafer.....	Marcus L. Weiser.....	July 18, 1864.
30th.....	George Taylor.....	Giles Billinger.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
31st.....	E. C. Topliff.....	Patrick Whalen.....	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Willie B. Woodin.....	Thomas B. Baird.....	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	William Wasson.....	Robert O. Burgess.....	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	Annette Wasson.....	George Foster.....	July 18, 1864.
24th.....	William H. S. Wasson.....	Jacob Ganthuer.....	July 18, 1864.

NEW JERSEY.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
3d.....	John A. Anderson.....	Charles Rosenburry.....	Aug. 3, 1864.
5th.....	Joseph Battin.....	Samuel Tierney.....	July 18, 1864.
3d.....	Captain Wm. M. Shipman.....	John Coyle.....	Sept. 14, 1864.
5th.....	Thomas B. Stewart.....	Franklin A. Dennis.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	William P. Tatem.....	James Hamilton.....	April 8, 1865.
2d.....	Mrs. Lydia A. Troth.....	Henry Marshall.....	Aug. 29, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eastern division.

3d.....	Lewis Audenreid.....	Charles A. Friele.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
3d.....	Lewis Audenreid.....	Edward A. Johnson.....	
4th.....	Samuel F. Altemus.....	Alfred Roberts.....	
9th.....	Benjamin F. Appold.....	Leonard Shields.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
4th.....	C. B. Barrett.....	Samuel Black.....	
4th.....	Boadil Brown.....	Austin L. Van Zant.....	
4th.....	N. B. Brown.....	William Johnson.....	Aug. 31, 1864.
4th.....	J. R. Blackston.....	Jacob Ackerman.....	Aug. 31, 1864.
4th.....	Thomas Bell.....	Thaddeus K. Sasportas.....	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th.....	A. B. Burton.....	Wm. McKinney.....	Sept. 3, 1864.
4th.....	A. B. Burton.....	Harry Beck.....	Sept. 3, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. C. B. Barrett.....	Casper Durler.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th.....	Miss Jane L. Barrett.....	Joseph F. Tapper.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
4th.....	Miss Rebecca S. Barrett.....	Alonzo Mahan.....	Sept. 6, 1864.
4th.....	Miss Clara M. G. Barrett.....	Joseph Grosser.....	Sept. 8, 1864.
6th.....	George Bullock.....	William Reed.....	July 30, 1864.
7th.....	Jno. M. Broomall.....	Elwood H. Gilbert.....	Aug. 31, 1864.
9th.....	Mrs. Isabella Bachman.....	John Thomas.....	July 19, 1864.
9th.....	Isaac O. Bruner.....	Samuel Deckert.....	
10th.....	David P. Brown.....	Thomas Brannan.....	
2d.....	Samuel Coffin.....	William Reasoner.....	Oct. 8, 1864.
4th.....	James B. Craig.....	Francis Homer.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
5th.....	Mrs. Joseph S. Clark.....	Thomas Rushton.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
5th.....	Mrs. E. W. Clark.....	Augustus Blankinhorn.....	
5th.....	Master E. W. Clark.....	Theodore A. Rainor.....	
5th.....	Master Clarence M. Clark.....	Thomas Hickey.....	Oct. 12, 1864.
9th.....	Mrs. W. G. Case.....	Orestes A. Hipple.....	
10th.....	Henry L. Cake.....	Francis J. Smith.....	
12th.....	Mrs. Jane Courtney.....	John McGraw.....	Mar. 6, 1865.
7th.....	Joseph G. Cummins.....	Jno. J. Wilson, (colored).....	Mar. 6, 1865.
7th.....	William D. Christman.....	James Cummings, (colored).....	Mar. 6, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Eastern division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
9th.....	Columbia Bank	Benjamin Pymer.....	
4th.....	James E. Dingee	William Gilmour	Mar. 10, 1865.
2d.....	James M. Earle	Jno. P. McWilliams	Oct. 8, 1864.
4th.....	Thomas S. Ellis	Jacob F. Souder.....	
9th.....	Samuel Evans.....	John M. Lowery	
9th.....	Mrs. Mary S. Evans	Charles Reuter	
2d.....	H. G. Freeman, jr	Geo. E. Tyrrell.....	July 28, 1864
4th.....	Lewis G. Filbert.....	Callaman Fink	Aug. 8, 1864.
4th.....	Samuel Field.....	Mark Daans	Aug. 27, 1864.
4th.....	John Gibson	George W. Brown.....	Aug. 13, 1864.
4th.....	John Gibson	Patrick McGraw.....	Aug. 20, 1864.
9th.....	A. S. Green	John Frantz	
12th.....	Jacob Gould	John Brader	Aug. 31, 1864.
2d.....	C. J. Hoffman	Michael Lynn	Aug. 2, 1864.
2d.....	Geo. Hammersley.....	Michael Francis	Aug. 16, 1864.
2d.....	Joseph Harrison, jr	George Hamilton	Oct. 13, 1864.
4th.....	William Howell	Abraham Anderson	Sept. 1, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. Wm. Howell	Daniel Brown	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th.....	Zophar C. Howell	Mansfield S. Hamilton	Sept. 3, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. William S. Hall	James Lawson	Sept. 26, 1864.
5th.....	Henry Howe.....	Herman Dalhous	
9th.....	Mrs. J. G. Hess	William Gross	
2d.....	John Horner, jr	Wilhelm Hess.....	Feb. 7, 1865.
4th.....	James C. Johnson	James T. Robinson	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th.....	John G. Johnston.....	Charles Brislin	Sept. 3, 1864.
9th.....	John A. Jackson.....	James White.....	
10th.....	William Johns	Evan James	Sept. 12, 1864.
2d.....	J. E. Kingsley	Matthew Youn	Oct. 15, 1864.
4th.....	George Kern	John Anderson	Aug. 25, 1864.
4th.....	Charles B. Keen	Neil Boyce	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. Mary Krupp	Andrew Rose.....	Sept. 3, 1864.
6th.....	Benjamin Kenderdine	Lewis Kelly.....	Feb. 14, 1865.
2d.....	John T. Lewis	John Atkinson	Oct. 12, 1864.
4th.....	Henry C. Lea	John Seif	July 27, 1864.
4th.....	Henry C. Lea	Joseph Coyle.....	Aug. 25, 1864.
2d.....	Jos. B. Myers	Stephen Conness.....	Aug. 5, 1864.
2d.....	S. A. Mercer	Joseph Dwyer.....	Aug. 31, 1864.
4th.....	Jno. R. McCurdy	Robert Johnson	July 19, 1864.
4th.....	Jno. R. McCurdy	Jas. F. Mulligan	Sept. 1, 1864.
4th.....	Joseph Manuel	William Waltier.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
4th.....	James Miller	Dennis McCafferty.....	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th.....	E. Spencer Miller	Chas. W. Mohorter	Sept. 3, 1864.
9th.....	Mrs. Rebecca A. Martin.....	Frederick Stutz.....	
2d.....	Henry Maule.....	Merrill Moready	Feb. 7, 1865.
8th.....	G. A. Nicolls.....	Michael Dolan	Aug. 5, 1864.
8th.....	Mrs. G. A. Nicolls.....	Phillip J. Decker.....	Aug. 23, 1864.
4th.....	Dell Noblitt	Dallas Myers.....	Feb. 3, 1865.
2d.....	Geo. W. Paullin	Henry Weill	July 25, 1864.
2d.....	Waterman Palmer	Ernst Degen	July 26, 1864.
2d.....	Thomas H. Powers.....	James Eagan.....	Aug. 31, 1864.
4th.....	Thomas Potter	James O'Neill	July 28, 1864.
7th.....	John C. Price	George Enos, (colored)	Mar. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Henry E. Rood	Barney Coyle	Aug. 25, 1864.
4th.....	Mrs. John M. Riley	Sylvester B. Cameron	Sept. 9, 1864.
4th.....	Miss Ellen K. Riley	Wm. H. Hibbs.....	Sept. 9, 1864.
5th.....	Samuel W. Roop	James White.....	
9th.....	Miss Annie E. Rhinehart	William Nixon	
4th.....	James A. Rothermell.....	William H. Pool	Mar. 7, 1865.
2d.....	William James Sill	Samuel Pennie	Aug. 30, 1864.
2d.....	Solomon Smucker, jr.....	George E. Stevens.....	Oct. 4, 1864.
2d.....	Thomas Sparks	John Kennedy.....	Oct. 14, 1864.
4th.....	E. D. Saunders	Charles Hill.....	Aug. 25, 1864.

REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Eastern division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
4th.....	R. C. Shelmerdine	John Smith	Aug. 27, 1864.
4th.....	R. Q. Shelmerdine.....	Charles Hauser.....	Aug. 30, 1864.
4th.....	Caroline Sellers.....	Cornelius White.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
9th.....	Samuel Shoch.....	James A. Loney.....	
9th.....	Mrs. Edward K. Smith.....	Samuel Moore.....	
12th.....	Mrs. Jane Scranton	Benjamin Thomas	Oct. 12, 1864.
7th.....	R. H. Smith.....	Abram Enos, (colored)	Mar. 4, 1865.
4th.....	Henry C. Townsend.....	Edward S. Tobias.....	Aug. 26, 1864.
4th.....	John D. Taylor.....	Ford G. Troup	Sept. 1, 1864.
3d.....	Hugh Wilson	Silas Burton	
4th.....	Jane G. Whilden	Charles Barron	Aug. 18, 1864.
9th.....	Rudolph Williams	Frederick Strich.....	
9th.....	George Young, jr	George Trump.....	

Western division.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Residence of principal.
24th	David Aikin	Thomas C. Best	Washington borough.
14th	George Bergner	James E. Barnes	Harrisburg.
24th	Caleb Burwell	George W. Risher	Monongahela township.
23d.....	J. Heron Foster	William T. Black.....	Provost marshal, 23d district.
13th	Emanuel Haupt	John Williams.....	
14th	William L. Harris	Henry G. Gebhart	East Buffalo township.
13th	M. C. Mercur	Levi Ennis.....	
22d.....	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.....	Michael Nolan.....	Pittsburg.
22d.....	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.....	John Dougherty.....	Do.
22d.....	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.....	John Hayes.....	Do.
22d.....	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.....	William Morton	Do.
22d.....	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.....	George Henry	Do.
24th	John Minor	Cyrus Logan.....	New Brighton.
13th	Mrs. Rachael A. Paxton	Henry O'Brien.....	
19th	Henry Patton	A. Allen Hoover.....	Curwensville.
23d.....	John Ralston	George W. Brink.....	
17th	Hon. John Scott.....	James Wilson.....	Huntingdon.
20th	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tarr	John Ryan.....	Venango township.
13th	Hon. David Wilmot.....	William S. Briggs	Towanda.

MARYLAND.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
2d	Thomas H. Blick.....	James Dye.....	Nov. 5, 1864.
2d	John W. Cathcart	Charles H. James.....	Aug. 18, 1864.
4th.....	Elias Emmett	Henry Smith.....	Aug. 8, 1864.
2d	Thomas P. Stran	William Jones.....	Aug. 9, 1864.
3d	T. McKenree Teal	Albert Unterkoffer	Sept. 13, 1864.
3d	Milton Whitney	Frederick Smith	Aug. 13, 1864.
3d	George W. Whistler	Jason Hoodnett	Nov. 10, 1864.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Credited to—
	John G. Adams.....	John Dangerfield	3d sub-district.
	Mrs. E. F. Adams	George Gassaway	3d sub-district.
	Samuel T. Davis.....	William Jones	4th sub-district.
	William Gunton.....	Michael Trotty	3d sub-district.
	Abraham Lincoln.....	John S. Staples	3d sub-district.
	John E. Latham.....	Robert Tate.....	1st sub-district.
	Leroy Tuttler	Jacob Bentter	3d sub-district.

KENTUCKY.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Remarks.
5th.....	William B. Belknap	Pennock Green.	Com'r of board.
5th.....	John G. Baxter	Stephen Kelley.	
1st.....	John Bolinger.....	James Harvey, (colored.)	
5th.....	Michael Ennright.....	James Haley.	
6th.....	James H. Easton	Alfred Watson.	
5th.....	T. C. Fisher.....	Richard Pollard.	
5th.....	Warner G. Herr	Sam. Herr.	
5th.....	Will. R. Hervey.....	Jerry Bratton.....	
5th.....	William E. Hughes.....	Sanford Talbot.	
5th.....	William Kaye	Anderson Huffman.	
2d.....	Jesse H. Lansford	John H. Shannon.	
6th.....	R. C. Lovell	Jesse White.	
1st.....	G. H. Morrow	Archer Farmer, (colored.)	
1st.....	J. H. McNutt.....	Avants Washington, (colored.)	
5th.....	Z. M. Sherley	Charles Ashcroft.	
5th.....	Joshua F. Speed.....	Tilghman, (colored.)	
5th.....	E. D. Stanford	Tom Stanford.	
6th.....	Bradford Shinkle.....	Joseph Beverley.	
6th.....	Amos Shinkle	Robert Williams.	
9th.....	John Seaton.....	William Charleston.	
5th.....	George W. Womack	Henry Thompson	Prov. marshal.


OHIO.

2d.....	J. P. Appenzeller.....	L. Briedienstien.	
2d.....	Jonas Butterfield	John W. Carr.	
6th.....	Renel Besson	James Green, (colored.)	
6th.....	Mrs. Renel Besson.....	James Bass, (colored.)	
10th.....	George R. Betts	Joseph B. Warner.	
10th.....	Edward P. Bassett.....	George N. Buchler.	
10th.....	Silas Bailey.....	Reuben P. Clark.	
14th.....	Jabez L. Burrill	Warren D. Chambers.	
18th.....	Bolivar Botts	John McDaniel.	
18th.....	William Bingham	William P. Hart.	
2d.....	Joseph Crilley.....	Charles Bright.	
7th.....	S. V. R. Carpenter	Nathan W. Moore.	
11th.....	John Campbell	Ampudia Earwood.	
11th.....	George Clark.....	James I. Jaynes.	
18th.....	William T. Cushing.....	Andrew Gaunter.	
18th.....	Leonard Case	Jurger Elling.	
18th.....	Jeremiah Coonrod	William Finger.	
2d.....	James Dalton	Charles Saunders.	
2d.....	John Dorsch	Wallace W. Gonelle.	
4th.....	Volney G. Dorsey	Jonathan Townsend.	
15th.....	Josiah H. Duvall.....	George W. Allen.	
1st.....	Seth Evans	Richard Cue.	

OHIO—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Remarks.
1st	Willie Eggleston	John G. Brown.	
1st	Miss Julia Eggleston	August Wride.	
2d	John W. Ellis	Andrew N. Hays, (colored.)	
12th	William N. Entiekin	Robert G. Manner.	
1st	James A. Frazier	Orrin Carey,	
2d	Arad Geary	Josiah Raines.	
2d	W. M. Gibson	William Brien, (colored.)	
2d	J. W. Goslin	Joseph Morgan.	
3d	David Gebhart	Henry P. Shaffer.	
19th	Albon B. Gardner	David B. Governor, (colored.)	
1st	James E. Hopkins	Stephen Perkins.	
2d	J. C. Hanover	James Marshall, (colored.)	
2d	John P. Haise	John Gansmann.	
2d	L. R. Hull	Thomas Delauey.	
4th	Oden Hayas	James L. Fink.	
1st	Charles E. Johnson	Joseph Donnelly.	
2d	Alfred Joute	Nicholas Rulias.	
2d	Thomas Jenkins	John Boone.	
14th	William Jones	Milton Holt.	
17th	Thomas T. Jewett	James T. Devoe.	
1st	George Keck	James Edwards.	
1st	Miss Nellie Keck	John Marston.	
1st	Joseph R. Kinney	William Wrich.	
10th	Charles A. King	Frank Gibson.	
10th	Joel W. Kelsey	Lafayette Allen.	
1st	William L. Lockman	Albert Fanning.	
2d	T. D. Lincoln	John W. Childers.	
2d	T. D. Lincoln, jr., (10 years) ..	Andrew Donough.	
2d	T. Ledyard Lincoln	John Milam.	
3d	P. P. Lowe	David B. Kline.	
1st	James Mack	David McAllister.	
1st	Thomas McLean	John Hamilton.	
1st	B. J. McMahon	Abraham Carpenter.	
2d	G. Mendellhall	William Gisle.	
2d	Henry Miller	George Weimar.	
2d	E. J. Miller	C. T. Bell.	
2d	B. Mackentise	David King, (colored.)	
3d	Felix M. Marsh	Stephen Overman.	
9th	Jay O. Moss	Havier Gutter.	
18th	Geo. W. Merrill	Warren Bradley.	
18th	Martin McHugh	Jno. McRobertson.	
18th	Charles McNeall	Jean Pagain.	
7th	Andrew Nicholson	Edwin Peters.	
10th	John T. Newton	Charles W. Lane.	
18th	Henry Newberry	Wm. Jones.	
10th	Jno. R. Osborn	John Kinkler.	
1st	Charles G. Pearce	Joseph A. Anderson.	
2d	M. D. Potter	R. L. Logan.	
3d	J. H. Pierce	Abner B. Posse.	
10th	Elijah G. Peckham	James Gander.	
11th	John Peebles	John W. Rose.	
18th	James Pannell	Jerry Bruce.	
1st	Cornelius M. Ray	John Ryan.	
1st	Adam N. Riddle	Frank Hetteshimer.	
2d	Henry Runk	George Ruger.	
2d	William Reese	John Searand.	
7th	Amor Reese	Milton Gregory.	
9th	Peter Reinhart	John W. Harker.	
10th	John Ray	Albert Pexton.	
10th	Samuel A. Raymond	Josiah N. Smith.	
10th	Samuel A. Raymond	Henry Boyer.	
1st	Henry Stewart	Welsh Throw.	
1st	P. W. Strader	William Smith.	
2d	Wm. Summer	J. C. Harvey.	

OHIO—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Remarks.
2d	Wm. Shaffer	Jno. M. Henderson.	
2d	Charles J. Stedman	N. S. Thoroman.	
2d	F. F. Shaw	E. Flanigan.	
2d	George F. Stedman	Wm. H. Shriver.	
3d	John R. Shaffer	Milton Arnold.	
7th	Alfred P. Stone	David C. Gregory.	
9th	Ebenezer P. Sadler	John Larkin.	
10th	William H. Smith	James Anderson.	
10th	William H. Smith	James Irving.	
10th	Dennison Steele	Bennett Bartlett.	
14th	John Scott, jr	Wm. Wiggins.	
18th	Geo. B. Senter	Wm. Gerard.	
18th	Rufus P. Spaulding	Joseph Porter.	
1st	A. D. E. Tweed	Mitchell Furie.	
2d	Griffin Taylor	B. Underhill.	
2d	Samuel Tappin	Watty Grant, (colored.)	
2d	E. S. Tice	Jerry Mohanna.	
17th	Benjamin Votaw	Solomon N. Snyder.	
1st	J. T. Warren	John Tipton.	
1st	E. Wassennich	Rupert Schuarunger.	
1st	Isaac C. Winans	Charles Schmidt.	
2d	James F. Wellington	Frederick Stutz.	
2d	Jacob Wirth	Henry H. Maler.	
2d	L. Worthington	Harvey McIlvaine.	
2d	Charles P. Wilstach	John P. Gardner.	
2d	Geo. W. Ward	William Morris.	
8th	Lewis Wormstead	Lorenzo G. Tipton.	
10th	R. M. Waite	John Hall.	
15th	John P. Wolfe	Albert Robinson.	

INDIANA.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
3d	J. D. Buckley	Wm. O. Reynolds	July 18, 1864.
9th	Mrs. Laura Blowing	Jas. M. Grover	July 18, 1864.
8th	Samuel Bürford	Julian Buffington	Dec. 19, 1864.
2d	Walter B. Creed	Jerry Williams	July 18, 1864.
8th	Clark Devol	Milton Overton	July 18, 1864.
8th	Nelson Fordyce	Frank Wheeler	July 18, 1864.
9th	Mrs. Lydia George	George W. Woods	July 18, 1864.
8th	Wm. Gailey	Levi S. Hatch	Dec. 19, 1864.
9th	John A. Herricks	Jacob Karcher	July 18, 1864.
9th	John A. Herricks	Geo. McCreary	July 18, 1864.
9th	Mrs. John A. Herricks	Allen Bolin	July 18, 1864.
8th	Relief Jackson	Jerry Smith	July 18, 1864.
3d	H. H. Marley	Samuel Denny	July 18, 1864.
9th	Mrs. Mary Marble	John R. Pierce	July 18, 1864.
8th	George Nebeker	Thomas Sables	July 18, 1864.
9th	John Reynolds	Henry Fisher	July 18, 1864.
9th	John Reynolds	James Thompson	July 18, 1864.
6th	Henry Schnull	John Shea	July 18, 1864.
6th	Jas. M. Tomlinson	John Russell	July 18, 1864.
3d	Jas. G. Wright	Wm. Ragan	July 18, 1864.
8th	Joseph Yundt	Emanuel Lancaster	July 18, 1864.

ILLINOIS.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
1st	George Armon.....	John Macoboy	Aug. 10, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Wright Allen.....	Benjamin Clark	Sept. 5, 1864.
9th	Marshall Ayers.....	James Elwood.....	Sept. 20, 1864.
1st	Chauncey T. Bowen.....	Andrew Long	July 27, 1864.
1st	James H. Bowen	James Kelsey	July 27, 1864.
1st	George L. Bowen	Chas. W. Brent.....	July 28, 1864.
1st	Augustus H. Burley	Thomas Ward.....	Mar. 1, 1865.
5th	William Burris.....	William Thomas.....	Sept. 8, 1864.
6th	Jacob Bales.....	Thomas W. Danmer.....	Mar. 30, 1865.
10th	John Burrowman.....	John R. Haster.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
10th	Coonrod Behrens	Josephus Kirk.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
1st	Howard Z. Culver.....	James Smith	July 29, 1864.
1st	Charles E. Culver.....	John Cook.....	July 29, 1864.
1st	Mrs. Wm. H. Carter.....	Zach. V. Purdy	Mar. 13, 1865.
1st	Thomas Church	Henry L. Markham.....	Mar. 16, 1865.
4th	Frederick Collins	Wm. C. Dickhut	Feb. 27, 1865.
5th	Nathaniel B. Curtis.....	Amos P. Jones.....	Sept. 1, 1864.
4th	Gershom B. Dimmock.....	Alvin S. Black	Feb. 20, 1865.
7th	Joseph Dale.....	Henry Dixon.....	Aug. 26, 1864.
7th	Chas. M. Dale.....	Wm. Hilley.....	Aug. 26, 1864.
1st	John F. Eberhardt.....	Columbus M. Pope	Feb. 27, 1865.
1st	Alex. N. Fullerton.....	Wesley Stubbs	Aug. 17, 1864.
1st	Mrs. C. B. Farwell.....	Ferdinand Fox	Sept. 6, 1864.
1st	Henry Farnam.....	James Smedt.....	Nov. 7, 1864.
1st	I. W. Freer.....	Charles W. Roberts.....	Feb. 25, 1865.
1st	Samuel T. Foss	James Oakes.....	Feb. 27, 1865.
4th	Matthew Finlay	William Black	Dec. 19, 1864.
10th	Jacob Fisher	Alfred M. Walton.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
1st	George W. Gage.....	Daniel Higginbottom.....	April 8, 1865.
4th	Elijah Gove.....	Dan. Cropley.....	Jan. 5, 1865.
4th	Mrs. Elijah Gove.....	Geo. F. Voeth.....	Jan. 6, 1865.
1st	Gilbert Hubbard.....	Edwin Crane.....	Aug. 8, 1864.
1st	Joseph H. Hurlbut.....	Frederick B. Bowman.....	Aug. 19, 1864.
1st	Charles M. Howe.....	John T. Siferd.....	Sept. 3, 1864.
1st	C. C. P. Holden.....	Alonzo P. Ide.....	Feb. 15, 1865.
1st	L. P. Hilliard.....	Henry P. Merlett.....	Feb. 21, 1865.
1st	C. N. Holden.....	Louis Winter.....	Mar. 10, 1865.
1st	Mrs. J. Holden.....	Harris Durkee.....	Mar. 10, 1865.
3d	Nathaniel Halderman.....	Hugh McConnell.....	Aug. 1, 1864.
6th	Joseph H. Herd.....	Huron Warren.....	Sept. 6, 1864.
6th	George V. Huling.....	George Smith.....	Nov. 17, 1864.
10th	Lycurgus Harpool.....	Daniel Harlan.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
10th	Benjamin F. Hazler.....	John Browner.....	Nov. 14, 1864.
1st	John F. Irwin.....	John R. Powley.....	Mar. 1, 1865.
1st	Capt. Wm. James, prov. mar.	Daniel Chadd.....	Mar. 10, 1865.
2d	Mrs. Richard Jackson.....	Christian Luck.....	Sept. 6, 1864.
7th	Ephraim Jennings.....	Daniel A. Radley.....	Aug. 22, 1864.
1st	George M. Kimbark.....	Whitfield N. Alley.....	Aug. 3, 1864.
1st	C. Kann.....	Gerard Smith.....	Feb. 16, 1865.
2d	Elisha A. Kirk.....	Warren P. Sheffield.....	Sept. 26, 1864.
6th	Calvin Knowlton.....	Martin B. Hale.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
10th	John N. Kellenberger.....	Lewis J. Linn.....	Oct. 31, 1864.
1st	Mrs. J. T. Lester.....	Levi Eames.....	Mar. 11, 1865.
2d	Mrs. F. E. Latham.....	Gilbert Hayes.....	Sept. 6, 1864.
9th	James C. Leonard.....	Charles Linchecome.....	Sept. 5, 1864.
1st	Mrs. Marian Munger.....	John McAfee.....	Aug. 2, 1864.
1st	Master Wesley Munger.....	John Manssner.....	Aug. 8, 1864.
1st	Henry S. McGraw.....	George W. Crane.....	Aug. 24, 1864.
1st	Hugh Martin.....	Baylor Taylor.....	April 8, 1865.
3d	Henry A. Mills.....	Thomas McConnell.....	Aug. 9, 1864.
4th	Mrs. Anna McFadden.....	August Vogel.....	Feb. 21, 1865.
4th	John L. Moore.....	Thomas Watson.....	Feb. 27, 1865.
6th	A. H. Marsh.....	George Sweet.....	Sept. 23, 1864.
3d	John Nycum.....	George Kinney.....	Aug. 9, 1864.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of enlistment.
1st	H. G. Powers	Henry Currier	Mar. 8, 1865.
1st	William Pratt	Daniel Gross	Mar. 10, 1865.
2d	Mrs. Mary Penfield	Russell T. Page	Sept. 2, 1864.
4th	William B. Powers	James H. Eastwood	Jan. 5, 1865.
6th	Edwin Porter	Henry Mayars	Sept. 26, 1864.
6th	N. S. Pierce	Alex. M. Friland	Sept. 27, 1864.
1st	George L. Raymond	Rudolph Zunker	July 29, 1864.
1st	B. W. Raymond	James Hart	Aug. 19, 1864.
1st	Robert Reid	Joseph Gotthelf	Mar. 6, 1865.
1st	Mrs. Rowena P. Reynolds	Fred. Haasman	April 8, 1865.
1st	Charles B. Sawyer	Henry Saunders	Sept. 9, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Cherrick Shoonmaker	Henry Newmaier	Sept. 6, 1864.
2d	Mrs. Ostrom Stone	Frank Schimmelpfeing	Sept. 6, 1864.
4th	John W. Spencer	Lemuel Lewis	Sept. 9, 1864.
6th	George S. Stubbins	James Parker	April 14, 1865.
9th	Mrs. Louisa Spear	Edward Boulter	Feb. 14, 1865.
1st	Edward J. Tinkham	Frank Foley	Feb. 21, 1865.
2d	Wait Talcott	Charles H. Redington	Sept. 1, 1864.
2d	Sylvester Talcott	John W. Whipple	Sept. 29, 1864.
3d	Jos. L. Tomlinson	Harrison Clay Skeels	Aug. 29, 1864.
5th	Jane Underhill	Thomas R. Stevens	Sept. 2, 1864.
1st	Evert Van Buren	Ayers Arnold	Sept. 6, 1864.
1st	Jos. Linton Waters	Adam Simpson	Feb. 21, 1865.
2d	Mrs. E. B. Wilder	Michael Driver	Sept. 6, 1864.
4th	Edward Wells	Silas E Bristol	Feb. 20, 1865.
4th	Mrs. Edward Wells	Carl Walstadt	Feb. 20, 1865.

MICHIGAN.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of muster.
4th	Chauncey B. Allen	James Douglass	Feb. 11, 1865.
1st	Austin Burt	James Bell	Aug. 23, 1864.
2d	Walton J. Barnes	Augustus Thies	Aug. 19, 1864.
2d	Israel Bostwick	Stephen Ladon	Sept. 27, 1864.
2d	Edwin R. Clark	George Russell	Aug. 6, 1864.
2d	J. J. Dennis	Mustered by Captain Barry ; unknown	Aug. —, 1864.
2d	George D. Ford	Warren Brown	July 22, 1864.
1st	Daniel W. Heath	William Roberts	Aug. 22, 1864.
1st	Clinton H. Johnson	Chrisler Lamperan	Aug. 18, 1864.
2d	John H. Jones	George Brightman	Sept. 9, 1864.
2d	William Joseph	Alonzo McLaughlin	Sept. 9, 1864.
2d	Edwin O. Lamphere	Philander S. Alden	Aug. 30, 1864.
3d	George Luther	Briggs A. Whipple	Sept. 8, 1864.
1st	E. J. Penniman	Frederick Williams	July 29, 1864.
1st	Bradford Smith	George B. Sage	Aug. 15, 1864.

WISCONSIN.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
1st	S. Bryant	George A. Taylor	July 18, 1864.
1st	Henry Bunker	Jared Brown	July 18, 1864.
2d	Jervis Bemis	Edward Martin	July 18, 1864.
2d	S. G. Benedict	Asa E. Green	July 18, 1864.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
4th.....	Thomas N. Blackstock.....	Simon Schwalbe.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Henry J. Cowles.....	Calvin T. Smith.....	July 18, 1864.
5th.....	William H. Doe.....	Charles F. Weed.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	George End.....	Carl Fick.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Alexander Graham.....	David J. Dunn.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	George S. Graves.....	Emery A. Lewis.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	Jefferson P. Harlow.....	Thomas C. Hall.....	July 18, 1864.
5th.....	Henry Hewett.....	Dennis T. Turkey.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	John I. Kingston.....	John C. Hutchinson.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	John M. May.....	Nelson F. Randolph.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	James H. Mead.....	Chauncey Forbush.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	C. F. Moore.....	Ezra G. Van Camp.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	E. S. Miner.....	Patrick Gilbridge.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	Walter D. McIndoe.....	H. Monroe Orrick.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	Daniel Newhall.....	August Miller.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	R. T. Pember.....	George M. Gorch.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	Daniel G. Rogers.....	Valentine C. Noblet.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	John Rennie.....	Moska Gazick.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Eli A. Spencer.....	Sebastian Hursh.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	Milton W. Simmons.....	Charles O. Bowles.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	E. B. Simpson.....	Richard Maguire.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
2d.....	Charles J. Taggart.....	George H. Cox.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	J. O. Thayer.....	John Herman.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	Thomas Weston.....	Samuel Barnard.....	July 18, 1864.

IOWA.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of call.
3d.....	William B. Allison.....	Myron Booth.....	July 18, 1864.
6th.....	Stephen B. Ayres.....	Joshua N. Miller.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	Justus Clark.....	Peter Brown.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	John B. Coulter.....	Ansell Mann.....	July 18, 1864.
3d.....	J. Duncan.....	John Harrington.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	C. Stewart Ellis.....	Albert Strather.....	July 18, 1864.
1st.....	John G. Foote.....	Frank Hoskins.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Daniel Gould.....	Nathan J. Leamar.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Nathan P. Hubbard.....	George W. Moss.....	July 18, 1864.
5th.....	G. Holland.....	Jesse Baldwin.....	July 18, 1864.
5th.....	H. M. Hoxie.....	Levi B. Maulsby.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Royal L. Mack.....	Joseph Page.....	July 18, 1864.
3d.....	John D. Merritt.....	Danford Weaver.....	July 18, 1864.
5th.....	Peter Myers.....	Andrew J. Rans.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	Hiram Price.....	James W. Morrison.....	July 18, 1864.
2d.....	William A. Remington.....	Charles W. Hazen.....	July 18, 1864.
4th.....	Lemuel H. Reynolds.....	George Fleck.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
2d.....	Robert Smyth.....	James Countryman.....	July 18, 1864.
3d.....	P. C. Sampson.....	John W. Arnold.....	July 18, 1864.

MINNESOTA.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of muster.
1st.....	John A. Matthews.....	Charles Kidney.....	Mar. 28, 1865.
2d.....	Roger S. Munger.....	Albert A. Morrell.....	Aug. 19, 1864.
2d.....	Joel A. Whitney.....	Rezo Potvene.....	Aug. 23, 1864.

MISSOURI.

District.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of muster.
4th.....	Martin C. Hubble.....	Christopher C. Tribley.....	Jan. 27, 1865.

KANSAS.

Residence of principal.	Name of principal.	Name of recruit.	Date of muster.
Leavenworth.....	William Clough, jr.....	William Rutherford.....	Jan. 7, 1865.
Do.....	Miss Mary R. Clough....	Isom Welch.....	Mar. 30, 1865.
Do.....	Elcana Hensley.....	John Price.....	Jan. 7, 1865.
Do.....	Arthur B. Havens.....	John Kramperts.....	Jan. 7, 1865.
Kiunkuk.....	Dr. John B. Irvin.....	Archy Steel.....	Dec. 14, 1864.
Leavenworth.....	Mrs. Joanna Kuntz.....	Charles Thompson.....	Feb. 27, 1865.
Do.....	Daniel W. Wilder.....	John Sweeney.....	Dec. 22, 1864.
Atchison.....	Samuel F. Walters.....	Lorin E. Harris.....	Jan. 7, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	No. of recruits.	States.	No. of recruits.
Maine.....	65	Kentucky.....	21
New Hampshire.....	33	Ohio.....	115
Vermont.....	16	Indiana.....	21
Massachusetts.....	586	Illinois.....	90
Rhode Island.....	2	Michigan.....	15
Connecticut.....	5	Wisconsin.....	28
New York.....	119	Iowa.....	19
New Jersey.....	6	Minnesota.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	125	Missouri.....	1
Delaware.....		Kansas.....	8
Maryland.....	7		
District of Columbia.....	7	Total number of representa-	
West Virginia.....		tative recruits.....	1, 292

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